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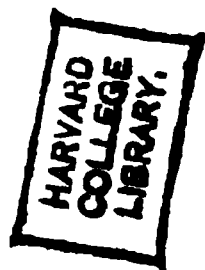
FROM

Am. C. Curtis.

19 Dec. - 23 Dec. 1892.

Import Duties
of Venezuela.

El. 6102.8



Derechos de Importación
en Venezuela.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

Washington, U. S. A.

Bulletin No. 36. March, 1892.

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Basins, not specified (according to the material).		Palanganas no especificadas (según la materia de que sean).	
Blacking, for shoes.....	.049	Betún para calzados.....	75
Blackings not specified.....	.0066	Betunes no especificados	10
Blankets, rain, made up .....	.164	Cobijas hechas.....	250
Blankets, cotton.....	.082	Frazadas de algodón.....	125
Blankets, white wool, or with colored stripes and brown blankets of goat hair.....	.082	Frazadas de lana, blancas ó con franjas de color y las oscuras de cabrín.....	125
Blankets of wool or mixed with cotton, with colored background or of different colors...	.164	Frazadas de lana ó mezclada con algodón, con fondo de color ó de diferentes colores..	250
Brabant, unbleached, of linen or cotton .....	.082	Bramante crudo de lino ó de algodón	125
Brabant, bleached, of linen or mixed with cotton .....	.164	Bramante blanco de lino ó mezclado con algodón.....	250
Braids and cords of linen or of cotton .....	.329	Trenzas y trencillas de lino ó de algodón	500
Braids and cords of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Trenzas y trencillos de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Braids and cords of silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Trenzas y trencillas de seda ó mezclada con otras materias..	1000
Bran .....	.1066	Afrecho	10
Brandy or cognac.....	.164	Brandí ó cognac	250
Brandy, essence of, and of gin...	.164	Esencias de cognac ó brandí y de ginebra	250
Brass, crude, in bars or sheets, although the latter may be worked on or bored.....	.016	Latón en bruto, en barras ó en planchas, estén ó no estas últimas labradas ó agujeradas..	25
Brass or latten, manufactured in any form not specified .....	.049	Latón ó azofar manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada.....	75
Beads of glass, porcelain, wood, steel, or other material, except of gold or silver .....	.164	Cuentas de vidrio, porcelana, madera, acero ú otra materia que no sea plata ú oro.....	250
Beads of gold or silver.....	.658	Cuentas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Beans .....	.016	Caraotas.....	25
Beans, French.....	.016	Habichuelas	25
Beer .....	.016	Cerveza	25
Beer, concentrated.....	.082	Cerveza concentrada.....	125
Bells of bronze, iron, or other similar metal, polished, varnished, bronzed, or tinned.....	.049	Campanas y campanillas de bronce, hierro ú otro metal semejante, pulidas, charoladas, bronceadas ó estafiadas..	75
Bells, call, of iron or other metal, gilt or plated .....	.164	Campanillas de hierro ú otro metal, doradas ó plateadas...	250
Bells, call, of German silver.....	.164	Campanillas de plata alemana..	250
Bells, call, of gold or silver .....	.658	Campanillas de oro ó plata	1000
Bell metal, in whatever form, not specified .....	.049	Campanil en cualquiera forma no especificada.....	75
Bellows of all kinds .....	.016	Fuelles de todas clases	25
Belts of linen.....	.329	Fajas de lino	500

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Belts of wool or cotton mixed ...	.329	Fajas de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Belts of silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Fajas de seda ó mezclada con otras materias.....	1000
Belts of rubber .....	.164	Fajas de goma	250
Belting of rubber for machinery..	.049	Bandas de caucho para correaje de maquinarias.....	75
Belting of coarse, waxed canvas for shafting of steam motors...	.049	Bandas de tela gruesa encerada para correaje de volantes en los motores de vapor	75
Bene seed .....	.049	Ajonjolí.....	75
Bitters, put up in any kind of vessel .....	.329	Amargo en cualquier envase ...	500
Billiard tables.....	.049	Billares	75
Billiard-cue tips .....	.049	Puntas ó punteras de suela para tacos de billar.....	75
Billiard cushions .....	.049	Bandas de billar	75
Binocles or opera glasses.....	.164	Binóculos ó gemelos	250
Bridle bits of iron, steel, or copper, polished, varnished, tinned, or bronzed .....	.049	Bocados de hierro, acero ó cobre, pulidos, charolados, estañados ó bronceados.....	75
Bridle bits of German silver or plated or gilt .....	.164	Bocados de plata alemana, ó plateados ó dorados.....	250
Brittany, white, of cotton.....	.082	Bretaña blanca de algodón.....	125
Brittany, white, of linen or mixed with cotton.....	.164	Bretaña blanca de lino ó mezclada con algodón.....	250
Brilliantine of colored cotton ....	.164	Brillantina de algodón de color..	250
Bristles or horse hair.....	.049	Cerda ó crín.....	75
Bristles, vegetable and similar articles.....	.016	Cerda vegetal y sus similares...	25
Bristles, hog, for shoemakers ...	.082	Cerda de jabalí para zapateros..	125
Bridles or bits of iron, steel, or copper japanned, tinned, or bronzed.....	.049	Frenos ó bocados de hierro, acero ó cobre, charolados, estañados ó bronceados.....	75
Bridles or bits of German silver, gilt or plated .....	.164	Frenos ó bocados de plata alemana, ó dorados ó plateados .	250
Bridles or bits of gold or silver...	.658	Frenos ó bocados de oro ó plata.	1000
Bricks not over 60 centimeters.	.0066	Ladrillos que no excedan de 60 centímetros	10
Bricks for cleaning tableware ....	.0066	Ladrillos para limpiar cubiertos.	10
Bridges with chains, floors, and other parts when for public use or agricultural purposes.....	Free.	Puentes con sus cadenas, pisos y demás adherentes cuando sean para uso público ó empresas agrícolas	Libre.
Bridges with chains, floors, and other parts not included in the exception of the first class ....	.016	Puentes con sus cadenas, pisos y demás adherentes no comprendidos en la excepción de la 1ª clase.....	25
Blouses.....	.658	Blusas	1000
Boats and launches made up or in pieces.....	.0066	Botes y lanchas, armados ó en piezas	10

ERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Boilers, iron, except for sugar mills .....	.016	Calderos de hierro que no sean fondos para trapiche	25
Boilers, copper .....	.049	Calderos de cobre	75
Bolts of steel, iron, copper, or other metal except of gold or silver .....	.049	Cerros de acero, hierro, cobre ú otro metal que no sea oro ó plata	75
Bombazine of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Alepin de lana ó mezclado con algodón	500
Bombazine of cotton, white or colored .....	.164	Bombasí de algodón, blanco ó de color	250
Bonnets; see hats, etc.		Gorras; véase sombreros	
Bonnets, trimmed; see hats, etc., trimmed		Gorras; véase sombreros, etc., adornados	
Bonnet frames of straw or imitation for bonnets or hats without any trimming .....	.164	Cascos de paja ó sus imitaciones para gorras ó sombreros sin ningún adorno	250
Bone, unmanufactured .....	.016	Hueso, sin manufacturar	25
Bone, manufactured, not specified .....	.164	Hueso, manufacturado, no especificado	250
Books with leaves of gold or silver, real or genuine, for gilding or plating, and also for bronzing ..	.082	Libritos con hojilla de oro ó plata, fino ó falso, para dorar ó platear y también los libros para broncear	125
Books, blank, and lithographed, for checks (resolution of August 12, 1891) .....	.082	Libros y libretines en blanco y litografiados para libranzas (resolución de 12 de Agosto de 1891)	125
Books, printed, in sheets, or bound in paper, that treat of sciences, arts, and trades; catalogues, periodicals, and models for primary schools	Free.	Libros impresos en pliegos ó á la rústica, que traten de ciencias, artes y oficios; catálogos, periódicos y muestras propias para las escuelas de primeras letras	Libra.
Books, printed, in sheets, or bound in paper, not included in the first class; pamphlets, memorandum books, and those for primary instruction that come in the same form or half bound ..	.016	Libros impresos en pliegos ó á la rústica, no comprendidos en la 1ª clase; folletos, cuadernos y los de instrucción primaria que vengan en la misma forma ó en media pasta ...	25
Books, printed and bound, except those mentioned in class 8. ....	.049	Libros impresos empastados, con excepción de los mencionados en la 8ª clase	75
Books, bound in velvet, silk, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, ivory, or with gilt or plated ornaments .....	.658	Libros cuya pasta contenga terciopelo, seda, nacar, caréy, marfil ó filetes ó adornos dorados ó plateados	1000
Boot hooks and corkscrews, ....	.049	Tira-botas y tirabuzones	75
"Bordón" of cotton, white or colored .....	.164	Bordón de algodón, blanco ó de color	250
Borders, frames, strips, and moldings of wood, painted, varnished, gilded, or plated ....	.082	Cañuelas, cenafas, listones y molduras de madera, pintadas, barnizadas, doradas ó plateadas	125

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Bordering stripes of linen or cotton .....	.329	Tiras de lino ó de algodón para embutir.....	500
Bordering of cloth or tinned paper for shoes.....	.049	Tiras de género ó de papel estañado para el calzado.....	75
Bottles, oil, of gold or silver, or containing parts of these metals.	.658	Aceiteras de oro ó plata, ó que tengan algo de estos metales..	1000
Bottles, oil, of German silver or white metal, gilded or plated ..	.164	Aceiteras de plata alemana ó metal blanco ó doradas ó plateadas.....	250
Bottles, ordinary, of dark or clear glass, for bottling liquors.....	.0066	Botellas comunes de vidrio negro ó de vidrio claro ordinario para envasar licores	10
Bottles of ordinary glass, empty, square, in which gin is usually brought .....	.0066	Frascos de vidrio ordinario, vacíos, cuadrangulares, en que se usa traer la ginebra	10
Bottle stands .....	.082	Porta botellas y porta-vasos....	125
Bougies or catheters of all kinds.	.082	Candelillas ó sondas de todas clases	125
Bows of wood for musical instruments.....	.082	Arcos de madera para instrumentos de música	125
Bows of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Lazos de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Bows of silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Lazos de seda ó mezclada con otra materia.....	1000
Bows of Holland cambric, zephyr, muslin, or other fine fabric of linen or cotton .....	.658	Lazos de holán-batista, céfiro, muselina ú otra tela fina de lino ó de algodón	1000
Boxes, wood, made up or in parts.	.049	Cajas de madera, armadas ó desarmadas	75
Boxes, pasteboard, made up or in parts, not specified .....	.049	Cajas de cartón, armadas ó sin armar, no especificadas.....	75
Boxes, small, of tin, brass, steel, iron, pewter, or other material similar, whether or not polished, japanned, tinned, or bronzed ..	.049	Cajitas de hoja de lata, latón, acero, hierro, peltre ú otra materia semejante, estén ó no estén pulidas, charoladas, estañadas ó bronceadas.....	75
Bronze, unmanufactured .....	.016	Bronce en bruto.....	25
Bronze, manufactured in any form, not specified.....	.049	Bronce manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada ..	75
Bronze in powder and books of bronze leaf for bronzing.....	.082	Bronce en polvo y libritos de bronce para broncear	125
Brooms, brushes, and sweepers, of rushes, palm, or other vegetable material .....	.164	Escobas, escobillas y escobillones de junco, palma ú otra materia vegetal.....	250
Brooms, brushes, and sweepers, of bristles.....	.082	Escobas, escobillas y escobillones de cerda	125
Bluestone.....	.016	Piedra lipis ó sulfato de cobre..	25
Blunderbusses .....	.329	Trabucos	500
Buckets (according to the material).		Baldes (según la materia de que estén contruidos).	

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Buckles of steel, copper, iron, or other metal, except gold or silver, for shoes, hats, vests, and trousers.....	. 164	Hebillas de acero, cobre, hierro ú otro metal que no sea oro ó plata, para el calzado, para los sombreros y para chalecos ó pantalones.....	250
Buckles for any use of German silver, either gilded or plated ..	. 164	Hebillas para cualquier uso que sean, de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas.....	250
Buckles covered with leather ....	. 082	Hebillas forradas en suela ó cuero.....	125
Buckles of tin, copper, or steel, for harness or other purposes, whether or not tinned, bronzed, or japanned, not specified .....	. 049	Hebillas de estaño, cobre, hierro ó acero, para arneses ú otros usos, estén ó no estén estañadas, bronceadas ó charoladas, no especificadas.....	75
Buckles of gold or silver.....	. 658	Hebillas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Buckram of cotton.....	. 082	Entretela de algodón.....	125
Buds, leaves, fruits, seeds, and fabrics for artificial flowers ....	. 658	Botones, hojas, frutas, semillas y telas preparadas para flores.	1000
Bugles, fine, of gold or silver....	. 658	Cañutillo de oro ó plata, fino...	1000
Bugles, imitation, of gold or silver.	. 164	Cañutillo de oro ó plata, falso...	250
Bullets .....	. 016	Balas	25
Bunting .....	. 329	Lanilla	500
Burins... ..	. 049	Buriles	75
Burlaps, No. 3, or coarse canvas to make sacks and bundles; ordinary cloth, the naturally dark color of which has not been changed by the preparations for bleaching.....	. 016	Crudo, No. 3, ó cañamazo para hacer sacos y enfardelar; tela ordinaria, cuya color, naturalmente oscuro, no ha sido alterado con las preparaciones que se emplean para blanquearla	25
Burlaps, No. 2, the same, ordinary cloth that has been more or less bleached .....	. 049	Crudo, No. 2, la misma tela ordinaria que ya ha sido más ó menos blanqueada.....	75
Bustles .....	. 164	Polizones	250
Busts of iron, marble, granite, etc.	. 016	Bustos de hierro ó de mármol, granito, etc.....	25
Busts of wax.....	. 164	Bustos de cera; véase figuras...	250
Butter .....	. 016	Mantequilla; véase manteca, etc.	25
Buttons of silk, silver, or gold...	. 658	Botones de seda, plata ú oro.....	1000
Buttons, not specified .....	. 164	Botones no especificados.....	250
Buttons of wood, linen covered..	. 049	Pasadores de madera, tejidos con hilo de lino.....	75
Buttons of iron, copper, steel, tin, or other similar metal.....	. 049	Pasadores de hierro, cobre, acero, latón ú otro metal semejante	75
Brushes, paint, of all kinds.....	. 082	Brochas y pinceles de todas clases	125
Brushes, common.....	. 049	Bruzas.....	75
Brushes, ordinary, for beasts.....	. 049	Cepillos ordinarios ó bruzas para las bestias.....	75

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Brushes of horn or whalebone for washing floors.....	.049	Cepillos de cuerno ó de ballena para lavar pisos.....	75
Brushes for the teeth, the hair, the clothes, shoes, or other purposes.....	.082	Cepillos para los dientes, la cabeza, la ropa, el calzado ú otros usos.....	125
Cables, rigging and cordage or grass rope.....	.016	Cables, jarcias y cordelería ó mecate.....	25
Cages, bird, of wire.....	.049	Jaulas de alambre para pájaros..	75
Caldrons, iron, for sugar mills...	Free.	Fondos de hierro para trapiches.	Libre.
Calendars of all kinds.....	.082	Calendarios de todas clases.....	125
Calicoes, colored, of cotton.....	.164	Calicós de algodón de color....	250
Calicoes, striped and checked....	.329	Dulce sueño ..	500
Cambric of cotton, plain, figured, openworked, or embroidered, white or colored.....	.329	Clarín de algodón, liso, labrado, calado ó bordado, blanco ó de color.....	500
Cambric of linen or mixed with cotton in whatever form.....	.658	Clarín de lino ó mezclado con algodón en cualquiera forma..	1000
Cambric of linen or mixed with cotton, unbleached or colored..	.329	Batista de lino ó mezclado con algodón crudo ó de color.....	500
Cambron of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Cambrón de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Camlet.....	.082	Chambetas.....	125
Camlet, of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Carrodeoro, tela de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Campstools of all kinds.....	.049	Catrecillas de todas clases para asientos.....	75
Canary seed.....	.049	Alpiste.....	75
Candles of tallow.....	.049	Velas de sebo.....	75
Candles of sperm, paraffin, composition, or stearin.....	.082	Velas de esperma, de parafina ó de composición ó esteáricas..	125
Candlesticks or chandeliers of gold or silver.....	.658	Candeleros ó candelabros de oro ó plata.....	1000
Candlesticks or chandeliers of German silver, or gilded or plated.....	.164	Candeleros ó candelabros de plata alemana, ó dorados ó plateados.....	250
Candlesticks or chandeliers not specified.....	.049	Candeleros ó candelabros no especificados.....	75
Candlesticks, hand, not specified.	.049	Palmatorias no especificadas...	75
Candlesticks, hand, in German silver or gilded or plated.....	.164	Palmatorias de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas.....	250
Candlesticks, hand, of gold or silver.....	.658	Palmatorias de oro ó plata.....	1000
Candle wicks, plaited.....	.082	Mechas torcidas para velas esteáricas ó de esperma.....	125
Candies of all kinds.....	.049	Dulces de todas clases.....	75
Candy figures, ornaments, and cases of all kinds for.....	.049	Figuras, adornos y envases para dulces de todas clases.....	75
Canes, walking, whips, thongs, and life-protectors, with swords or mechanism for shooting...	.329	Bastones, látigos, foetes y salvavidas, con estoques ó mecanismo para disparar.....	500
Canes, walking, whips, thongs, and life-protectors not specified.	.164	Bastones, látigos, foetes y salvavidas no especificados.....	250

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Cannons .....	.016	Cañones de guerra	25
Canvas, unbleached .....	.016	Cañamazo ó crudo	25
Canvas of cotton, for embroidery or tapestry .....	.082	Cañamazo de algodón para bordar	125
Canvas, paper-covered, for wrapping .....	.016	Cañamazo empapelado para enfardelar	25
Canvas and sail duck of linen or cotton .....	.049	Lona y loneta cruda, de lino ó de algodón	75
Capes or cloaks of cambric, lace, zephyr, muslin, or of other fine fabric of linen or cotton .....	.658	Esclavinas ó pelerinas de holán-batista, punto, céfiro, muselina ú otra tela fina de lino ó de algodón	1000
Capes or cloaks of silk or mixed with other material .....	.658	Esclavinas ó pelerinas de seda ó mezclada con otra materia ..	1000
Capes, shoulder, or chemisettes of Holland cambric or of other fine fabric of linen or cotton ..	.658	Pelerinas ó camisitas de holán-batista ó de cualquiera otra tela fina de hilo ó de algodón ..	1000
Capers, small and large .....	.049	Alcaparras y alcaparrones	75
Caps of cotton stockinet .....	.164	Birretes ó gorros de tejido de media de algodón	250
Caps of silk or mixed with cotton ..	.658	Birretes ó gorros de seda ó mezclada con algodón	1000
Caps, for men, of all kinds	1. 316	Cachuchas de todas clases	2000
Caps of Holland cambric, lawn, net, zephyr, muslin, linen, or other fine fabric of linen or cotton .....	.658	Gorros de holán-batista, clarín, punto, céfiro, muselina, linó ú otra tela fina de lino ó de algodón	1000
Caps of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Gorros ó birretes de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Capstans .....	.016	Cabrestantes	25
Capsules for corks of bottles .....	.049	Cápsulas para tapar botellas	75
Caput mortuum .....	.0066	Caput mortuum	10
Caraway seed .....	.049	Alcaravea	75
Carbines .....	.329	Carabinas	500
Carbons; see crayons .....	.082	Carboncitos; véase creyones	125
Cardamom seed .....	.082	Semillas de cardemomo	125
Cards, playing .....	.329	Barajas ó naipes	500
Cards, visiting, with or without designs in colors	1. 316	Tarjetas para visitas, tengan ó nó dibujos en colores	2000
Cards, large, printed or lithographed	1. 316	Tarjetas grandes, impresas ó litografiadas	2000
Cardboard, fine, or thick paper for writing desks, visiting cards, and other uses .....	.016	Cartón fino ó papel grueso para escritorio, para tarjetas y otros usos	25
Cardboard, made up or prepared in articles not specified .....	.049	Cartón manufacturado ó preparado en artículos no especificados	75
Card cases; see letter files .....	.164	Tarjeteras; véase carteras	250
Carmine .....	.082	Carmín	125
Carpenters' brace and bits .....	.049	Berbiquies	75
Carpenters' chest and tools .....	.049	Cajas de madera con instrumentos de carpintería	75

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Carpets, single or in pieces.....	.164	Alfombras sueltas ó en piezas..	250
Carpet bags.....	.082	Sacos de noche ó maletas.....	125
Carriages, coaches, gigs, omnibuses, phaetons, and every sort of carriage not included in other classes.....	.0066	Coches, calesas, quitrines, ómnibus, faetones, y toda clase de carruajes no comprendidos en otras clases.....	10
Carriages for children, of all kinds.....	.049	Cochecitos para niños, de todas clases.....	75
Cars for railways.....	Free.	Carruajes para caminos de hierro.....	Libre.
Cartridges, fulminants.....	.329	Cápsulas, fulminantes ó pistones.....	500
Cartridges, loaded or empty, for arms of permitted importation.	.329	Cartuchos, cargados ó vacíos, para armas de permitida importación.....	500
Carts, wagons, or wheelbarrows.	.0066	Carros, carretas y carretillas de mano.....	10
Cassimere or cassinette, of wool, or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Casimir y casinete de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Casters or pitchers of German silver, or gilded or plated.....	.164	Angarillas ó aguaderas de plata alemana, ó doradas ó plateadas.....	250
Casters or pitchers of gold or silver.....	.658	Angarillas ó aguaderas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Casters or pitchers not specified..	.049	Angarillas ó aguaderas no especificadas.....	75
Catheters of all kinds.....	.082	Candelillas ó sondas de todas clases.....	125
Chains of iron for vessels.....	.016	Cadenas de hierro para buques.	25
Chains of copper, steel, iron, brass, or not specified.....	.049	Cadenas de cobre, acero, hierro, latón ó no especificadas.....	75
Chalice cloths or corporals, to cover chalices.....	.329	Paños para cubrir calices.....	500
Chalk.....	.0066	Greda.....	10
Chalk, white or red, in lumps or powder.....	.164	Creta blanca ó roja, en piedra ó polvo.....	250
Chalk in cakes, tablets, or in other form, for billiards, etc...	.049	Tiza en panecitos, tablitas ó en otra forma, para billares, etc..	75
Chalk for blackboards.....	.0066	Tiza de pizarra.....	10
Chandeliers of gold or silver....	.658	Arañas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Chandeliers of German silver, or gilded or plated.....	.164	Arañas de plata alemana, ó doradas ó plateadas....	250
Chandeliers not specified.....	.049	Arañas no especificadas.....	75
Charcoal, vegetable, in powder, and animal charcoal.....	.016	Carbón vegetal en polvo y carbón animal.....	25
Charts, hydrographic or marine..	Free.	Cartas hidrográficas ó de navegación.....	Libre.
Chasubles (vestments for priests).	.329	Casullas (ornamento de iglesia).	500
Clamps for fixing wire fences....	Free.	Grapas para fijar el alambre de cercas.....	Libre.
Clay, white.....	.016	Bolo blanco.....	25

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Clay, Armenian .....	.049	Bolo arménico	75
Crackers without any sweetening.	.016	Galletas que no tengan mezcla de dulce	25
Crackers, sweetened .....	.049	Galletas que tengan algo de dulce	75
Cravats of cotton, hair, or wool..	.329	Corbatas de algodón, cerda ó lana	500
Cravats of silk or mixed with other material .....	.658	Corbatas de seda ó mezclada con otra materia	1000
Crayons and carbons for drawing. ....	.082	Creyones y carboncitos para dibujo	125
Cement, Roman	Free.	Cimento romano	Libre.
Checks, ordinary, of linen or cotton .....	.082	Listados de lino ó de algodón, ordinarios	125
Checks, French, or those from other countries, suitable for women's dresses. ....	.164	Listados francés y los de otra procedencia, aplicables á trajes de señora	250
Checker sets; see chess sets .....	.082	Juegos de damas; véase juegos de ajedrez	125
Cheese of all kinds .....	.049	Quesos de todas clases	75
Chemises of cotton, made up or in pieces .....	.164	Túnicos de algodón, hechos ó en cortes	250
Chemises of linen, or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Túnicos de lino ó mezclado con algodón	500
Chemises of Holland cambric, linen cambric, or mixed with cotton .....	.658	Túnicos de holán-batista, clarín de lino ó mezclados con algodón	1000
Chemises of any fine fabric of linen or cotton; see capes .....	.658	Camisetas de cualquiera tela fina de hilo ó de algodón, véase pelerinas	1000
Chemicals, not specified .....	.082	Productos químicos no especificados	125
Chenille of linen or cotton; see plush .....	.329	Felpilla de lino ó de algodón; véase felpa	500
Chenille of wool or mixed with cotton; see plush .....	.329	Felpilla de lana ó mezclada con algodón; véase felpa	500
Chenille of silk or mixed with other materials; see plush .....	.658	Felpilla de seda ó mezclada con otras materias; véase felpa	1000
Chenille for embroidering of real gold or silver .....	.658	Gusanillo para bordar de oro ó plata, fino	1000
Chenille for embroidering of imitation gold or silver .....	.164	Gusanillo para bordar de oro ó plata, falso	250
Chess, sets of, and of checkers, dominoes, roulette, and other similar games .....	.082	Juegos de ajedrez, de damas, de dominó, de ruleta y otros semejantes	125
Chestnuts .....	.049	Castañas	75
Cream of vanilla, cocoa, etc .....	.082	Crema de vainilla, de cacao etc.	125
Creas of cotton .....	.082	Creas de algodón	125
Creas of linen or mixed with cotton .....	.164	Creas de lino ó mezclado con algodón	250
Creas, unbleached German, Nos. 9, 10, and 11 .....	.082	Crea cruda alemana, números 9, 10 y 11	125

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Crêpe of colored cotton.....	.016	Crespó de algodón de color....	25
Crêpe hat bands and elastic crêpe.	.082	Luto elástico y luto de crespó para sombreros	125
Cider .....	.016	Sidra	25
Cigars; see tobacco, manufactured	.658	Tabaco; véase tabaco elaborado.	1000
Cigar-holders and smoking pipes of clay or ordinary earthenware without any other material.....	.016	Boquillas, cachimbos y pipas para fumar, de barro ó de loza ordinaria, sin ninguna otra materia	25
Cigar-holders and smoking pipes of amber, porcelain, or any other material not specified....	.164	Boquillas, cachimbos y pipas para fumar, de ámbar, de porcelana ó de cualquiera otra materia no especificada	250
Cigar-holders and smoking pipes of gold or silver .....	.658	Boquillas, cachimbos y pipas para fumar, de oro ó plata....	1000
Cigar-holders and smoking pipes, gilded or plated .....	.164	Boquillas, cachimbos y pipas para fumar, doradas ó plateadas	250
Cigar case; ssee letter files.....	.164	Cigarreras; véase carteras	250
Cigarettes with paper or husk wrappers.....	.329	Cigarrillos de papel ú hoja de maíz	500
Cigarette cases	1. 316	Cajetillas para cigarillos	2000
Cigarette-pincers (according to the material).		Pinzas para cigarillos (según la materia de que sean).	
Circulars, printed or lithographed.	1. 316	Circulares impresas ó litografiadas.....	2000
Cinnamon and bastard cinnamon.	.049	Canela y canelón.....	75
Chinaware, not specified in other classes; see porcelain .....	.049	Loza de china no especificada en otras clases; véase porcelana.	75
Chintz, cotton, colored.....	.164	Zarazas de algodón de color....	250
Chisels .....	.049	Escoplos	75
Chisels, paring .....	.049	Formones	75
Christmas trees.....	.049	Arboles llamados de Navidad ..	75
Crinolines, bustles and every kind of dress supporters.....	.164	Crinolinas, polizones y toda clase de miriñaques	250
Chocolate .....	.049	Chocolate	75
Chromos.....	.082	Cromos	125
Chronometers .....	.164	Cronómetros.....	250
Cloaks, coats, and overcoats of wool or mixed with cotton, for men, women, and children.....	1. 316	Capas, paltós y sobretodos de lana ó mezclada con algodón, para hombres, mujeres y niños.	2000
Cloaks and coats of linen or of cotton for men.....	.658	Capas y paltós de lino ó de algodón para hombres.....	1000
Cloaks, waterproof .....	.164	Capas impermeables.....	250
Clocks for public use when imported by the Federal Government	Free.	Relojes para uso público cuando sean introducidos por el Gobierno Federal.....	Libre.
Clocks for the table or wall, alarm clocks, water clocks, hour glasses, and every kind not specified . .....	.164	Relojes de mesa ó de pared, los despertadores, los de agua ó arena y cualquier otro no especificado.....	250

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Clocks, pieces of steel, iron, or brass, for interior of.....	. 164	Piezas de acero, hierro ó latón para el interior de los relojes .	250
Cloth of wool or mixed with cotton .....	. 329	Paño y pañete de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Cloth of silk or mixed with other material.....	. 658	Paño de seda ó mezclada con otra materia	1000
Cloth used only for bookbinding. .	. 082	Telas que solo se emplean para encuadernar libros.....	125
Cloth of cotton prepared for skirts, with or without embroidered borders .....	. 164	Telas de algodón preparadas para enaguas, con tiras bordadas ó sin ellas.....	250
Cloth or fabric of cotton, hemp, esparto grass, or of linen, for floors or pavements, although mixed with wool.....	. 049	Telas ó tejidos de algodón, de cáñamo, de esparto, ó de lino para pavimentos, aunque tengan alguna mezcla de lana...	75
Cloth, prepared for portraits or oil paintings.....	. 049	Telas preparadas para retratos y pinturas al óleo.....	75
Cloth or ordinary fabrics of flax, linen, or cotton, for furniture, prepared in bands or in other forms.....	. 049	Telas ó tejidos ordinarios de cáñamo, de lino ó de algodón para muebles, preparados en cinchones ó en otra forma....	75
Cloth of hair, for upholstering furniture .....	. 049	Telas de cerda para forrar muebles	75
Cloth of fabrics of any material, mixed or embroidered with silver or gold, real or imitation, except ornaments for churches and priests .....	. 658	Telas ó tejidos de cualquiera materia, mezclados ó bordados con plata ú oro, fino ó falso, excepto los ornamentos para las iglesias y sacerdotes.....	1000
Cloth of silk or mixed with other material.....	. 658	Telas de seda ó mezcladas con otras materias.....	1000
Cloth, woven, waterproof, of gum and cotton, for winter coverings. .	. 082	Tela tramada, impermeable, de goma y algodón para mantas de invierno	125
Cloth, table, of cotton, white or colored .....	. 164	Alemanisco de algodón blanco ó de color.....	250
Cloth, table, of linen or mixed with cotton, white or colored...	. 164	Alemanisco de lino ó mezclado con algodón, blanco ó de color.	250
Cloth, striped sacking, similar to burlaps No. 3 .....	. 016	Alpilla rayada para hacer sacos, como crudo número 3.....	25
Clothing, ready-made, of linen or cotton, for men.....	. 658	Ropa hecha de lino ó de algodón para hombres.....	1000
Clothing, ready-made, of silk, wool, or mixed with cotton	1. 316	Ropa hecha de seda, de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	2000
Clothing, ready-made, for women, of silk, wool, batiste, cambric, lace, zephyr, lawn, tarlatan, or muslin, of linen, or of cotton, or of any other cloth not specified. .	1. 316	Vestidos para señoras, de seda, de lana, batista, clarín, punto, céfiro, linó, tarlatán ó muselina de lino, ó de algodón y de cualquiera otra tela no especificada.....	2000
Clothing, ready-made, for men, of wool, cotton, silk or linen, and of any other kind of cloth not mentioned in other classes.....	1. 316	Vestidos para hombres, de lana, algodón, seda ó lino y de cualquiera otra clase de tela, no mencionados en otras clases..	2000

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Cloves.....	.049	Clavos de especia	75
Coaches; see carriages.....	.0066	Coches; véase coches.....	10
Coal.....	Free.	Carbón mineral	Libre.
Cocoanuts .....	.0066	Cocos	10
Collars of colored cotton.....	.164	Carlancaes de algodón de color.	250
Collars of silk or mixed with cotton .....	.658	Carlancaes de seda ó mezclada con algodón	1000
Collars, horse.....	.016	Colleras para carretas	25
Collars, paper or cloth lined.....	.082	Cuellos de papel ó forrados con género	125
Collars of linen or cotton, for women .....	.658	Cuellos de lino ó de algodón para mujeres.....	1000
Collars of linen or cotton, for men.	.658	Cuellos de lino ó de algodón para hombres	1000
Collodion, for photography.....	.049	Colodión para fotografiar.....	75
Colors or paints, not mentioned.	.082	Colores ó pinturas no expresadas.....	125
Columns of iron.....	.016	Columnas de hierro.....	25
Colza seed .....	.016	Semillas de colza	25
Combs, large and small, according to the material of which they are made; if they contain gold or silver, they belong to the 8th class (.658), and those of India rubber, horn, or other material, with metal backs, pertain to the 6th class (.164).		Peines y peinetas, según la materia de que sean; si tienen algo de oro ó plata corresponden á la 8ª clase, y las de caucho, cuerno ú otra materia que tengan lomo de metal corresponden á la 6ª clase.	
Compasses, mariners, of all kinds.	.164	Brújulas de todas clases.....	250
Compasses of all kinds.....	.049	Compases de todas clases.....	75
Concertinas and accordions .....	.082	Sinfonías y acordeones.....	125
Copper scraps.....	.016	Cobre viejo en piezas inutilizadas	25
Copper in mass or crude, in bars, rods, shavings, or sheets, whether or not the latter are perforated or bored.....	.016	Cobre en pasta ó en bruto, en barras, en cabillas, en rasuras ó en láminas, estén ó nó estas últimas taladradas ó agujeradas	25
Copper manufactured in any form, not specified .....	.049	Cobre manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada..	75
Copes (vestments of the church).	.329	Capas pluviales (ornamento de iglesia).....	500
Copperas, or sulphate of iron....	.016	Caparrosa ó sulfato de hierro...	25
Coral in every form, not specified.	.164	Coral en cualquiera forma, no especificado.....	250
Coral set in gold or silver.....	.658	Coral montado en oro ó plata..	1000
Cord, cotton, for hammocks.....	.164	Cabuyeras de algodón para hamacas	250
Cord, linen or cotton.....	.329	Cordones de lino ó de algodón.	500
Cord, woolen or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Cordones de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Cord, silk or mixed with other materials .....	.658	Cordones de seda ó mezclada con otras materias	1000

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Cord, twisted; see rope.....	.082	Entorchados; véase cuerdas....	125
Cords.....	.049	Guarales.....	75
Cordage; see cables.....	.016	Cordelería; véase cables.....	25
Cordage; see tackle.....	.016	Cordelería ó mecate; véase jar-	
		cia.....	25
Cordial, cherry.....	.082	Chericordial.....	125
Corduroy, of cotton, imitation of velvet, in pieces, or in ribbons.	.329	Pana y panilla de algodón, imitación de terciopelo, en piezas ó en cintas.....	500
Cork, in sheets, stoppers, or any other form.....	.082	Corcho en tablas, tapones ó en cualquiera otra forma.....	125
Cornucopias, of paper, made, or half-made, for candies.....	.049	Cartuchos de papel, hechos ó á medio hacer para dulces....	75
Corkscrews.....	.049	Tirabuzones.....	75
Corsets, ready-made or in parts.	.329	Corsés hechos ó en cortes.....	500
Cosmoramas; see stereoscopes..	.082	Cosmoramas; véase estereoscopios.....	125
Counterpanes of linen or cotton..	.164	Colchas de lino ó de algodón...	250
Covers, table, of linen or cotton...	.164	Carpetas para mesas, de lino ó de algodón.....	250
Covers, table, of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Carpetas para mesas, de lana ó mezcladas con algodón.....	500
Covers, table, crochet, of linen, cotton, or wool.....	.329	Carpetas de tejido al crochet, de lino, de algodón ó de lana..	500
Covers, table, of silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Carpetas de seda ó mezcladas con otra materia.....	1000
Covers, table, of wool or mixed with cotton, with silk embroidery or ornaments.....	.658	Carpetas de lana ó mezcladas con algodón, con bordados ó adornos de seda.....	1000
Covers, table, of oilcloth.....	.082	Carpetas de hule.....	125
Covers for beds.....	.164	Cobertores de lana para camas.	250
Coverlets or covers, of linen or cotton.....	.164	Mantas ó cobertores de lino ó de algodón.....	250
Coverlets, or covers, for beds, of wool or mixed with cotton, colored.....	.164	Mantas ó cobertores para camas, de lana ó mezclada con algodón, de colores.....	250
Crockery, imitation of porcelain.	.049	Loza, imitación de porcelana...	75
Crockery of China or porcelain in any form not specified in other classes.....	.049	Loza de china ó de porcelana en cualquiera forma no especificada en otras clases.....	75
Crockery, ordinary, in any form not specified.....	.016	Loza ordinaria en cualquiera forma no especificada.....	25
Crowbars, iron (such as implements).....	.0066	Barras de hierro (como herramienta).....	10
Church ornaments; see ornaments.	.329	Ornamentos de las iglesias; véase ornamentos.....	500
Crucibles of all kinds.....	.016	Crisoles de todas clases.....	25
Cruet stands of gold and silver..	.658	Porta-vinajeras de oro ó plata..	1000
Cruet stands of German silver or gilded or plated.....	.164	Porta-vinajeras de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas..	250
Cruet stands, not specified.....	.049	Porta-vinajeras no especificadas.	75

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Cruppers .....	.329	Gruperas	500
Cubebs .....	.082	Cubeba	125
"Cúbica" of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Cúbica de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Cuffs of paper or lined with cloth. ....	.082	Puños de papel ó forrados con género	125
Cuffs of linen or cotton for men. ....	.658	Puños de lino ó de algodón para hombres	1000
Cuffs of linen or cotton for women. ....	.658	Puños de lino ó de algodón para mujeres	1000
Cumin seed .....	.049	Cominos	75
Cupping cases, with instruments. ....	.082	Cajas con instrumentos para sajar	125
Cupping instruments .....	.082	Ventosas	125
Curbs of iron, steel, or copper; see muzzles .....	.049	Barbadas de hierro, acero ó cobre; véase bozales	75
Curbs of German silver or gilded or plated; see muzzles .....	.164	Barbadas de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas; véase bozales	250
Curbs of silver; see muzzles. ....	.658	Barbadas de plata; véase bozales	1000
Currycombs of steel, iron, or brass .....	.049	Almohazas de acero, hierro ó latón	75
Curtains of wool or mixed with cotton; see hangings .....	.658	Cortinas de lana ó mezclada con algodón; véase colgaduras	1000
Curtains of cotton or linen; see hangings .....	.329	Cortinas de algodón ó de lino; véase colgaduras	500
Curtains of silk or mixed with other materials; see hangings ..	.658	Cortinas de seda ó mezclada con otra materia; véase colgaduras	1000
Cushions or pillows of silk or mixed with other materials. ....	.658	Cojines ó almohadas de seda ó mezclada con otra materia.	1000
Cushions or pillows not specified. ....	.164	Cojines ó almohadas no especificadas	250
Cuspidores (according to the material).		Escupideras (según la materia de que sean).	
Clyster pumps .....	.082	Clisobombas	125
Crystals not specified .....	.049	Cristales no especificadas	75
Crystals or lenses for optical instruments .....	.164	Cristales ó lentes de óptica.	250
Cylinders of crystal or glass. ....	.049	Cilindros de cristal ó vidrio.	75
Daggers .....	.329	Puñales	500
Dalmaticas, priests' vestments. ....	.329	Dalmáticas, ornamentos de iglesia	500
Damask. cotton, white or colored. ....	.164	Damasco de algodón, blanco ó de color	250
Damask of linen or mixed with cotton, white or colored .....	.164	Damasco de lino ó mezclado con algodón, blanco ó de color	250
Damask of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Damasco de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Damask of silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Damasco de seda ó mezclada con otra materia.....	1000
Dates, dry.....	.049	Dátiles pasados.....	75
Drawers and trousers of cotton stockinet.....	.164	Calzoncillos y pantalones de punto de media de algodón..	250
Drawers and trousers of linen or cotton.....	.658	Calzoncillos y pantalones de lino ó de algodón.....	1000
Drawings.....	.082	Dibujos.....	125
Demijohns or carboys, empty....	.0066	Damasanas ó garrafones vacíos.	10
Dice (according to the material).		Dados (según la materia de que estén contruidos).	
Dimity of linen or cotton.....	.049	Cotonia de lino ó de algodón...	75
Dioramas; see stereoscopes.....	.082	Dioramas; véase estereoscopios.	125
Drill, unbleached, of linen or cotton.....	.082	Dril crudo, de lino ó de algodón.....	125
Drill, cotton, white or colored...	.082	Dril de algodón, blanco ó de color.....	125
Drill, white or colored, of linen or mixed with cotton.....	.164	Dril blanco ó de color, de lino ó mezclado con algodón.....	250
Domestic, unbleached or colored, of linen or cotton.....	.082	Doméstico crudo ó de color, de lino ó de algodón.....	125
Domestic, white, of cotton.....	.082	Doméstico blanco de algodón..	125
Domino sets; see chess sets.....	.082	Juegos de dominó; véase juegos.	125
Doors of iron.....	.016	Puertas de hierro.....	25
Door knockers (according to the material).		Aldabas (según la materia de que sean).	
Door mats of sheep skin.....	.329	Felpudos ó limpia-piés de pieles de carnero.....	500
Door mats not specified.....	.049	Felpudos ó limpia-piés no especificados.....	75
Drugs or medicines not specified.	.082	Drogas ó medicinas no especificadas.....	125
Drums.....	.082	Cajas de guerra ó tambores....	125
Duck, unbleached, of linen or cotton.....	.082	Brin crudo de lino ó de algodón.....	125
Dyewood shavings.....	.0066	Palos de tinte en rasura.....	10
Earth, colored, for buildings....	.0066	Tierra de colores para edificios.	10
Earth, black, for polishing; see sienna.....	.0066	Tierra negra para limpiar; véase sienna.....	10
Earthenware, glazed or not, in any form not specified.....	.016	Barro vidriado ó sin vidriar en cualquiera forma no especificada.....	25
Eggs.....	Free.	Huevos.....	Libre.
Elastic for shoes.....	.164	Cintas de goma para el calzado.	250
Elastics or suspenders of all kinds.....	.329	Elásticas ó tirantes de todas clases.....	500
Engravings or prints on paper...	.082	Láminas ó estampas de papel..	125
Epaulets of linen or cotton.....	.329	Charreteras de lino ó de algodón.	500
Epaulets of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Charreteras de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Epaulets of imitation gold or silver	.164	Charreteras de oro ó plata, falsos.....	250

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	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Epaulets of real gold or silver 658	Charreteras de oro ó plata, finos.	1000
Erasers of rubber . . . . .	. 082	Goma para borrar	125
Esparto, crude . . . . .	. 016	Esparto en rama	25
"Elefante," cotton cloth . . . . .	. 082	Elefante de algodón	125
Emery, in stone or powder . . . . .	. 016	Esmeril en piedra ó en polvo . . .	25
Envelopes of all kinds, made or half made	1. 316	Sobres de todas clases, hechos ó á medio hacer	2000
Essences and extracts of all kinds, not specified . . . . .	. 082	Esencias y extractos de todas clases, no especificados	125
"Estrepe" of cotton, white or colored . . . . .	. 164	Estrepe de algodón, blanco ó de color	250
"Estrepe" of linen or mixed with cotton . . . . .	. 164	Estrepe de lino ó mezclado con algodón	250
Excelsior . . . . .	. 016	Barba de palo	25
Embroidery cases, with implements of steel, copper, or other metal; cases for toothbrushes, etc., for drawings or paintings, and for any other use . . . . .	. 164	Estuches con piececitas de acero, cobre ú otro metal para bordar, limpiar la dentadura, para dibujos ó pinturas y para cualquier otro uso	250
Embroidery materials of imitation gold or silver . . . . .	. 164	Materiales para bordar ó coser en oro ó plata, falsos	250
Embroidery materials of real gold or silver . . . . .	. 658	Materiales para bordar ó coser en oro ó plata, finos	1000
Epsom salts . . . . .	. 0066	Sal de Epsom	10
Eyes, artificial . . . . .	. 164	Ojos artificiales	250
Eyeglasses, spectacles, opera glasses or marine glasses, spy-glasses, lenses, telescopes, and microscopes, gold or silver mounted . . . . .	. 658	Anteojos, espejuelos, gemelos ó binóculos, catalejos, lentes, telescopios y microscopios que tengan guarnición de oro ó plata	1000
Eyeglasses, spectacles, opera glasses or marine glasses, spy glasses, lenses, telescopes, and microscopes, not specified	Free.	Anteojos, espejuelos, gemelos ó binóculos, catalejos, lentes, telescopios y microscopios no especificados	Libre.
Fancy articles of glass or porcelain ornamented with gilded or plated metal . . . . .	. 164	Objetos de fantasía de vidrio ó porcelana guarnecidos de metal dorado ó plateado	250
Fans of all kinds . . . . .	. 329	Abanicos de todas clases	500
Faucets for barrels, pipes, or hogsheads and for other uses, according to the material		Llaves para barriles, pipas ó bocoyes y para otros usos, según la materia de que sean . . .	
Flannel of wool or mixed with cotton . . . . .	. 329	Franela de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Flannel of cotton, white or colored . . . . .	. 082	Franela de algodón, blanca ó de color	125
Flax, raw . . . . .	. 016	Lino en rama	25
Frames for umbrellas and sunshades . . . . .	. 049	Armaduras para paraguas y quitasoles	75
Frames or forms of buckram for bonnets, hats, or caps . . . . .	. 082	Armaduras ó formas de tela engomada para gorras, sombreros ó cachuchas	125

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Frames for looking-glasses or engravings, with or without glass, with or without portraits, effigies, engravings, or prints, of whatever material they may be .....	.082	Cuadros para espejos ó láminas, con vidrios ó sin vidrios, con retratos, efigies, láminas ó estampas ó sin ellos, de cualquiera materia que sean..	125
Feathers of fowls for making pillows and mattresses.....	.164	Plumas de aves para hacer almohadas y colchones	250
Feathers for ornaments.....	.658	Plumas para adornos	1000
Feather dusters.....	.164	Plumeros para limpiar.....	250
Felt, in pieces for horse blankets..	.164	Fieltro en piezas para gualdrapas	250
Felt or wool cloth, not fulled, for hats .....	.049	Fieltro ó sacos de lana sin fular para sombreros	75
Felt, fulled, or hats half finished..	1.316	Fieltros fulados ó sombreros á medio hacer.....	2000
Fencing foils and plastrons.....	.082	Floretes y petos de esgrima	125
Fence posts of iron .....	.016	Postes de hierro para empalizadas	25
Fence pickets of iron .....	.016	Rejas de hierro.....	25
Fichús of lace or any other fine fabric for ornaments .....	.658	Gorgueras de punto ó de cualquiera otra tela fina, para adornos	1000
Figs, dried.....	.049	Higos pasados.....	75
Figures and busts of wax or wax-covered, except toys for children .....	.164	Figuras y bustos de cera ó encendidos que no sean juguetes para niños.....	250
Figures, ornaments, and cases for candies of all kinds.....	.049	Figuras, adornos y envases para dulces de todas clases	75
Filberts in the shell.....	.049	Avellanas con cáscaras	75
Files .....	.049	Limas	75
Filings of brass, copper, steel, or other like metal.....	.049	Limaduras de latón, cobre, acero ú otro metal semejante.....	75
Filings of iron.....	.182	Limaduras de hierro.....	125
Filters, water .....	.016	Aparatos ó filtradores de agua..	25
Filters or straining bags.....	.082	Filtros ó mangas para filtrar....	125
Fire engines.....	Free.	Bombas para incendios	Libre.
Firewood .....	.0066	Leña	10
Firebrick for smelting furnaces..	.016	Piedras refractarias para hornos de fundición.....	25
Firecrackers .....	.049	Triquitraquis	75
Fireworks .....	.329	Fuegos artificiales.....	500
Fish in brine, salted or smoked, not canned.....	.016	Pescado salpreso, salado ó ahumado, que no venga en latas..	25
Fish in cans, not specified .....	.049	Pescado que venga en latas, no especificado	75
Fishhooks	Free.	Anzuelos	Libre.
Fishing lines of hair .....	.049	Tanza ó hilo de cerda para pescar	75
Fishing twine of linen or flax for nets and lines .....	.049	Hilo de lino ó de cáñamo para redes y aparatos de pesca- ría	75

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Flints .....	.049	Piedras de chispa	75
Fringe of cotton or linen.....	.082	Fluecos de algodón ó hilo.....	125
Fringe of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Fluecos de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Fringe of silk or mixed with other materials.....	.658	Fluecos de seda ó mezclada con otras materias.....	1000
Fringe of imitation gold or silver.	.164	Fluecos de oro ó plata, falsos ..	250
Fringe of real gold or silver ...	.658	Fluecos de oro ó plata, finos....	1000
Fodder or hay, proper for animal food, not medicinal.....	.0066	Paja ó sea yerba seca propia para alimento de animales, que no sea medicinal.....	10
Founts of any material; see fountains.....	.016	Pilas de cualquiera materia; véase fuentes	25
Food, prepared or not, not specified .....	.049	Alimentos preparados ó sin preparar, no especificados....	75
Food, preserved.....	.049	Conservas alimenticias.....	75
Forges.....	.016	Fraguas	25
Fountains or founts of iron, marble, or any other material.....	.016	Fuentes ó pilas de hierro, de mármol ó de cualquiera otra materia.....	25
"Florete" of linen or mixed with cotton .....	.164	Florete de lino ó mezclado con algodón	250
Flour, of potatoes.....	.049	Harina de papas	75
Flour, of wheat.....	.016	Harina de trigo.....	25
Flour or meal, of corn and of rye.	.049	Harina de maíz y de centeno ...	75
Flour, of barley, beans, or Revalecière de Barry, or any other flour not specified.....	.0066	Harina de cebada, de garbanzos ó sea Revalecière de Barry ó cualquiera otra harina no especificada.....	10
Flour, lactated.....	.049	Harina lacteada.....	75
Flowers, artificial, of porcelain...	.049	Flores artificiales de porcelana.	75
Flowers and fruits, artificial, not specified .....	.658	Flores y frutas artificiales, no especificadas.....	1000
Flowers, materials for, not specified.....	.658	Materiales preparados para flores, no especificados.....	1000
Fulminants, caps, etc.....	.329	Fulminantes, cápsulas ó pistones.....	500
Funeral crowns or other similar funeral ornaments .....	.164	Coronas fúnebres ú otros adornos funerarios semejantes....	250
Furnaces, portable, of iron.....	.016	Anafes de hierro	25
Furniture, of iron.....	.016	Muebles de hierro.....	25
Furniture, of common wood, osier, straw or cane.....	.049	Muebles de madera común, de mimbre, de paja ó junco.....	75
Furniture, of fine wood, such as violet wood, mahogany, rosewood, walnut, or that upholstered with hair, wool, cotton, or silk.....	.082	Muebles de madera fina, como palisandro, caoba, palo de rosa, nogal ó los que tengan algo de cerda, lana, algodón ó seda...	125
Fuses or wicks, for working mines and quarries .....	.016	Espoletas ó mechas para explotación de minas y canteras....	25
Fruits, fresh, not specified.....	.0016	Frutas frescas, no especificadas.	10

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Fruits in the shell, not specified..	.049	Frutas con cáscara, no especificadas.....	75
Fruits in spirits, sirups, or juice.	.049	Frutas en aguardiente, almíbar ó en su jugo.....	75
Fruits, dried .....	.049	Frutas pasadas.....	75
Frying pans, of iron, tinned or not.	.016	Sartenes de hierro, estén ó nó estafiados.....	25
Frying pans, not specified (according to the material).		Sartenes no especificados (según la materia de que sean).	
Galloon, of linen or cotton .....	.329	Galones de lino ó de algodón...	500
Galloon, of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Galones de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Galloon, of silk or mixed with other material .....	.658	Galones de seda ó mezclada con otras materias.....	1000
Galloon, of imitation gold or silver .....	.164	Galones de oro ó plata, falsos .	250
Galloon, of real gold or silver....	.658	Galones de oro ó plata, finos...	1000
"Garantido," of linen or mixed with cotton, white or colored..	.164	Garantido de lino ó mezclado con algodón, blanco ó de color.	250
Garlic .....	.049	Ajos	75
Gas, fluid .....	.016	Gas fluido	25
Gas machinery, for lighting by gas or producing it	Free.	Máquinas para el alumbrado por gas ó para producirlo.....	Libre.
Gasoline .....	.049	Gasolina.....	75
Gauze.....	.658	Gasa.....	1000
Gauze of cotton, white or colored, plain, figured, of open work or embroidered .....	.329	Rengue de algodón, blanco ó de color, liso, labrado, calado ó bordado	500
Glass or crystal for lenses.....	.164	Vidrios ó cristales para lentes ..	250
Glass or crystal plate without quicksilver.....	.016	Vidrios ó cristales planos sin azogar	25
Glass or crystal manufactured in any form not specified.....	.049	Vidrio ó cristal manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada	75
Glass stands and vase stands.....	.082	Porta-botellas y porta-vasos....	125
Glauber salts.....	.0066	Sal de Glauber.....	10
Granite, worked or polished; see marble.....	.049	Granito, labrado ó pulido; véase mármol	75
Grapes, fresh.....	.0066	Uvas frescas	10
Grape residue for fertilizing .....	.0066	Orujo de uva para abono	10
Grape residue in spirits .....	.016	Orujo de uva en aguardiente ...	25
Grass, dried, not specified, unmanufactured.....	.016	Yerba seca, no especificada, sin manufacturar	25
Grates for sugar mills, iron	Free.	Parillas de hierro para trapiches.	Libre.
Gelatin of all kinds .....	.049	Gelatina de todas clases.....	75
German silver or white metal articles and imitations....	.164	Efectos de plata alemana ó metal blanco y sus imitaciones	250
German silver in any form.....	.164	Plata alemana en cualquiera forma.....	250
Greases, ordinary, to make soap..	.049	Grasas ordinarias para hacer jabón.....	75

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimas de bolívar.</i>
Grenadines of cotton, white or colored, plain, figured, open-worked or embroidered.....	.329	Granadinas de algodón, blancas ó de color, lisas, labradas, caladas ó bordadas.....	500
Gimlets to bore stones or timber; see augers.....	.016	Taladros para perforar piedras ó troncos; véase barrenas....	25
Gin, essence of; see brandy.....	.164	Ginebra, esencia de; véase brandí.....	250
Gin.....	.164	Ginebra.....	250
Ginghams, linen or cotton.....	.082	Guinga de lino ó de algodón...	125
Girandoles of German silver or gilt or plated.....	.164	Girándulas de plata alemana, ó plateadas ó doradas.....	250
Girandoles of gold or silver.....	.658	Girándulas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Girandoles not specified.....	.049	Girándulas no especificadas....	75
Girths of all kinds.....	.329	Cinchas de todas clases.....	500
Griddles of iron.....	.016	Budares de hierro ..	25
Gridirons for the kitchen.....	.016	Parillas de hierro para cocinas..	25
Grindstones.....	.016	Mollejones.....	25
Gripsacks or handsacks for travelers.....	.082	Carrieles ó bolsas de mano para viajeros.....	125
Globes of glass or crystal.....	.049	Bombas de cristal ó vidrio.....	75
Globes, celestial and terrestrial..	Free.	Esferas ó globos celestes ó terrestres.....	Libre.
Gloves, linen or cotton.....	.329	Guantes de lino ó de algodón...	500
Gloves, wool or mixed with cotton.	.329	Guantes de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Gloves, silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Guantes de seda ó mezclada con otras materias.....	1000
Gloves of skin, not specified.....	.658	Guantes de piel no especificados.	1000
Gloves, fencing, and those of hair.	.082	Guantes para esgrima y los de cerda.....	125
Gold or silver articles or articles that contain either metal.....	.658	Efectos de oro ó plata ó que tengan algo de estos metales..	1000
Gold leaf, imitation.....	.164	Hojilla de oro ó plata, falsa....	250
Gold leaf, real.....	.658	Hojilla de oro ó plata, fina.....	1000
Gold leaf, books of gold or silver leaf, real or imitation, to gild or plate, and also books for bronzing.....	.082	Libritos con hojilla de oro ó plata, finos ó falsos, para dorar ó platear y también los libros para broncear.....	125
Gold, unmanufactured or in any lawful money.....	Free.	Oro sin manufacturar ó en moneda legítima.....	Libre.
Gold, manufactured in any form not specified.....	.658	Oro manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada..	1000
Gowns, dressing or night, of cotton, made or in pieces.....	.16	Batas ó dormilones de algodón, hechas ó en cortes.....	250
Gowns, dressing or night, of linen or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Batas ó dormilones de lino ó mezcladas con algodón.....	500
Gowns, in pieces, of muslin, linen, gauze, organdy, zephyr, lawn, tarlatan, imitation and Holland cambric of cotton or of linen mixed with cotton, unbleached or colored.....	.329	Camisones en cortes, de muselina, linó, rengue, organdía, céfiro, clarín, tarlatán, imité y holán-batista de algodón ó de lino mezclado con algodón, crudos ó de color.....	500

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Gowns, made up, of Holland cambric, lawn, lace, zephyr, linen, tarlatan, or muslin, of linen or of cotton, and of any other similar fabric.....	1. 316	Camisones hechos de holán-batista, clarín, punto, céfiro, linó, tarlatán ó muselina, de lino ó de algodón y de cualquiera otra tela semejante....	2000
Gowns, made up, of wool or mixed with cotton.....	1. 316	Camisones hechos de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	2000
Gowns, made up, of silk or mixed with other materials.....	1. 316	Camisones hechos, de seda ó mezclada con otras materias..	2000
Gouges.....	.049	Gurbias.....	75
Glue, common.....	.049	Cola ordinaria.....	75
Guano.....	Free.	Guano.....	Libre.
Gum arabic and every kind of gum not specified.....	.082	Goma arábica y toda clase de goma no especificada.....	125
Gum elastic and caoutchouc, manufactured, not specified....	.164	Goma elástica y caucho manufacturado no especificado....	250
Gum pastiles of every kind.....	.082	Pastillas de goma de cualquiera clase que sean.....	125
Guns of all kinds.....	.329	Escopetas de todas clases.....	500
Guns.....	.329	Fusiles.....	500
Gun caps.....	.329	Fulminantes, cápsulas ó pistones.....	500
Gun-cap boxes.....	.329	Pistoneras.....	500
Gun locks for firearms of permitted importation.....	.329	Llaves para las armas de fuego de permitida importación....	500
Gunpowder.....	.164	Pólvora.....	250
Gutta-percha, manufactured or crude.....	.164	Gutapercha labrada ó sin labrar.	250
Hair, human and imitations, manufactured or not.....	.658	Cabello ó pelo humano y sus imitaciones, manufacturado ó nó.....	1000
Hair of rabbits or other animals for making hats.....	.049	Pelo de conejo ó otros animales para fabricar sombreros.....	75
Hair, goat.....	.164	Pelo de cabra.....	250
Hairpins of gold or silver.....	.658	Agujas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Hairpins not specified.....	.164	Horquillas para el pelo, no especificadas.....	250
Hair nets of all kinds.....	.658	Redecillas de todas clases para el pelo.....	1000
Hair dye; see India ink.....	.082	Tinta para teñir el pelo; véase tinta de China.....	125
Hams and shoulders, canned....	.049	Jamones y paletas en latas....	75
Hams and shoulders, not canned.	.016	Jamones y paletas que no vengán en latas.....	25
Hammers.....	.049	Martillos.....	75
Hammers, sledge.....	.016	Mandarrias.....	25
Hammocks of linen or cotton....	.164	Hamacas de lino ó de algodón..	250
Handbills, show bills, and circulars.....	1. 316	Carteles, cartelones y hojas volantes.....	2000
Hangings or curtains of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.658	Colgaduras ó cortinas de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	1000

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Hangings or curtains of cotton or linen.....	. 329	Colgaduras ó cortinas de algodón ó de lino.....	500
Hangings or curtains of silk or mixed with other material... ..	. 658	Colgaduras ó cortinas de seda ó mezclada con otra materia....	1000
Handkerchiefs, cotton, of all kinds.....	. 164	Pañuelos de algodón de todas clases.....	250
Handkerchiefs and scarfs of wool or mixed with cotton.....	. 329	Pañuelos ó pañolones de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Handkerchiefs and scarfs of wool or mixed with cotton embroidered or trimmed with silk.....	. 658	Pañuelos ó pañolones de lana ó mezclada con algodón, con bordados ó adornos de seda.	1000
Handkerchiefs of linen or mixed with cotton.....	. 658	Pañuelos de lino ó mezclado con algodón.....	1000
Handkerchiefs of silk or mixed with other materials.....	. 658	Pañuelos de seda ó mezclada con otras materias.....	1000
Handsaws; see saws.....	. 049	Serruchos; véase sierras.....	75
Harness for hearses, wagons, and carts.....	. 016	Arneses para coches fúnebres y para carros y carretas.....	25
Harness for carriages, chaises, gigs, omnibuses, phaetons, and every sort of vehicle for pleasure or the road, not specified.....	. 0066	Arneses para tiros de coches, calesas, quitrines, ómnibus, faetones y todo carruaje de paseo ó camino, no especificado.....	10
Hatchets.....	Free.	Hachas.....	Libre.
Hats of felt, black silk, high crown, called black beaver, and other hats of like form of any material and color and also crush hats.....	1. 316	Sombreros de felpa, de seda negra, copa alta, llamados de pelo negro, y los demás sombreros de esta misma forma de cualquiera materia y color que sean y también los de resorte.....	2000
Hats of any kind except straw, made or half-made in pieces....	1. 316	Sombreros de cualquiera clase, que no sean de paja, hechos ó á medio hacer en cortes....	2000
Hats, bonnet frames and helmets of straw or imitations without any trimming.....	. 164	Sombreros, gorras, cascos y pavitas de paja ó sus imitaciones sin ningún adorno....	250
Hats, bonnets, helmets, and caps trimmed for women and girls..	1. 316	Sombreros, gorras, pavitas y cachuchas adornadas para señoras y niñas.....	2000
Hat frames or forms of buckram for bonnets, hats, or caps.....	. 082	Armaduras ó formas de tela engomada para gorras, sombreros ó cachuchas.....	125
Hatboxes of leather.....	. 082	Cajas de suela para sombreros..	125
Hatboxes of paper.....	. 049	Estuches de papel para sombreros.....	75
Hat frames of straw or imitation for bonnets or hats without any trimming.....	. 164	Cascos de paja ó sus imitaciones para gorras ó sombreros sin ningún adorno.....	250
Hat linings of leather.....	. 049	Cueritos preparados para forrar sombreros.....	75

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Hat linings of silk or other fabric.	.049	Forros interiores para sombreros de seda ú otra tela	75
Hay, proper for animal food, not medicinal . . . . .	.0066	Verba seca, propia para alimento de animales, que no sea medicinal	10
Head covers, shawls, scarfs, etc., of thread lace or mixed . . . . .	.658	Pañolones, chales, paños y pañoletas de punto de lino ó mezclado	1000
Head covers, shawls, scarfs, etc., of muslin, lace, lawn, or other cotton fabric . . . . .	.329	Pañolones, chales, paños y pañoletas de muselina, punto, lino ú otra tela de algodón . . .	500
Head covers, shawls, scarfs, etc., of silk or mixed with other materials . . . . .	.658	Pañolones, chales, paños y pañoletas de seda ó mezclada con otras materias.	1000
Hearses, including glasses, doors, plumes, and all other accessories, even those that separately pay higher duties provided they come with the hearse or in another package . . . . .	.016	Coches fúnebres, incluso los vidrios, plumeros ó penachos y cualquier otro artículo perteneciente al coche, aunque sea de los que separadamente paguen más derecho, siempre que vengan con el coche en el mismo ó en otro bulto	25
Headstalls for reins . . . . .	.329	Cabezadas para frenos	500
Headstraps or cheekstraps of steel, iron, or copper, whether or not polished, japanned, tinned, or bronzed . . . . .	.049	Carrilleras ó barboquejos de acero, hierro ó cobre, estén ó no estén pulidos, charolados, estañados ó bronceados	75
Heels of wood with copper or iron caps . . . . .	.049	Tacones de madera con casquillos de cobre ó hierro	75
Helmets for soldiers	1.316	Morriones para militares	2000
Hemp or tow, crude or twisted, for calking or packing . . . . .	.0066	Cáñamo ó estopa en rama ó torcida para calafatear ó estopar .	10
Herbariums or collections of dried plants	Free.	Herbarios ó colecciones de plantas secas	Libre.
Herbs, medicinal . . . . .	.082	Yerbas medicinales	125
Hide cuttings or waste . . . . .	.0066	Carnaza, desperdicio ó garras de cuero	10
Hinges of iron, copper, steel, or other like metal . . . . .	.049	Bisagras de hierro, cobre, acero ú otro metal semejante	75
Hinges of German silver or plated or gilded . . . . .	.164	Charnelas de plata alemana ó plateadas ó doradas	250
Hinges of steel, iron, copper, or other metal, japanned, bronzed, or tinned . . . . .	.049	Charnelas de acero, hierro, cobre ú otro metal, charoladas, bronceadas ó estañadas	75
Hinges, or butts of steel, iron, copper, bronze, or other metal, whether or not japanned, bronzed, or tinned . . . . .	.049	Gonces ó goznes de acero, hierro, cobre, bronce ú otro metal, estén ó no estén charolados, bronceados ó estañados	75
Hoes and mattocks	Free.	Azadas y azadones	Libre.

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Der chos por kil en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Holland cambric, of cotton, plain, figured, openworked, or embroidered . . . . .	.329	Holán-batista de algodón, liso, labrado, calado ó bordado . . .	500
Hollands, blue, of cotton . . . . .	.016	Holandilla azul, de algodón . . .	25
Hollands, black or blue, of linen . . . . .	.082	Holandilla negra ó azul, de hilo	125
Hollands, white, of cotton . . . . .	.082	Holandilla blanca de algodón . .	125
Holsters . . . . .	.329	Cañoneras ó pistoleras	500
Hones, for knives . . . . .	.082	Asentadores de navajas	125
Hoofs, unmanufactured . . . . .	.016	Pesufias sin manufacturar	25
Hooks and eyes of wire . . . . .	.164	Broches y corchetes de alambre .	250
Hoops or poles, of iron or wood, for hogsheads, pipes, barrels, or sieves . . . . .	.0066	Arcos ó flejes de hierro ó madera para bocoyes, pipas, barriles ó cedazos	10
Horn, manufactured in any form not specified . . . . .	.164	Asta ó cuerno manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada	250
Horn, unmanufactured . . . . .	.016	Asta ó cuerno sin manufacturar .	25
Horse cloths of all kinds . . . . .	.329	Gualdrapas de todas clases . . .	500
Hose or half hose, of cotton . . . .	.164	Calcetas ó medias de algodón . .	250
Hose or half hose, of linen or mixed with wool or cotton . . . .	.329	Calcetas ó medias de lino ó mezcladas con lana ó algodón .	500
Hose or half hose, of wool or mixed with cotton . . . . .	.329	Calcetas ó medias de lana ó mezcladas con algodón	500
Hose or half hose, of silk or mixed with other material . . . .	.658	Calcetas ó medias de seda ó mezcladas con otra materia . . .	1000
Hour-glasses . . . . .	.164	Ampolletas	250
Hydrometers . . . . .	.164	Hidrómetros	250
Images or effigies not of gold or silver . . . . .	.082	Imágenes ó efigies que no sean de oro ó plata	125
Images or effigies of gold or silver . . . . .	.658	Imágenes ó efigies de oro ó plata	1000
"Imité" of cotton, plain, figured, openworked, or embroidered . .	.329	Imité de algodón, liso, labrado, calado ó bordado	500
Ink, china, hair dye and any other kind of ink not specified .	.082	Tinta de china, de teñir el pelo y cualquiera otra clase de tinta no especificada	125
Ink, printing	Free.	Tinta de imprenta	Libre.
Ink, writing . . . . .	.082	Tinta de escribir	125
Ink powder, for writing . . . . .	.082	Polvos de tinta para escribir . . .	125
Ink-drying powder . . . . .	.082	Polvo ó arenilla para cartas . . .	125
Inkstands, of gold or silver . . . .	.658	Tinteros de oro ó plata	1000
Inkstands, not specified . . . . .	.082	Tinteros no especificados	125
Ice	Free.	Hielo	Libre.
Incense . . . . .	.049	Incienso	75
Inserting or insertion bands of linen or cotton . . . . .	.329	Embutidos ó tiras para embutir, de lino ó de algodón	500
India rubber, manufactured, not specified . . . . .	.164	Caucho manufacturado, no especificado	250
India rubber, in tubes or conduits, in sheets and in belts for machinery . . . . .	.049	Caucho manufacturado, en tubos ó conductos, en láminas y en bandas para maquinarias	75

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
India rubber or gum elastic, manufactured or not, not specified.....	.164	Caucho ó goma elástica, labrado ó no labrado, no especificado.	250
Instruments of surgery.....	.082	Instrumentos de cirugía.....	125
Instruments of dentistry.....	.082	Instrumentos de dentista.....	125
Instruments of anatomy, mathematics, and other sciences not specified.....	.082	Instrumentos de anatomía, matemáticas y otras ciencias no especificadas.....	125
Instruments for arts and trades, with or without handles, not specified.....	.049	Instrumentos para artes y oficios, con cabos ó sin ellos, no especificados.....	75
Instruments, musical, not specified, or any parts or accessories thereof.....	.082	Instrumentos y cajas de música, no especificados, ó cualquiera de sus partes ó accesorios....	125
Irelands, white, of cotton.....	.082	Irlanda de algodón, blanca.....	125
Irelands, white, of linen or mixed with cotton.....	.164	Irlanda de lino ó mezclado con algodón, blanca.....	250
Irelands, unbleached, of linen or cotton.....	.082	Irlanda cruda de lino ó de algodón.....	125
Isinglass.....	.082	Cola de pescado.....	125
Iron or other metal, articles of, gilded or plated, not including articles for writing desks that always pay as fifth-class articles.....	.164	Efectos de hierro ú otro metal, dorados ó plateados, no incluyéndose los artículos de escritorio, que pagarán siempre como de 5ª clase.....	250
Iron, round or square, in plates or sheets, and in any other rough state.....	.0066	Hierro redondo ó cuadrado, en platinas, en planchas, ó láminas y en cualquiera otra forma bruta.....	10
Iron, old, in scraps.....	.0066	Hierro viejo en piezas inutilizadas.....	10
Iron manufactured in any form not specified, whether or not japanned, tinned, or bronzed..	.049	Hierro manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada, esté ó no esté charolado, estafiado ó bronceado.....	75
Iron manufactured in pieces, for houses or other edifices.....	.016	Hierro manufacturado en piezas para casas ú otros edificios...	25
Iron manufactured into articles for domestic use, whether or not tinned or porcelain-lined, when they are not accompanied with covers of tin-plate or brass.....	.016	Hierro manufacturado en piezas para el uso doméstico, estén ó no estén estafiadas y tengan ó no tengan baño de loza, cuando no traigan tapa de hoja de lata ó latón.....	25
Iron, sulphate.....	.016	Hierro (sulfato).....	25
Irons, smoothing.....	.016	Planchas para aplanchar.....	25
Iron ornaments, for the exterior of houses and gardens.....	.016	Adornos de hierro para el exterior de las casas y jardines...	25
Iron cylinders for sugar mills....	Free.	Almas de hierro para trapiches..	Libre.
Ivory in any form, except in toys for children.....	.164	Marfil en cualquiera forma, excepto en juguetes para niños..	250
Jackscrews, to raise weights.....	.016	Gatos para levantar pesos.....	25
Jamaica-wood shavings.....	.0066	Brasilete en rasura.....	10

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Japanese, cotton.....	.164	Japonesas de algodón.....	250
Japan varnish, all kinds.....	.049	Charol de todas clases.....	75
Jars of iron, marble, alabaster, etc.....	.016	Jarrones de hierro, de mármol, alabastro, etc.....	25
Jars, not specified (according to the material).		Jarrones no especificados (según la materia de que sean).	
Jasper; see marble.....	.049	Jaspe; véase mármol.....	75
Jeans, cotton, white or colored ..	.164	Coquí de algodón, blanco ó de color.....	250
Jet and imitations, manufactured, but not set in gold or silver....	.164	Azabache y sus imitaciones manufacturado que no esté montado en oro ó plata.....	250
Jewels of gold or silver.....	.658	Joyas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Jewels, imitation.....	.164	Prendas falsas.....	250
Jewels, real.....	.658	Prendas finas.....	1000
Jewelry boxes and watch boxes..	.658	Cajitas preparadas para relojes de faltriquera y prendas finas.	1000
Juniper, or berries.....	.016	Enebrina ó semillas de enebro..	25
Kalsomine; see ultramarine blue.	.082	Kalsomine; véase azulillo ultramarino.....	125
Kettles of iron, tinned or not....	.016	Peroles de hierro, estén ó no estafiados.....	25
Kettles not specified (according to the material).		Peroles no especificados (según la materia de que sean).	
Knives and forks, with handles gold or silver plated.....	.658	Cuchillos y tenedores con mango de hojilla de oro ó plata...	1000
Knives and forks of German silver or gilded or plated.....	.164	Cuchillos y tenedores de plata alemana ó plateados ó dorados	250
Knives and forks not specified...	.082	Cuchillos y tenedores no especificados.....	125
Knives, pointed, ordinary, with or without sheaths; with handles of wood or other common material, for fishers, shoemakers, saddlers, gardeners, tobacco-nists, and in general those used in the arts or trades, and common large knives for mountaineers.....	.049	Cuchillos de punta, ordinarios, con vaina ó sin ella; los de mango de madera ú otra materia ordinaria para pescadores, zapateros, talabarteros, jardineros, tabaqueros y en general los que se emplean en las artes ú oficios y los cuchillos grandes ordinarios de monte.....	75
Knives, paper, of all kinds.....	.082	Cuchillos para papel, de todas clases.....	125
Knives, fine, for mountaineers...	.329	Cuchillos finos de monte.....	500
Labels and posters, printed or lithographed.....	1. 316	Etiquetas y rótulos impresos ó litografiados.....	2000
Labels, blank, gummed or not...	.082	Etiquetas en blanco, engomadas ó sin engomar.....	125
Lace, blond, of linen or cotton...	.329	Blondas de lino ó de algodón...	500
Lace, blond, silk or mixed with other materials.....	.658	Blondas de seda ó mezclada con otras materias.....	1000
Lace, imitation, of gold or silver.	.164	Encajes de oro ó plata, falsos....	250
Lace, real, of gold or silver.....	.658	Encajes de oro ó plata, finos....	1000

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Lace, woolen or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Encajes de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Lace, linen or cotton .....	.329	Encajes de lino ó de algodón...	500
Lace, silk or mixed with other material .....	.658	Encajes de seda ó mezclada con otra materia	1000
Ladles; see spoons.		Cucharones; véase cucharas.	
Lamps of German silver, or plated or gilded .....	.164	Lámparas de plata alemana ó plateadas ó doradas	250
Lamps of gold or silver .....	.658	Lámparas de oro ó plata	1000
Lamps, not specified .....	.049	Lámparas no especificadas. ...	75
Lamps, small, or rushlights .....	.049	Lamparillas ó mariposas para luz	75
Lampblack .....	.016	Humo negro	25
Lamp wicks .....	.049	Mechas y torcidos para lámparas.	75
Lancets, large and small .....	.082	Lancetas y lancetones	125
Lanterns of all kinds, with plated or gilded or German-silver chains, frames, or other pieces.	.164	Fanales, faroles y linternas que tengan las cadenas, aros ú otras piezas de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas	250
Lanterns of all kinds, not specified .....	.049	Fanales, faroles y linternas no especificadas	75
Lanterns, paper .....	.082	Farolillos de papel	125
Lard, hogs', and butter .....	.016	Manteca de puerco y mantequilla	25
Latches (according to the material).		Pica-portes (según la materia de que sean).	
Latten; see brass.		Azofar; véase latón.	
Lattices or screens for doors or windows .....	.049	Trasparentes y celosías para puertas ó ventanas	75
Launches; see boats.		Lanchas; véase botes.	
Lavender .....	.016	Alhucema ó espliego	25
Lawn, cotton, white or colored ..	.329	Batistilla de algodón, blanca ó de color	500
Lawn, long, of linen or mixed with cotton .....	.164	Estopilla de lino ó mezclado con algodón	250
Lawn, cotton, plain, figured, open-worked, or embroidered .....	.329	Lino de algodón, liso, labrado, calado ó bordado	500
Lead, white, or carbonate of lead.	.016	Albayalde ó carbonato de plomo.	25
Lead, chromate of, or English yellow .....	.016	Amarillo inglés ó cromato de plomo	25
Lead, red .....	.016	Azarcón ó minio	25
Lead, in pig or crude, bars, scraps, shavings, or sheets .....	.016	Plomo en pasta ó en bruto, en barras, en cabillas, en rasura ó en láminas	25
Lead manufactured in any form not specified .....	.049	Plomo labrado en cualquiera forma no especificada	75
Leather, patent, unmanufactured.	.164	Suela charolada ó patente, no manufacturada	250
Leather, colored or white, unmanufactured .....	.049	Suela colorada ó blanca, no manufacturada	75

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Leather manufactured in any form, not specified with other duty.....	.329	Suela manufacturada en cualquiera forma no especificada con otro derecho.....	500
Leeches.....	.016	Sanguijuelas.....	25
Lemonades.....	.016	Limonadas.....	25
Lenses; see eyeglasses.		Lentes; véase anteojos.	
Lentils.....	.016	Lentejas.....	25
Letter files, snuffboxes, portmonnaies, cigar cases, spectacle cases, match boxes, card cases, albums, and any other similar articles that contain no gold or silver.....	.164	Carteras, tabaqueras, portamonedas, cigarreras, cajitas para anteojos, fosforeras, tarjeteras, albums y cualquier otro artículo semejante que no sea ó tenga algo de oro ó plata...	250
Levels.....	.049	Niveles.....	75
"Liencillo" of cotton, white....	.082	Liencillo de algodón, blanco....	125
"Liencillo" of linen or of cotton, unbleached.....	.082	Liencillo de lino ó de algodón, crudo.....	125
"Liencillo" of linen or cotton, colored.....	.082	Liencillo de lino ó de algodón, de color.....	125
"Lienzo de Rosa".....	.082	Lienzo de Rosa.....	125
Life-protectors; see canes.		Salva-vidas; véase bastones.	
Light-protectors of glass or crystal.....	.049	Guardabrisas de vidrio ó de cristal.....	75
Lignum vitæ in shavings....	.0066	Guayacán en rasuras.....	10
Lime, common and hydraulic....	.0066	Cal común y cal hidráulica....	10
Lime, chloride of.....	.016	Cloruro de cal.....	25
Linen, coarse white, heavy.....	.082	Lomo de camello.....	125
Linseed, in grain or ground.....	.016	Linaza en grano ó molida.....	25
Lint for wounds.....	.082	Hilas para heridas.....	125
Liquors, sweet, not specified....	.082	Licores dulces no especificados.	125
Liquor-cases, filled or empty, not included in a higher class.....	.082	Licoreras vacías ó con licor que no esté comprendido en una clase mayor.....	125
Litharge.....	.016	Litargirio.....	25
Lithographic stones.....	.016	Piedras de litografiar.....	25
Locks, stock, of iron, copper, or other metal, except gold or silver.....	.049	Cerraduras de hierro, cobre ú otro metal que no sea de oro ó plata.....	75
Locks, pad, of steel, iron, or copper.....	.049	Candados de acero, hierro ó cobre.....	75
Logwood shavings.....	.0066	Campeche en rasura.....	10
Lustring, cotton, colored.....	.164	Lustrillo de algodón, de color..	250
Macaroni; see vermicelli.....	.082	Macarrones; véase fideos.....	125
Mace.....	.082	Flores de nuez moscada ó macís.	125
Machetes for cutting brush (agricultural implement).....	Free.	Machetes de rozar (herramienta de agricultura).....	Libre.
Machinery, etc., for lighting with gas, and to make it, by consent of the Government.....	Free.	Aparatos y máquinas para alumbrado por gas y para producirlo, previa orden del Gobierno.....	Libre.
Machinery, printing.....	Free.	Máquinas para las imprentas...	Libre.

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	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Machinery, telegraphic	Free.	Máquinas para los telégrafos eléctricos.....	Libre.
Machinery and apparatus not specified, the total weight of which exceeds 1,000 kilograms.	.0066	Máquinas y aparatos no especificados, cuyo peso total exceda de mil kilogramos.....	10
Machinery for effervescent waters.	.049	Máquinas para aguas gaseosas..	75
Machinery and apparatus not specified, the total weight of which does not exceed 1,000 kilograms.....	.016	Máquinas y aparatos no especificados, cuyo peso total no exceda de mil kilogramos.....	25
Machinery for agriculture, mining, weaving mills, sawmills, and foundries	Free.	Máquinas propias para la agricultura, explotación de minas, telares, aserraderos y fundiciones.....	Libre.
Machinery for arts and trades, when imported by the artisans themselves, who shall declare the use that is intended to be made of them.....	Free.	Máquinas propias para artes y oficios, cuando los mismos industriales las importen, expresando el uso que han de hacer de ellas	Libre.
"Madapolán," white, of cotton...	.082	Madapolán blanco de algodón.	125
Magic lanterns; see stereoscopes.	.082	Linternas mágicas; véase estereoscopios.....	125
Magnets .....	.082	Imán.....	125
Maize .....	.0066	Maíz	10
Maizena, or flour of maize, prepared.....	.049	Maizena ó sea harina de maíz preparada	75
"Malvinas," colored, of cotton ..	.164	Malvinas de color, de algodón..	250
Manganese mineral.....	.016	Manganeso mineral	25
Manigraphs .....	.049	Manígrafos	75
Manioc .....	.0066	Mañoco	10
Maniples .....	.329	Manípulos.....	500
Mantillas of silk net, linen, or cotton .....	.658	Mantillas de punto de seda, de lino ó de algodón	1000
Mantles; see capes.		Pelerinas; véase esclavinas.	
Maps of all kinds.....	Free.	Mapas de todas clases.....	Libre.
Marble, jasper, alabaster, granite, and every other similar stone, worked or polished in any form not specified .....	.049	Mármol, jaspe, alabastro, granito y toda otra piedra semejante, labrada ó pulida, en cualquiera forma no especificada....	75
Marbles .....	.082	Metras	125
Marble powder.....	.0066	Polvos de mármol.....	10
Marine glasses; see eyeglasses.		Binóculos; véase anteojos.	
Marjoram.....	.049	Orégano.....	75
Masks of all kinds.....	.082	Caretas de todas clases	125
Mastic; see paste.		Mastic; véase pasta.	
Matches of wax, wood, or tinder..	.329	Fósforos de cerilla, de palito ó yesca.....	500
Match boxes; see letter files.		Fosforeras; véase carteras.	
Match ropes; see fuses.		Mechas; véase espoletas.	
"Matrimonio," cotton cloth.....	.082	Matrimonio de algodón.....	125
"Matrimonio" of linen or mixed with cotton.....	.164	Matrimonio de hilo ó mezclado con algodón	250

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Matting for floors.....	.049	Estera, esterilla y petate para piso.....	75
Mats for tables.....	.049	Esterilla para mesa.....	75
Mats of palm.....	.049	Petate.....	75
Mattocks; see hoes.....	Free.	Azadones; véase azadas.....	Libre.
Mattresses.....	.164	Colchones y jergones.....	250
Mattresses of all kinds.....	.164	Jergones de todas clases.....	250
Measures of leather, tape, or paper, loose or in cases.....	.082	Medidas de cuero, cinta ó papel, sueltas ó en estuches.....	125
Measures not specified (according to material).		Medidas no especificadas (según la materia de que sean).	
Meat, pickled, smoked, or salted, not specified.....	.016	Carne salpreso, ahumada ó salada, no especificada.....	25
Medicines; see drugs.		Medicinas; véase drogas.	
Meerschäum.....	.049	Espuma de mar.....	75
Mercury or quicksilver.....	.082	Mercurio vivo ó azogue.....	125
Merino.....	.329	Merino.....	500
Merino, cotton.....	.164	Merino de algodón.....	250
Merry-go-rounds.....	.049	Circo de caballitos ó carrouselles.....	75
Metal, composition.....	.049	Composición de metal.....	75
Metal cloth, not specified (according to material).		Telas de metal no especificado (según la materia de que sean).	
Metronomes.....	.082	Metrónomos ó metrómetros....	125
Microscopes; see eyeglasses.		Microscópios; véase anteojos.	
Milk, condensed.....	.049	Leche condensada.....	75
Millet.....	.049	Mijo.....	75
Mills or handmills not specified.	.016	Molinos ó molinetes no especificados.....	25
Mills, wind.....	.0066	Molinos de viento.....	10
Millstones; see whetstones.		Piedras para moler; véase piedras para amolar.	
Minium.....	.016	Minio ó azarcon.....	25
Mirrors of all kinds and quicksilvered plate.....	.049	Espejos de todas clases y las lunas azogadas.....	75
Molds (according to the material).		Hormas (según la materia de que sean).	
Monuments, artistic; see articles.	Free.	Monumentos; véase objetos....	Libre.
Mortars, iron.....	.016	Almireces de hierro.....	25
Mortars not specified (according to the material).		Morteros no especificados (según la materia de que sean).	
Mosquito nets of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.658	Mosquiteros de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	1000
Mosquito nets of linen or cotton..	.329	Mosquiteros de hilo ó de algodón.....	500
Mother-of-pearl in any form not specified.....	.164	Nácar en cualquiera forma no especificada.....	250
Motors, steam, of all kinds.....	Free.	Motores de vapor de todas clases.	Libre.
Mulberry-wood shavings.....	.0066	Mora en rasura.....	10
Mushrooms, dry or in sauce.....	.049	Hongos secos ó en salsa.....	75
Music, collections of.....	.0066	Colecciones de música.....	10

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	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Music boxes; see instruments of music082	Cajas de música; véase instrumentos, etc.....	125
Muslins of cotton, white or colored, plain or worked, embroidered or openworked .....	.329	Muselinas de algodón, blancas ó de color, lisas ó labradas, bordadas ó caladas	500
Muslins of linen or mixed with cotton, unbleached or colored..	.329	Muselinas de lino ó mezclado con algodón, crudo ó de color	500
Muslins of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Muselinas de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Muslins of silk or mixed with other material .....	.658	Muselinas de seda ó mezclada con otra materia.....	1000
Mustard in grain or ground.....	.049	Mostaza en grano ó molida.....	75
Muzzles and curbs of iron, steel, or copper, polished, japanned, tinned, or bronzed.....	.049	Bozales y barbadas de hierro, acero ó cobre, pulidos, charolados, estafiados ó bronceados.....	75
Muzzles and curbs of German silver, or gilded or plated .....	.164	Bozales y barbadas de plata alemana ó dorados ó plateados ..	250
Muzzles and curbs of silver.....	.658	Bozales y barbadas de plata	1000
Nails, iron .....	.016	Clavazón de hierro.....	25
Nails, copper.....	.049	Clavazón de cobre	75
Nainsook .....	.164	Nansú.....	250
Nankeen; white or colored .....	.082	Coleta blanca ó de color	125
Nankeen, unbleached, No. 3, like burlaps (ordinary cloth of dark color that is regularly used to make coffee and cocoa sacks and for packing, although it has colored stripes or checks) .	.016	Coleta cruda, N ^o . 3, similar del crudo (tela ordinaria de color oscuro que regularmente se emplea para hacer sacos de cacao y café y para enfardelar, aunque tenga listas ó cuadros de color).....	25
Nankeen, unbleached, No. 2, coarse, ordinary cloth, similar to fustian, having already been more or less bleached.....	.049	Coleta cruda, No. 2, tela cruda ordinaria y similar á la cotonía porque ya ha sido más ó menos blanqueada.....	75
Nankeen .....	.164	Mahón	250
Nankeen .....	.164	Nanquín y nanquinete	250
Napkins of all kinds; see towels .	.164	Servilletas de todas clases; véase paños de mano	250
Necklaces, anodyne, for teething.	.082	Collares anodinos, para la dentición.....	125
Needles, knitting, of steel, wood, bone, India rubber, or other similar material .....	.016	Agujas para tejer, de acero, madera, hueso, caucho ú otra materia semejante	25
Needles, not specified.....	.164	Agujas no especificadas.....	250
Nets, fishing, of all kinds.....	.658	Chinchorros de todas clases....	1000
Nickel, manufactured, not specified.....	.049	Níquel manufacturado no especificado	75
Nipples.....	.082	Pesoneras	125
Nipples, gun, and for other arms of permitted importation.	.329	Chimeneas para escopetas y otras armas de permitida importación	500

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Nursing bottles .....	.082	Biberones	125
Nursing bottles .....	.082	Mamaderas	125
Nursing bottles .....	.082	Teteros	125
Nuts in the shell .....	.049	Nueces con cáscaras	75
Nutgalls .....	.082	Nuez de agalla	125
Nutmegs and mace .....	.082	Nuez moscada y flores de nuez moscada	125
Oats .....	.0066	Avena	10
Oars for small boats .....	.0066	Remos para embarcaciones pequeñas	10
Orange-flower water .....	.016	Agua de azahares	25
Organs .....	.049	Organos	75
Organdy, of cotton, white or colored, plain, worked, open-worked, or embroidered .....	.329	Organdía de algodón, blanca ó de color, lisa, labrada, calada ó bordada	500
Ornaments for the head, of all kinds .....	.658	Adornos de cabeza de todas clases	1000
Osnaburgs, white or colored, striped or checked .....	.082	Crehuela blanca ó de color, rayada ó de cuadros	125
Objects for writing desks, not specified, not made of nor containing any gold or silver .....	.082	Artículos de escritorio no especificados y que no sean ó no tengan algo de oro ó plata	125
Objects of gold or silver or that contain these metals .....	.658	Artículos de oro ó plata ó que contengan algo de estos metales	1000
Objects imported for account of the Government of the Union ..	Free.	Artículos que se importen por cuenta del Gobierno de la Unión	Libre.
Objects of imitation gold or silver to sew or embroider .....	.164	Artículos de oro ó plata, falso, para coser ó bordar	250
Objects used only in the manufacture of hats, not specified ..	.049	Artículos que solo se empleen en la fabricación de sombreros, no especificados	75
Ocher, red .....	.0066	Almagre	10
Opera glasses; see eyeglasses.		Binóculos; véase anteojos.	
Ore of gold or silver	Free.	Mineral de oro ó plata	Libre.
Ore of iron, copper, or tin .....	.016	Mineral de hierro, cobre ó estaño ..	25
Ossein .....	.049	Osteina	75
Overcoats; see cloaks.		Sobretodos; véase capas.	
Oil, almond .....	.049	Aceite de almendras	75
Oil, bene seed .....	.082	Aceite de ajonjolí	125
Oil, bone, for machinery .....	.016	Aceite de hueso para máquinas ..	25
Oil, castor .....	.082	Aceite de tártago	125
Oil, cod-liver .....	.082	Aceite de hígado de bacalao	125
Oil, colza .....	.016	Aceite de colza	25
Oil, drying or liquid, for painters.	.049	Aceite secante ó líquido para pintores	75
Oil, fish .....	.049	Aceite de pescado	75
Oil, illuminating .....	.016	Aceite de alumbrar	25
Oil, kerosene .....	.016	Aceite de kerosene	25
Oil, linseed049	Aceite de linaza	75
Oil, olive016	Aceite de comer	25
Oil, palm049	Aceite de palma	75

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	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Oil, perfumed082	Aceite perfumado	125
Oil, sesame082	Aceite de sésano	125
Oils, not specified .....	.082	Aceites no especificados	125
Oilcloths, for floors or for wrapping .....	.049	Encerados ó hules para pavimentos ó para enfardelar	75
Oilcloths, not specified, in any form .....	.082	Encerados ó hules, no especificados, en cualquiera forma...	125
Oil-holders, not specified .....	.049	Aceiteras no especificadas	75
Olives .....	.049	Aceitunas	75
Omnibus; see carriages .....	.0066	Omnibus; véase coches	10
Onions .....	.016	Cebollas	25
Osier, unmanufactured .....	.016	Mimbre sin manufacturar	25
Pack thread and cordage .....	.049	Hilo acarreto y guarales ó cordeles	75
Paints or colors, not mentioned ..	.082	Colores ó pinturas, no espresados	125
Paints, ordinary, prepared in oil ..	.016	Pinturas ordinarias preparadas en aceite	25
Paintings and pictures on canvas, wood, paper, stone, metal, or other material .....	.082	Pinturas y retratos sobre lienzo, madera, papel, piedra, metal ú otra materia	125
Paint boxes, small .....	.082	Cajitas de pintura	125
Paint cases, with metal instruments, see embroidery cases ...	.164	Estuches para pinturas; véase estuches	250
Paint brushes of all kinds .....	.082	Pinceles y brochas de todas clases	125
Palm, not specified, unmanufactured; see straw .....	.016	Palma, no especificada, sin manufacturar; véase paja	25
Pamphlets .....	.016	Folletos	25
Pans, iron, except those for sugar mills, whether or not tinned or porcelain-lined .....	.016	Pailas de hierro que no sean para trapiches, estén ó no estén estañadas y tengan ó nó baño de loza	25
Pans, not specified, according to the material.		Pailas, no especificadas (según la materia de que sean).	
Trousers of cotton stockinet; see drawers .....	.164	Pantalones de punto de media de algodón; véase calzoncillos.	250
Trousers of linen or cotton; see drawers .....	.658	Pantalones de lino ó de algodón; véase calzoncillos	1000
Panoramas; see stereoscopes .....	.082	Panoramas; véase estereoscopios	125
Paper, waterproof, for printing; see pasteboard .....	.016	Papel impermeable para prensa; véase cartón	25
Paper, white printing, unsized ...	Free.	Papel blanco de imprenta sin cola ó goma	Libre.
Paper for cigarettes .....	.0066	Papel para cigarillos	10
Paper, wall, colored .....	.049	Papel pintado para tapicería ...	75
Paper, gilt or silvered, embossed in relief and painted for artificial flowers. ....	.164	Papel dorado ó plateado, el estampado á manera de relieve y el pintado para flores .	250
Paper, colored tissue or silk ....	.082	Papel de seda de color	125

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Paper, writing, wrapping paper, and any other paper not specified . . . . .	.016	Papel de escribir, de estraza y cualquier otro no especificado	25
Paperweights . . . . .	.082	Pisa-papeles	125
Paraffin in cakes; see spermaceti . . . . .	.049	Parafina en pasta; véase esperma	75
Parasols; see umbrellas . . . . .	.164	Quitasones; véase paraguas	250
Parchment, and its imitations in any form, not specified . . . . .	.082	Pergaminos y sus imitaciones en cualquiera forma no especificada	125
Paste or mastic for polishing, and also that for the tips of billiard cues . . . . .	.049	Pasta ó mastic para lustrar y también él que sirve para la punta de los tacos de billar	75
Paste, or composition imitating porcelain, granite, or other fine stone in any form not specified . . . . .	.049	Pasta imitando la porcelana, el granito ú otra piedra fina, en cualquiera forma no especificada	75
Paste or binding for books . . . . .	.658	Pasta para libros y las pastas postizas para los mismos	1000
Paste for sharpening razors . . . . .	.082	Pasta para afilar navajas	125
Pasteboard . . . . .	.0066	Cartón en pasta	10
Pasteboard or waterproof paper for printing . . . . .	.016	Cartón ó papel impermeable para prensa	25
Pasteboard made up or prepared in articles not specified . . . . .	.049	Cartón manufacturado ó preparado en artículos no especificados	75
Phaetons; see carriages . . . . .	.0066	Faetones; véase coches	10
Plates, thin iron or other metal, polished, japanned, tinned, or bronzed . . . . .	.049	Chapas de hierro ú otro metal, pulidas, charoladas, estañadas ó bronceadas	75
Planes for carpenters . . . . .	.049	Cepillos para carpinteros	75
Plates, thin iron or other metal, gilded or plated . . . . .	.164	Chapas de hierro ú otro metal, doradas ó plateadas	250
Planes, jack and molding . . . . .	.049	Garlopas, gullames y replanes	75
Plants, dry, collections of; see herbariums	Free.	Colecciones de plantas secas; véase herbarios	Libre.
Plants, live, of all kinds	Free.	Plantas vivas de todas clases	Libre.
Plaster in lumps or powder, and plaster of Paris . . . . .	.0066	Yeso en piedra ó en polvo y el yeso mate	10
Plaster, manufactured, in any form not specified . . . . .	.049	Yeso manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada	75
Plastrons for fencing; see fencing foils . . . . .	.082	Petos de esgrima; véase floretes	125
Platinum or white gold, unmanufactured	Free.	Platino ú oro blanco sin manufacturar	Libre.
Playing cards . . . . .	.329	Naipes	500
Pease, chick . . . . .	.016	Garbanzos	25
Pease . . . . .	.016	Frijoles	25
Peanuts . . . . .	.049	Maní	75
Pears, fresh . . . . .	.0066	Peras frescas	10

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Pearls, imitation, not set in gold or silver .....	.164	Perlas falsas que no estén montadas en oro ó plata	250
Pearls, real.....	.658	Perlas finas.....	1000
Pens, writing, of gold or silver...	.658	Plumas para escribir, de oro ó plata	1000
Pens, writing, not specified .....	.082	Plumas para escribir, no especificadas	125
Penholders; see toothpicks.		Porta-plumas; véase palilleros.	
Penknives of all kinds.....	.082	Cortaplumas de todas clases....	125
Pencils, slate .....	.0066	Lápices de pizarra.....	10
Pencils not specified.....	.082	Lápices no especificados.....	125
Pencil-holders of gold or silver...	.658	Lapiceros de oro ó de plata	1000
Pencil-holders, not specified .....	.082	Lapiceros no especificados.....	125
Pepper of all kinds.....	.049	Pimienta de todas clases.....	75
Perambulators of all kinds for children .....	.049	Cochecitos para niños, de todas clases	75
Percales, cotton, colored.....	.164	Percales de algodón, de colores.	250
Percales, fine, and special fabrics for bookbinding .....	.164	Percalinas y telas especiales para encuadernar libros.....	250
Percussion caps .....	.329	Pistonés, cápsulas y fulminantes	500
Perfumery of all kinds.....	.082	Perfumería de todas clases.....	125
Periodicals.....	Free.	Periódicos.....	Libre.
Personal effects brought with them for their use by foreign ministers and diplomatic agents accredited to the Government of the Union, and those of the diplomatic representatives of the Republic on their return to Venezuela	Free.	Efectos (los) que traigan consigo para su uso los ministros públicos y agentes diplomáticos extranjeros acreditados cerca del Gobierno de la Unión, y los agentes diplomáticos de la República á su regreso á Venezuela	Libre.
Perspiration guards.....	.329	Sudaderes de todas clases.....	500
Petroleum, crude .....	.0066	Petróleo bruto.....	10
Petticoats of silk, ready-made....	1.316	Sayas de seda, hechas.....	2000
Precious stones, set or not .....	.658	Piedras finas montadas ó sin montar	1000
Presses to copy letters and to stamp paper .....	.016	Prensas para copiar cartas y para timbrar papel	25
Pewter in any form not specified.	.049	Peltre en cualquiera forma no especificada	75
Pianos without accessories .....	.0066	Pianos sin accesorios.....	10
Pianos, mute, for practising exercises .....	.0066	Pianos mudos para ejercicios mecánicos	10
Piano stools; see stools .....	.049	Asientos de piano; véase taburetes	75
Picks.....	Free.	Tasíes	Libre.
Pickaxes, iron, for agriculture...	Free.	Picos de hierro para agricultura.	Libre.
Pickles in vinegar .....	.016	Encurtidos en vinagre	25
Pickles in mustard .....	.049	Encurtidos en mostaza.....	75
Picture frames; see frames.....	.082	Marcos para retratos; véase cuadros.....	152

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Pillows, cushions, and small pillows of silk or mixed with other materials.....	.658	Almojadadas, cojines y almohadillas de seda ó mezcladas con otras materias.....	1000
Pillows, cushions, and small pillows not specified.....	.164	Almojadadas, cojines y almohadillas no especificadas.....	250
Pillowcases of linen or cotton...	.329	Fundas de almohada de lino ó de algodón.....	500
Pillowcases of holland cambric, or linen cambric or mixed with cotton.....	.658	Fundas de almohada de holánbatista ó clarín de lino ó mezclado con algodón.....	1000
Pins of gold or silver.....	.658	Alfileres de oro ó de plata.....	1000
Pins not specified.....	.164	Alfileres no especificados.....	250
Pincers.....	.049	Alicates.....	75
Pine scantling or scantling of any other kind of ordinary wood...	.0066	Cuartones de pino, pichipén ú otra clase de madera ordinaria.	10
Pine boards and planks, or those of any other ordinary wood not planed nor grooved.....	.0066	Tablas y tablones de pino, pichipén ú otra madera ordinaria sin cepillar ni machihembrar.	10
Pine boards and planks of pine, pitch pine, or other ordinary wood, planed or grooved.....	.016	Tablas y tablones de pino, de pichipén ú otra madera ordinaria, cepilladas ó machihembradas.....	25
Pipes; see barrels.		Pipas; véase bariles.	
Pipes, smoking; see cigar-holders.		Pipas para fumar; véase boquillas.	
Pipes, wine.....	.082	Botas para cargar vinos.....	125
Pipes, water, of iron or lead.....	.0066	Cañerías ó conductos de hierro ó plomo.....	10
Piqué, cotton, white or colored..	.164	Piqué de algodón, blanco ó de color.....	250
Pistols of all kinds.....	.329	Pistolas de todas clases.....	500
Pistol holsters.....	.329	Pistolas ó cañoneras.....	500
Pitch, common, white, black, or red.....	.0066	Pez común, blanca, negra ó rubia.....	10
Pitchers; see casters.		Aguaderas; véase angarillas.	
Priests' or church ornaments....	.329	Ornamentos para uso de los sacerdotes y de las iglesias.....	500
Prints, paper; see engravings....	.082	Estampas de papel; véase láminas.....	125
Printing machinery; see machinery.....	Free.	Máquinas para las imprentas; véase máquinas.....	Libre.
Printers' apparatus and utensils..	Free.	Aparatos y útiles para las imprentas.....	Libre.
Phosphorus, crude.....	.082	Fósforo en pasta.....	125
Photographic apparatus or machinery.....	.082	Aparatos ó máquinas para fotografías.....	125
Photographs of all kinds.....	.082	Fotografías de todas clases.....	125
Plows and plowshares.....	Free.	Arados y rejas de arado.....	Libre.
Poisons to preserve skins.....	.082	Venenos para preservar pieles..	125
Polishing stones; see touchstones.	.049	Piedras de pulir; véase piedras de toque.....	75
Poplins, cotton.....	.164	Popelinas de algodón.....	250

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Porcelain or china in any form not specified in other classes...	.049	Porcelana ó loza de china en cualquiera forma no especificada en otras clases.....	75
Portfolios.....	.082	Bultos y portafolios.....	125
Portmonnaies; see letter files.		Portamonedas; véase carteras.	
Portraits; see paintings.		Retratos; véase pinturas.	
Pots, iron, whether or not tinned or lined with porcelain.....	.016	Ollas de hierro, estén ó no estén estañadas y tengan ó no tengan baño de loza	25
Pots, iron, with covers of tin-plate or brass.....	.049	Ollas de hierro con tapas de hoja de lata ó latón.....	75
Pots not specified (according to the material).		Ollas no especificadas (según la materia de que sean).	
Potash, common or calcined ....	.016	Potasa común ó calcinada.....	25
Potash, nitrate of, or salts of niter.	.016	Potasa nitrato ó sal de nitro	25
Potatoes .....	.016	Papas	25
Powder, gun .....	.164	Pólvora.....	250
Powder puffs.....	.082	Motas de pluma ó plumón para polvorear	125
Powderhorns .....	.329	Polvoreras	500
Powder boxes (according to the material).		Polveras (según la materia de que sean).	
Products of Colombia that are passed over the frontier if the products of Venezuela enjoy the same privilege	Free.	Productos de Colombia que se introduzcan por la frontera, si gozan de igual exención en aquella República las producciones de Venezuela.	Libre.
Plumbago .....	.016	Lápiz-plomo ó mina de plomo ..	25
Plumes for hearses, when they come separate from the hearses.	.658	Plumeros ó penachos para coches fúnebres cuando aquellos vengán separados de estos.	1000
Plums, dried.....	.049	Ciruelas pasas	75
Plush, chenille and cords of linen or cotton.....	.329	Felpa, felpilla y cordones de lino ó de algodón.....	500
Plush of cotton, imitation of velvet .....	.329	Felpa ó panilla de algodón imitación de terciopelo.....	500
Plush, chenille, and cords of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Felpa, felpilla y cordones de lana ó mezclada con algodón..	500
Plush, chenille, and cords of silk or mixed with other materials..	.658	Felpa, felpilla y cordones de seda ó mezclada con otras materias	1000
Plush for hats .....	.049	Felpa para sombreros.....	75
Pulleys (according to the material).		Motones (según la materia de que sean).	
Pumice stone .....	.016	Piedra pómez	25
Pumps, water, with hose and other pieces.....	.0066	Bombas hidráulicas con sus tubos y demás piezas	10
Purses of linen or cotton.....	.329	Bolsas de lino ó de algodón para dinero	500
Purses of silk or mixed with other materials.....	.658	Bolsas de seda ó mezcladas con otras materias	1000

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Pruning hooks (agricultural implements)	Free.	Calabozo (instrumento de agricultura)	Libre.
Pruning hooks	Free.	Chicuras y chicurones	Libre.
Quadrants .....	.164	Octantes	250
Quicksilver .....	.082	Azogue ó mercurio vivo	125
Quilts, cotton .....	.164	Colchado de algodón	250
Railway materials	Free.	Materiales destinado exclusivamente para caminos de hierro.	Libre.
Raisins .....	.049	Pasas	75
Rakes (according to the material).		Escarmenadores (según la materia de que estén contruidos).	
Ratteen; see baize .....	.164	Ratina; véase bayeta	250
Rattan, unmanufactured .....	.016	Junco ó junquillo sin manufacturar	25
Rattan, manufactured, not specified .....	.049	Junco manufacturado, no especificado	75
Razors of all kinds, when the handles are not gilded or plated, that belong to the eighth class, and those of German silver or gilded or plated that pertain to the sixth class .....	.082	Navajas de todas clases que no tengan el mango de hojilla de oro ó plata que corresponden á la 8ª clase y las de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas que corresponden á la 6ª clase	125
Razors, fine stones for sharpening.	.082	Piedras finas para amolar navajas	125
Reeds or rattan, unmanufactured.	.016	Bejuco ó bejuquillo sin manufacturar	25
Reeds or rushes, unmanufactured.	.016	Enea sin manufacturar	25
Reins .....	.329	Riendas	500
Rennet, extract of	Free.	Estracto de cuajo	Libre.
Retorts .....	.082	Retortas	125
Revolvers .....	.329	Revólvers	500
Ribbon, of linen or cotton .....	.329	Cintas de lino ó de algodón	500
Ribbon, of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Cintas de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Ribbon, of silk or mixed with other materials .....	.658	Cintas de seda ó mezclada con otras materias	1000
Ribbon, cloth, imitation of velvet.	.329	Cintas de pana, imitación de terciopelo	500
Rice in grain .....	.0066	Arroz en grano	10
Rice, ground .....	.016	Arroz molido	25
Rifles .....	.329	Rifles	500
Rigging; see cables .....	.016	Jarcias; vease cables	25
Rings and buckles, covered with leather .....	.082	Argollas y hebillas forradas en cuero ó suela	125
Rivets, iron .....	.016	Estoperoles y remaches de hierro	25
Rivets, copper .....	.016	Estoperoles y remaches de cobre.	25
Rivets not specified (according to the material).		Remaches y estoperoles no especificados (según la materia de que sean).	

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Roofing, iron, galvanized or not, for edifices.....	.016	Techos de hierro, galvanizado ó nó, para edificios	25
Roofing, slate .....	.0066	Pizarras para techar	10
Roofing, clay tiles .....	.0066	Tejas de barro	10
Roofing, waterproof paper, for edifices and for other purposes ...	.0066	Cartón impermeable para techar edificios ú otros usos.....	10
Roots, alimentary, unprepared...	.016	Raíces alimenticias sin preparar.	25
Roots, alimentary, prepared in vinegar or pickle .....	.016	Raíces alimenticias, preparadas en vinagre ó en salmuera.....	25
Roots, alimentary, prepared as conserves .....	.049	Raíces alimenticias, preparadas como las conservas alimenticias	75
Rope .....	.016	Mecate	25
Rosin, red or black .....	.0066	Brea, rubia ó negra.....	10
Rosin, of copal and any other rosin not specified.....	.082	Resina de copal y cualquiera otra resina no especificada...	125
Roulette; see chess sets.....	.082	Juegos de ruleta; vease juegos..	125
"Ruan," cloth of cotton, white ..	.082	Ruan de algodón, blanco	125
"Ruan," cloth of linen or mixed with cotton, white.....	.164	Ruan de lino ó mezclado con algodón, blanco.....	250
Ruches, of lace or any other fine fabric of linen or cotton.....	.658	Ruches de punto ó de cualquiera otra tela fina de lino ó de algodón	1000
Rum, of all kinds to 22 degrees Cartier, except from sugar cane, the importation of which is prohibited.....	.164	Aguardiente de todas clases hasta 22 grados Cartier, excepto él de caña que es de importación prohibida.....	250
Rushes not manufactured .....	.016	Junco ó junquillo sin manufacturar	25
Rushes manufactured, not specified.....	.049	Junco manufacturado, no especificado	75
Rye, in grain.....	.0066	Centeno en grano	10
Sabers or swords.....	.329	Sables ó espadas	500
Sacks, empty, of canvas, nankeen, burlaps, or other similar cloth.	.049	Sacos vacíos de cañamazo, de coleta, de crudo ú otra tela semejante.....	75
Sacks, small, of waterproof cloth, for samples of grain .....	.082	Saquitos de género encerado para muestras de grano.....	125
Saddles .....	.329	Sillas de montar.....	500
Saddletrees .....	.049	Fustes ó armazones para monturas	75
Saffron .....	.082	Azafrán	125
Safes, money, of iron .....	.016	Cajas de hierro para guardar dinero.....	25
Sago.....	.016	Sagú	25
Sails, of canvas, duck, or sailcloth for vessels .....	.049	Velas de lona, loneta ó cotonía para buques	75
Sails for small boats.....	.0066	Velas para embarcaciones menores	10
Saltpeter .....	.016	Salitre.....	25
Salts of niter or nitrate of potash.	.016	Sal de nitro ó nitrato de potasa.	25
"Savaje," cotton cloth, white....	.082	Savaje de algodón, blanco.....	125

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	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Samples of merchandise in small pieces, weighing not more than 25 kilograms	Free.	Muestras de mercancías en pequeños pedazos cuyo peso no exceda de 25 kilogramos ..	Libre.
Samples of wall-paper, not exceeding 50 centimeters in length	Free.	Muestras de papel de tapicería, que no excedan de 50 centímetros de largo	Libre.
Sandpaper, of cloth or paper ....	.016	Lija con base de género ó de papel.....	25
Sandal-wood shavings.....	.0066	Sandalino rosado en rasura	10
Sardines, packed in oil or in any other form .....	.016	Sardinas prensadas en aceite ó en cualquiera otra forma	25
Sashes or belts of cotton stockinet.	.164	Bandas ó fajas de tejido de punto de media de algodón...	250
Sashes or belts of linen or cotton.	.329	Bandas ó fajas de lino ó de algodón	500
Sashes or belts of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Bandas ó fajas de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Sashes or belts of silk or mixed with other materials.. ..	.658	Bandas ó fajas de seda ó mezclada con otras materias	1000
Sassafras bark and every medicinal bark .....	.082	Corteza de sasafrás y toda corteza medicinal	125
Satin of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Razo de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Satin and satinet of silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Razo y racete de seda ó mezclada con otra materia	1000
Satin of cotton, white or colored .	.164	Racete de algodón, blanco ó de color	250
Sauces of all kinds .....	.049	Salsas de todas clases.....	75
Sausages of every kind.....	.049	Chorizos y toda clase de embuchados	75
Saws and handsaws.....	.049	Sierras y serruchos	75
Scabbards for swords, sabers, and daggers .....	.329	Vainas para espadas, sables y puñales	500
Scales; see balances.		Pesos; véase balanzas.	
Scarfs; see shawls.		Paños; véase chales.	
Shades, not specified.....	.049	Briseras, no especificadas	75
Shades with stands of German silver or gilded or plated.....	.164	Briseras con pié de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas.	250
Shades with stands of gold or silver .....	.658	Briseras con pié de oro ó plata .	1000
Shawls or scarfs of cotton muslin, lace, or other cotton fabric, plain, figured, openworked, or embroidered .....	.329	Chales ó paños de muselina de algodón, punto ú otra tela de algodón, lisos, labrados, calados ó bordados.....	500
Shawls of lace, linen, or cotton, plain, figured, openworked, or embroidered .....	.658	Chales de punto, de lino ó de algodón, lisos, labrados, calados ó bordados.....	1000
Shawls of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Chales de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Shawls of wool or mixed with cotton, embroidered or trimmed with silk658	Chales de lana ó mezclada con algodón con bordados ó adornos de seda.....	1000

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	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Shawls of silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Chales de seda ó mezclada con otra materia....	1000
Shaving sets.....	.164	Cajas ó sean necesarios para afeitar.....	250
Slates, book.....	.0066	Libros de pizarra.....	10
Slates, with or without frames....	.0066	Pizarras con marcos ó sin ellos.	10
Slate pencils.....	.0066	Lápices de pizarra.....	10
Spangles, imitation.....	.164	Lentejuelas falsas.....	250
Spangles, genuine.....	.658	Lentejuelas finas.....	10 0
Spatulas.....	.082	Espátulas.....	125
Stairs or ladders (according to the material).		Escaleras (según la materia de que estén construidas).	
Stamps; see seals.....	.082	Timbres; véase sellos.....	125
Stationery articles not specified, and not made of or containing gold or silver.....	.082	Artículos de escritorio no especificados y que no sean ó no tengan algo de oro ó plata....	125
Statues of iron, marble, granite, etc.....	.016	Estátuas de hierro, mármol, granito etc.....	25
Staves.....	.016	Duelas.....	25
Stays of all kinds.....	.329	Cotillas de todas clases.....	500
Straw and palm, unmanufactured, not specified.....	.016	Paja y palma no especificada, sin manufacturar.....	25
Straw braid, in pieces, for hats...	.049	Esterilla en pieza para sombrero.	75
Screens of metal, paper, cloth, etc.....	.082	Pantallas de metal, de papel, de tela etc.....	125
Screws and bench screws.....	.049	Tornos y tornillos de banco....	75
Seals and stamps for letters.....	.082	Sellos y timbres para cartas....	125
Seasonings for food, not specified.	.049	Sustancias para condimentar los alimentos, no especificadas...	75
Seed for sowing.....	Free.	Semillas para sembrar.....	Libre.
Semola, cracked, to make Italian pastes.....	.016	Sémola quebrantada para hacer fideos.....	25
Serge, of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Sarga ó sarguilla de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Serge, of silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Sarga ó sarguilla de seda ó mezclada con otra materia ..	1000
Sepulchers; see tombstones.....	.0066	Sepulcros; véase túmulos.....	10
Sextants.....	.164	Sextantes.....	250
Sheets of linen or cotton.....	.164	Sábanas de lino ó de algodón...	250
Sheeting, unbleached, of linen or cotton.....	.082	Cotí crudo de lino ó de algodón.	125
Sheeting of linen or mixed with cotton, bleached or colored....	.164	Cotí de lino ó mezclado con algodón, blanco ó de color....	250
Shells, loose or made up in pieces or ornaments.....	.164	Caracoles y conchitas sueltas ó formando piezas ó adornos...	250
Shell, Persian, calcined.....	.082	Caracol de Persia, calcinado....	125
Shell, tortoise, unmanufactured..	.082	Caréy sin manufacturar.....	125
Shell, tortoise, and imitations manufactured in any form without gold or silver trimmings...	.164	Caréy y sus imitaciones manufacturado en cualquiera forma, sin adornos de oro ó plata....	250
Shellac; see wax.....	.049	Zulaque; véase lacre.....	75

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	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Sheepskins, undressed.....	.329	Zaleas ó pellones.....	500
Sleeves of silk, Holland cambric, or any other fine fabric of linen or cotton.....	.658	Mangas ó mangillos de seda, de holán-batista ó de cualquiera otra tela fina de lino ó de algodón.....	1000
Spectacles; see eyeglasses.		Espejuelos; véase anteojos.	
Spectacle cases; see letter files.		Cajitas para anteojos; véase carteras.	
Spermaceti and paraffin in bulk..	.049	Esperma de ballena y parafina en pasta.....	75
Steam apparatus to generate steam from residue of petroleum.....	Free.	Aparatos para generar vapor del residuo del petróleo.....	Libre.
Stearin, unmanufactured.....	.016	Esterina sin manufacturar.....	25
Steel in pieces, polished, japanned, tinned, or bronzed, not specified.....	.049	Acero en piezas, pulidas, charoladas, estañadas ó bronceadas, que no estén especificadas.	75
Steel in ingots, in bars or rods, in filings and sheets.....	.016	Acero en pasta ó en bruto, en barras ó cabillas, en rasura y en láminas.....	25
Steel, covered or not, for crinolines and bustles.....	.164	Acero forrado ó no forrado para crinolinas y miriflaques.....	250
Steelyards; see balances.		Romanas; véase balanzas.	
Stereoscopes, cosmoramas, dioramas, panoramas, magic lanterns, and other similar apparatus.....	.082	Estereoscopios, cosmoramas, dioramas, panoramas, linternas mágicas y demás aparatos semejantes.....	125
Stew pans, tinned or porcelain-lined or not.....	.016	Cacerolas de hierro, estañadas ó sin estañar y con baño de loza ó sin él.....	25
Sweets of all kinds.....	.049	Dulces de todas clases.....	75
Scissors of gold or silver.....	.658	Tijeras de oro ó plata.....	1000
Scissors, not specified.....	.082	Tijeras no especificadas.....	125
Shingles.....	.0066	Tejamaní.....	10
Shirts made entirely of cotton...	.329	Camisas hechas de algodón sin nada de lino.....	500
Shirts of linen or cotton shirts that contain any linen.....	.658	Camisas hechas de lino ó las de algodón que tengan algo de lino.....	1000
Shirts of wool.....	.658	Camisas hechas de lana.....	1000
Shirts of wool or mixed with cotton, embroidered or ornamented with silk.....	.658	Camisas hechas de lana ó mezclada con algodón, con bordados ó adornos de seda....	1000
Shirts, under, of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Almillas ó guarda-camisas de lana ó mezcladas con algodón.	500
Shirts, under, of cotton stockinet.	.164	Almillas ó guarda-camisas de tejido de punto de media de algodón.....	250
Shirts, under, of silk or mixed with other materials.....	.658	Almillas ó guarda-camisas de seda ó mezclada con otras materias.....	1000

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Shirt bosoms of paper or cloth-lined .....	.082	Pecheras de papel ó forradas con género.....	125
Shirt bosoms of linen or cotton, for men or women.....	.658	Pecheras de lino ó de algodón para hombres ó mujeres.....	1000
Sienna and black earth, for polishing.....	.0066	Tierra de siena y tierra negra para limpiar	10
Sieves of copper wire, leather or hair.....	.082	Cedazos de alambre de cobre, de cuero ó de cerda.....	125
Sieves of iron wire.....	.016	Cedazos de alambre de hierro ..	25
Silesia of cotton, white.....	.082	Platilla de algodón, blanca....	125
Silesia of linen or mixed with cotton, white.....	.082	Platilla de lino ó mezclada con algodón, blanca.....	125
Silesia, unbleached, of linen or cotton.....	.082	Platilla cruda de lino ó de algodón.....	125
Silk, pure or mixed, in any form not specified .....	.658	Seda pura ó mezclada, en cualquiera forma no especificada..	1000
Silver, articles of; see gold.....	.658	Plata, efectos de; véase oro	1000
Silver, unmanufactured.....	Free.	Plata sin manufacturar.....	Libre.
Silver in lawful money.....	Free.	Plata en moneda legítima.....	Libre.
Silver worked in any form .....	.658	Plata labrada en cualquiera forma.....	1000
Silver, German, in any form ....	.164	Plata alemana en cualquiera forma.....	250
Silver leaf; see gold leaf.....	.082	Hojilla de plata; véase hojilla.	
"Simpático," cloth, of cotton, white	.082	Simpático de algodón, blanco..	125
Skins, sheep, dressed.....	.164	Badanas.....	250
Skin robes of all kinds.....	.329	Pellones ó saleas de todas clases.	500
Skins, tanned, unmanufactured, except white or colored sole leather that pertains to the 4th class .....	.164	Pieles curtidas, no manufacturadas, excepto la suela blanca ó colorada, que corresponde á la 4ª clase.....	250
Skins, untanned, unmanufactured.	.049	Pieles sin curtir, no manufacturadas	75
Skins, tanned, prepared in shoes.	1. 316	Pieles curtidas preparadas en calzado.....	2000
Skins, tanned, manufactured, not specified.....	.329	Pielas curtidas, manufacturadas, no especificadas.....	500
Skirts, cotton, made or in parts..	.164	Enaguas de algodón, hechas ó en cortes.....	250
Skirts, linen or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Enaguas de lino ó mezclado con algodón.....	500
Skirts of Holland lawn or linen cambric or mixed with cotton.	.658	Enaguas de holán-batista ó clarín de lino ó mezclado con algodón.....	1000
Skirts, fine, of all kinds .....	.658	Faldellines de todas clases....	1000
Silk fabric for slippers.....	.658	Género ó tejido de seda para chinelas	1000
Slipper material, not specified ...	.164	Género ó tejido para chinelas no especificado.....	250
Spirit meters of all kinds.....	.082	Pesalicores ó areómetros de todas clases	125

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar</i>
Springs, for carriages, wagons, and carts.....	Free.	Resortes para coches, carros y carretas	Libre.
Stirrups of steel, iron, or copper, japanned, bronzed, or tinned...	. 049	Estribos de acero, hierro ó cobre, charolados, bronceados ó estañados.....	75
Stirrups of German silver or gilded or plated .....	. 164	Estribos de plata alemana ó dorados ó plateados.....	250
Stirrups of gold or silver.....	. 658	Estribos de oro ó plata.....	1000
Shoes, rubber .....	. 164	Calzado de goma.....	250
Shoes, made, not specified.....	1. 316	Calzado hecho, no especificado.	2000
Shoes, in pieces, unsoled .....	. 329	Calzado en cortes ó sin suela..	500
Shoe horns (according to the material),		Calzadores (según la materia de que sean).	
Shoestrings .....	. 082	Cordonado para zapatos	125
Shoemakers' thread.....	. 049	Hilaza ó hilo de zapatero.....	75
Shooks for boxes.....	. 049	Tablitas de madera, preparadas para hacer cajas.....	75
Shot .....	. 016	Perdigones	25
Shoulders; see hams.		Paletas; véase jamones.	
Shovels, agricultural implements.	Free.	Palas, herramienta de agricultura	Libre.
Showbills; see handbills.....	1. 316	Cartelones; véase carteles.....	2000
Smoothing irons.....	. 016	Planchas para apluchar.....	25
Soap, white, mottled, called Castile or Marseilles .....	. 082	Jabón blanco, jaspeado, llamado de castillo ó de marsella..	125
Soap, common .....	. 082	Jabón común	125
Soapstone for tailors.....	. 049	Jabón de piedra, llamado de sastre	75
Soap, perfumed.....	. 082	Jabón perfumado	125
Socks; see hose.		Escarpines; véase calcetas.	
Soda, bicarbonate.....	. 016	Bicarbonata de soda.....	25
Soda, common or calcined.....	. 016	Soda ó sosa común ó calcinada.	25
Solder preparation.....	. 049	Preparación para soldaduras ...	75
Sole leather, colored or white, unmanufactured .....	. 049	Suela colorada ó blanca, no manufacturada.....	75
Sole leather, manufactured in any form and not rated for other duty.....	. 329	Suela manufacturada en cualquiera forma, no especificada con otro derecho.....	500
Sponge .....	. 082	Esponja	125
Spoons or ladles of steel, iron, copper, pewter, brass, or tin....	. 049	Cucharas, cucharitas ó cucharones de acero, hierro, cobre, peltre, latón ú hoja de lata....	75
Spoons or ladles of German silver, or gilded, or plated.....	. 164	Cucharas, cucharitas ó cucharones de plata alemana ó dorados ó plateados	250
Spoons or ladles of silver or gold.	. 658	Cucharas, cucharitas ó cucharones de plata ú oro	1000
Stockings; see hose.		Medias; véase calcetas.	
Stockinet, cotton.....	. 164	Tejidos de punto de media, de algodón	250
Stockinet, silk, in any form.....	. 658	Tejidos de punto de media de seda en cualquiera forma	1000

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Stockinet of crochet, linen, wool, or cotton.....	.329	Tejidos de crochet, de lino, lana ó algodón	500
Stoles, priests' garments.....	.329	Estolas, ornamentos de iglesias.	500
Stools or piano stools, of whatever material .....	.049	Taburetes ó asientos de piano, de cualquiera materia de que sean	75
Stoppers with caps of metal, glass, crystal, or porcelain .....	.049	Tapas con coronillas de metal, vidrio, cristal ó porcelana....	75
Stoves, portable .....	.016	Anafes de hierro	25
Stoves, baking, of copper.....	.049	Hornillos de cobre	75
Stoves, iron, baking.....	.016	Hornillos de hierro.....	25
Swords or sabers .....	.329	Espadas ó sables	500
Sword blades.....	.329	Hojas para espadas.....	500
Sumac in powder or in branch...	.016	Zumaque en polvo ó en rama...	25
Snuffboxes; see letter files.		Tabaqueras; véase carteras.	
Spunk, or wicks for spunkboxes .	.082	Yesca ó mechas para los yesqueros.....	125
Spunkboxes .....	.082	Yesqueros	125
Spurs of steel, iron, brass, or copper, japanned, bronzed, or tinned .....	.049	Espuelas de acero, hierro, latón ó cobre, charoladas, bronceadas ó estañadas.....	75
Spurs of German silver, or gilded or plated.....	.164	Espuelas de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas.....	250
Spurs of gold or silver.....	.658	Espuelas de oro ó plata	1000
Stumps, for drawing.....	.049	Esfuminos	75
Studs, shirt, of gold or silver....	.658	Ojetes de oro ó plata.....	1000
Studs, shirt, not specified .....	.164	Ojetes no especificados.....	250
Sugar mills, complete, of iron ...	Free.	Juegos de trapiche de hierro....	Libre.
Sulphur, flowers or crude .....	.016	Azúfre en flor ó en pasta	25
Sunshades; see umbrellas.		Sombrillas; véase paraguas.	
Suspenders or elastic webbing of all kinds.....	.329	Tirantes ó elásticas de todas clases.....	500
Suspensories of all kinds.....	.082	Suspensorios de todas clases....	125
Spyglasses; see eyeglasses.		Catalejos; véase anteojos.	
Syphons for gaseous waters.....	.049	Sifones para aguas gaseosas....	75
Syringes of all kinds.....	.082	Jeringas de todas clases	125
Syrups, not medicinal.....	.049	Jarabes que no sean medicinales.	75
Tablecloths of all kinds.....	.164	Manteles de todas clases.....	250
Table service of gold or silver ...	.658	Vajilla de oro ó plata.....	1000
Tackle and cordage, or rope.....	.016	Jarcias y cordelería ó mecate ...	25
Tacks, shoemakers'.....	.016	Brocas de hierro para zapateros.	25
Tacks, iron .....	.016	Tachuelas de hierro.....	25
Tacks not specified (according to the material).		Tachuelas no especificadas (según la materia de que sean).	
Taffety.....	.658	Tafetán y tafetancillo.....	1000
Talc, in sheets or powder.....	.049	Talco en hojas ó en polvo.	75
Talc, manufactured, in any form not specified.....	.164	Talco manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada..	250
Tallow, crude, in cake or pressed.	.049	Sebo en rama, en pasta ó prensada	75
Tallow prepared for stearin candles or stearin.....	.016	Sebo preparado para bujías estearicas ó estearina.....	25

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimas de bolívar.</i>
"Tangep," or glazed cotton cloth.	.164	Tangep ó linó de algodón engomado.....	250
Tannin.....	.082	Tanino.....	125
Tape, linen or cotton.....	.329	Cintas de lino ó de algodón....	500
Tapioca.....	.016	Tapioca.....	25
Tar, mineral or vegetable.....	.0066	Alquitrán, mineral ó vegetal....	10
Tarlatan of cotton, white or colored, plain, figured, open-worked, or embroidered.....	.329	Tarlatán de algodón, blanco ó de color, liso, labrado, calado ó bordado.....	500
Tassels of linen or cotton.....	.329	Borlas de lino ó de algodón....	500
Tassels of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Borlas de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Tassels of silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Borlas de seda ó mezclada con otra materia.....	1000
Tassels of gold or silver.....	.658	Borlas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Transparencies and blinds for doors or windows.....	.049	Trasparentes y celosias para puertas ó ventanas.....	75
Traveling accouterments.....	.164	Necesarios de viaje.....	250
Trays of German silver or plated or gilded.....	.164	Azafates de plata alemana ó plateados ó dorados.....	250
Trays of brass, iron, copper, or other ordinary material, japanned or not, and with or without inlaid work or incrustation.	.049	Azafates de latón, hierro, cobre ú otra materia ordinaria, charoladas ó sin charolar y con embutidos ó incrustaciones ó sin ellos.....	75
Tea.....	.082	Té.....	125
Teeth, artificial.....	.164	Dientes artificiales.....	250
Telescopes; see eyeglasses.		Telescopios; véase anteojos.	
Thermometers.....	.164	Termómetros.....	250
Thread of linen or cotton to sew, embroider, or knit.....	.082	Hilo de lino ó de algodón para coser, bordar ó tejer.....	125
Thread of imitation gold or silver.	.164	Hilo de oro ó de plata, falso...	250
Thread of real gold or silver.....	.658	Hilo de oro ó plata, fino.....	1000
Thimbles of gold or silver.....	.658	Dedales de oro ó plata.....	1000
Thimbles, not specified.....	.164	Dedales no especificados.....	250
Tiles for floors, of clay, marble, or other material, not over 60 centimeters.....	.0066	Baldosas para pisos, de barro, mármol ú otra materia, hasta 60 centímetros.....	10
Timber for shipbuilding and logs of pine, pitchpine, oak, or other ordinary woods for sawing into lumber.....	Free.	Maderas aparejadas á la construcción naval y las trozas de pino, pichipén, roble ó de otras maderas ordinarias propias para ser aserradas.....	Libre.
Timber, ordinary, such as boards, beams, and scantling of pine, pitchpine, or any other, without being planed or grooved.....	.0066	Maderas ordinarias, como tablas, vigas y cuartones de pino, pichipén ó cualquiera otra, sin cepillar ni machihembrar.....	10
Timber, sawed, planed, or grooved.....	.016	Maderas aserradas, cepilladas ó machihembradas.....	25

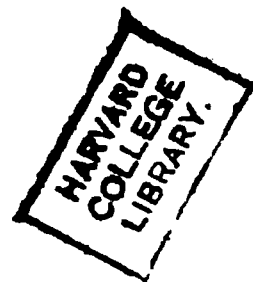
MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Tin, pure or alloyed, in ingots, bars, sheets, or crude .....	.016	Estaño puro ó ligado, en pasta, en barra, en planchas ó en rama	25
Tin, manufactured, in form not specified .....	.049	Estaño manufacturado, en piezas no especificadas	75
Tin plate, unmanufactured .....	.016	Hoja de lata sin manufacturar..	25
Tin plate, manufactured in articles not specified .....	.049	Hoja de lata manufacturada en artículos no especificados....	75
Tinsel and spangles.....	.164	Oropel y hojilla.....	250
Tires for carriages, wagons, and carts	Free.	Llantas para coches, carros y carretas	Libre.
Tissue .....	.658	Tisú	1000
Trimmings of linen or cotton ....	.329	Pasamanería de lino ó de algodón	500
Trimmings of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Pasamanería de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Trimmings of silk or mixed with other material .....	.658	Pasamanería de seda ó mezclada con otra materia.....	1000
Trimmings of imitation gold or silver .....	.164	Pasamanería de oro ó plata, falsa	250
Trimmings of real gold or silver .	.658	Pasamanería de oro ó plata, fina	1000
Twine, letter, and every other thick thread of hemp, pita grass, linen, or cotton not used for sewing, embroidering or knitting.....	.049	Hilo de cartas y todo otro hilo grueso de cáñamo, de pita, de lino ó de algodón, que no sea él de coser, bordar ó tejer.	75
Tobacco, cut to make cigarettes ..	.049	Tabaco picado para fabricar cigarrillos	75
Tobacco, in leaf .....	.329	Tabaco en rama	500
Tobacco, manufactured and prepared in any form not specified.	.658	Tabaco elaborado y tabaco preparado en cualquiera forma no especificada.....	1000
Tobacco stems .....	.329	Tallos ó palitos de hoja de tabaco	500
Toilet powder of rice.....	.082	Polvos de arroz para el tocador.	125
Toilet powder, perfumery.....	.082	Florilina, perfumería	125
Tombstones or sepulchers.....	.0066	Túmulos ó sepulcros	10
Tongs .....	.049	Tenazas	75
Tongues, smoked, salted, or in pickle .....	.016	Lenguas ahumadas, saladas ó en salmuera	25
Toothpicks or penholders of gold or silver .....	.658	Palilleros ó portaplumas de oro ó plata	1000
Toothpicks or penholders, not specified .....	.082	Palilleros ó portaplumas no especificados	125
Toothpicks of goose quills .....	.164	Plumas de ganso, preparadas, para limpiar los dientes.....	250
Topographic plans of mines, printed	Free.	Planas topográficas de minas, impresas	Libre.
Tow; see hemp.....	.0066	Estopa; véase cáñamo.....	10
Tow, tarred .....	.0066	Estopa embreada.....	10

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Towels, hand, and napkins of all kinds.....	.164	Paños de mano y servilletas de todas clases.....	250
Toys of all kinds for children...	.016	Juguetes de todas clases para niños.....	25
Trowels for masons.....	.049	Cucharas de albañil.....	75
Tulle of cotton or pita grass.....	.329	Punto ó tul de algodón ó pita..	500
Tulle of cotton or pita grass, prepared in articles not specified..	.658	Punto ó tul de algodón ó pita, preparado en artículos no especificados.....	1000
Tulle of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Punto de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Tulle of silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Punto de seda ó mezclada con otra materia.....	1000
Trumpets of iron, copper, brass, or other similar material, not for carriages or wagons.....	.049	Bocinas de hierro, cobre, latón ó otra materia semejante, que no sean de coches ó carretas..	75
Trumpets, gilded or plated.....	.164	Bocinas doradas ó plateadas....	250
Trumpets for carriages or wagons.	.0066	Bocinas para coches ó carretas..	10
Trunks, empty.....	.082	Baúles vacíos.....	125
Trusses of all kinds.....	.082	Bragueros de todas clases.....	125
Tube-cleaners.....	.049	Limpiadores para tubos.....	75
Turpentine, common Venetian...	.016	Trementina común de Venecia.	25
Turpentine, spirits of.....	.016	Aguarras ó espíritu de trementina.....	25
Type, printing.....	Free.	Tipos de imprenta.....	Libre.
Ultramarine, blue and kalsomine.	.082	Azulillo ultramarino y kalsomine.....	125
Umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades of wool, linen, or cotton.....	.164	Paraguas, sombrillas ó quitasoles de lana, lino ó algodón.	250
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades of silk or mixed with other materials.....	.329	Paraguas, paraguaitos, quitasoles ó sombrillas de seda ó mezclada con otras materias..	500
Urns; see jars.		Urnas; véase jarrones.	
Utensils, iron, for domestic use, with or without tinned or porcelain lining.....	.016	Piezas de hierro para el servicio doméstico, estén ó no estén estañadas y tengan ó nó baño de loza.....	25
Utensils of the foregoing class, with tin or brass covers.....	.049	Piezas de la clase anterior, con tapa de hoja de lata ó latón..	75
Valises or traveling sacks.....	.082	Maletas ó sacos para viajes....	125
Vanilla.....	.082	Vainilla.....	125
Varnishes of all kinds.....	.049	Barnices de todas clases.....	75
Vegetables prepared in vinegar or pickle.....	.016	Hortaliza preparada en vinagre ó en salmuera.....	25
Vegetables prepared like food conserves.....	.049	Hortaliza preparada como las conservas alimenticias.....	75
Vegetables "au naturel".....	.016	Hortaliza sin preparar.....	25
Veils for evening wear.....	.329	Sereneras ó abrigos.....	500
Velocipedes of all kinds.....	.049	Velocípedos de todas clases....	75
Velvet, silk or mixed.....	.658	Terciopelo de seda ó mezclado.	1000
Velvet, cotton; see corduroy.....	.329	Panilla de algodón; véase pana.	500

MERC HANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Veneer wood, for furniture.....	.016	Chapas de madera para encharpar muebles	25
Vermicelli, macaroni, Italian and other similar pastes .....	.082	Fideos, macarrones, tallarines y demás pastas semejantes...	125
Vinegar, common and empyreumatic .....	.016	Vinagre común y vinagre empyreumático	25
Vises of iron, for blacksmiths....	.016	Tornillos grandes de hierro para herreros	25
Visors, for caps and helmets.....	.049	Viseras para cachuchas y morriones	75
Wafers .....	.082	Obleas	125
Wagons, carts, and wheelbarrows.	.0066	Carros, carretas y carretillas de mano	10
Waiters, of German silver or plated or gilded .....	.164	Bandejas de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas	250
Waiters, of brass or other ordinary material, japanned or not and with or without inlaid work or incrustations.....	.049	Bandejas de latón ó otra materia ordinaria, charoladas ó sin charolar y con embutidos ó incrustaciones ó sin ellas	75
Walnut wood.....	.016	Madera de nogal.....	25
"Warandol," unbleached, of linen or cotton, although with stripes or colored flowers.....	.082	Warandol crudo de lino ó de algodón, aunque tenga listas ó flores de color.....	125
"Warandol," white or colored, of linen or mixed with cotton ....	.164	Warandol blanco ó de color, de lino ó mezclado con algodón..	250
Watches of all kinds.....	.658	Relojos de faltriquera de todas clases	1000
Watch movements, minute hands, hands, springs, and other parts.	.164	Minuterios ó manecillas, muellecitos, resortes y otras piezas para el interior de los relojes.	250
Watchkeys, of gold or silver ....	.658	Llaves de oro ó plata para relojes	1000
Watchkeys, not specified.....	.164	Llaves para relojes no especificadas	250
Watch boxes and jewel boxes....	.658	Cajitas preparadas para relojes de faltriquera y prendas finas.	1000
Waters to clean metals .....	.082	Aguas para limpiar metales...	125
Waters, mineral or gaseous.....	.016	Aguas minerales ó gaseosas....	25
Water, orange-flower.....	.016	Agua de azahares	25
Water for the toilet or hair wash..	.082	Agua de color para el tocador y para lavar el pelo	125
Wax, vegetable, black or yellow, crude .....	.049	Cera negra ó amarilla vegetal sin labrar.....	75
Wax, pure white or mixed, crude.	.082	Cera blanca pura ó mezclada sin labrar	125
Wax, mineral, crude.....	.082	Cera mineral sin labrar.....	125
Wax, manufactured in any form except in toys for children.....	.164	Cera manufacturada en cualquier forma, excepto en juguetes para niños	250
Wax, sealing .....	.082	Lacre para cartas.....	125

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Wax in cakes or shellac.....	.049	Lacre en panes ó zulaque.....	75
Weed hooks and pruning hooks..	Free.	Escardillas y tasíes.....	Libre.
Weights, iron .....	.016	Pesas de hierro	25
Weights not specified (according to the material).		Pesas, no especificadas (según la materia de que sean).	
Wheat, in grain.....	.0066	Trigo en grano... ..	10
Wheels for carriages, wagons, and carts.....	.0066	Ruedas para coches, carros y carretas	10
Wheelbarrows; see wagons.....	.0066	Carretillas de mano; véase carros.....	10
Whetstones and millstones of all kinds and in any form not specified .....	.016	Piedras para amolar y para moler, de todas clases y en cualquiera forma no especificada..	25
Wicks, or spun cotton floss for wicks.....	.164	Pábilo ó algodón hilado flojo para pábilo	250
Windmills .....	.0066	Molinos de viento.....	10
Wine, red Spanish, and Bordeaux wine in any sort of package....	.016	Vino tinto español y el de producción y procedencia de Burdeos en cualquier envase....	25
Beef, iron, and wine, medicinal...	.082	Vino de Buey, como medicinal..	125
Wines of all kinds in pipes, barrels, and casks .....	.016	Vinos de todas clases, en pipas, barricas y barriles.....	25
Wines of all kinds, except red Spanish and Bordeaux, in demijohns, bottles, and other vessels.....	.049	Vinos de todas clases, excepto el tinto español y de Burdeos, en garrafrones, botellas y otros envases.....	75
Wine, spirits of.....	.329	Espíritu de vino	500
Winnowers, for coffee.....	.016	Venteadores de café	25
Wire, barbed, for fences.....	Free.	Alambre de púas, propio para cercas	Libre.
Wire, galvanized-iron, not manufactured.....	.0066	Alambre de hierro galvanizado no manufacturado	10
Wire, manufactured in wig frames, bird cages, skeleton frames for clothes or hat-holders or other like kinds of apparatus.....	.049	Alambre manufacturado en armaduras para pelucas, en jaulas para pájaros, en armadores ó perchas para vestidos ó sombreros ó en otros aparatos semejantes.....	75
Wire, iron, not galvanized, unmanufactured.....	.016	Alambre de hierro sin galvanizar no manufacturado.....	25
Wire of zinc, copper, brass, or steel .....	.049	Alambre de zinc, cobre, latón ó acero	75
Wire, gilded or plated.....	.164	Alambres dorados ó plateados..	250
Wire covers, for viands .....	.049	Tapaderas de alambre para viandas.....	75
Wire, iron, bed bottoms .....	.164	Tela de alambre de hierro manufacturado en forma de fondas de cama	250
Wire cloth, iron, not specified....	.016	Telas ó tejidos de alambre de hierro, no especificados	25
Wisps; see brooms.		Escobillas; véase escobas.	

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimas de bolívar.</i>
Whips; see canes.		Látigos; véase bastones.	
Whiting, Spanish .....	.0066	Blanco de España	10
White zinc.....	.016	Blanco de zinc	25
Writing models.....	Free.	Muestras de escritura.....	Libre.
Wood, fine, for making musical instruments and for cabinet work, etc.....	.016	Madera fina, para construir instrumentos de música, ebanistería, etc.....	25
Wood, manufactured in any form not specified.....	.049	Madera manufacturada en cualquiera forma no especificada..	75
Wool, uncombed .....	.049	Lana en bruto.....	75
Woolen wraps or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Abrigos de lana ó mezclados con algodón.....	500
Workboxes, for sewing and traveling accouterments.....	.164	Costureros indispensables y necesarios de viaje.....	250
Yarn, raw woolen.....	.164	Estambre en rama	250
Zephyr, cotton, white or colored, plain, openworked, figured, or embroidered .....	.329	Céfiro de algodón, blanco ó de color, liso, calado, labrado ó bordado	500
Zinc, in lump, bar, and plates, with or without holes .....	.016	Zinc en pasta, torta ó barreta, y en planchas, estén ó no estén agujeradas	25
Zinc, manufactured in any form not specified.....	.049	Zinc manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada .	75



Import Duties of the British Possessions

In the West Indies
and Spanish America.

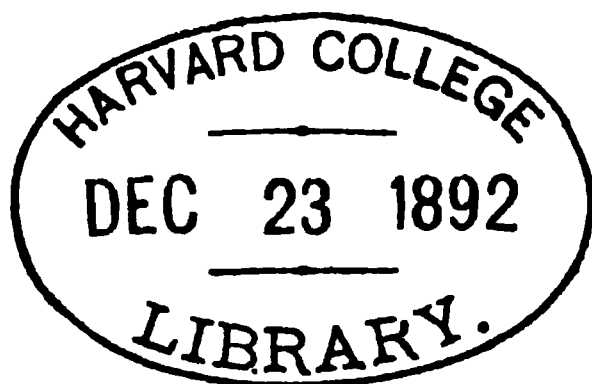
BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

Washington, U. S. A.

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1. Hand Book of the American Republics, No. 1.
2. Hand Book of the American Republics, No. 2.
3. Patent and Trade-mark Laws of America.
4. Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics.
5. Import Duties of Mexico.
6. Foreign Commerce of the American Republics.
7. Hand Book of Brazil.
8. Import Duties of Brazil.
9. Hand Book of Mexico.
10. Import Duties of Cuba and Puerto Rico.
11. Import Duties of Costa Rica.
12. Import Duties of Santo Domingo.
13. Commercial Directory of Brazil.
14. Commercial Directory of Venezuela.
15. Commercial Directory of Colombia.
16. Commercial Directory of Peru.
17. Commercial Directory of Chile.
18. Commercial Directory of Mexico.
19. Commercial Directory of Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay.
20. Import Duties of Nicaragua.
21. Import Duties of Mexico.
22. Import Duties of Bolivia.
23. Import Duties of Salvador.
24. Import Duties of Honduras.
25. Import Duties of Ecuador.
26. Commercial Directory of Argentine Republic.
27. Import Duties of Colombia.
28. Commercial Directory of Central America.
29. Commercial Directory of Haiti and Santo Domingo.
30. First Annual Report, 1891.
31. Hand Book of Costa Rica.
32. Hand Book of Guatemala.
33. Hand Book of Colombia.
34. Hand Book of Venezuela.
35. Breadstuffs in Latin America.
36. Import Duties of Venezuela.



m. E. Carter

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British Guiana.

SCHEDULES.

[Customs Duties, Ordinance 1892.]

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Table of specific duties of customs.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Arrowroot.....pound..	.005
*Bacon and bacon hams.....do....	.01
*Beef, admitted by the comptroller of customs as salted or pickled, not including beef preserved in cans.....barrel of 200 pounds..	1.125
Blue.....pound..	.005
*Bread and biscuit.....100 pounds..	.25
Bricks.....M..	1.00
Buckets and pails, of all kinds, not entireiy of copper, bronze, or zinc,.....dozen..	.25
Bulls, cows, with or without calves, heifers, steers, and oxen.....head..	5.00
Butter, made from milk or cream.....pound..	.02
Butterine.....pound..	.02
Candles, adamantine, hydraulic press composition, spermaceti, wax, or any other than simple tallow.....pound..	.05
Cement.....barrel of 400 pounds..	.25
*Cheese.....pound..	.01
Chloral hydrate.....do....	.30
Chloroform.....do....	.72
Chocolate and cocoa, prepared otherwise than as confectionery.....do....	.04
Cigars and cigarettes.....do....	1.20
Clapboards.....M running feet..	1.00
Coals, including the packages.....hogshead..	.32
Coals, patent fuel, and coke, loose.....ton....	.50
Cocoa, raw.....pound..	.015
Coffee, and all imitations of, and substitutes for it, chicory, dandelion, and taraxacum (raw).....pound..	.015
Collodion, when not imported as a photographic chemical.....gallon..	5.00
Confectionery, including sweetened preserves.....pound..	.05
Cordage, including gasketing.....112 pounds..	1.00
Corks, cut.....pound..	.10
*Corn or maize.....bushel..	.07½
Crushed feed and ground feed.....bushel..	.10
*Corn meal and oatmeal.....100 pounds..	.185
Dogs.....head..	5.00
Donkeys.....do....	1.00

* Under agreement with United States.

Table of specific duties of customs—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Dynamite, gun cotton, lithofracteur, and all other explosives except gun-powder.....pound..	.04
Essences, flavoring.....pint..	.30
Ether—Acetic.....pound..	.42
Do., sulphuric.....gallon..	3.00
Ethyl, iodide of.....do....	3.00
Fish—Dried.....112 pounds..	.50
Picked, say—	
Mackerel.....barrel of 200 pounds..	1.00
Salmon.....barrel of 200 pounds..	2.00
And all other sorts.....barrel of 200 pounds..	.25
Preserved in tins or bottles.....pound..	.01
* Smoked.....do....	.005
The foregoing rates shall not apply to salmon and oysters in can; see schedule of exemptions.	
* Flour of all descriptions.....barrel of 196 pounds..	.75
Ganje.....pound..	4.00
Garlic.....do....	.0025
Gelatine.....do....	.05
Ghee.....do....	.02
Ginger, raw.....do....	.02
Grain of every description, not otherwise specified, and every kind of beans; pease and pulse of every description and every kind, and whether whole or split.....bushel..	.05
Gums.....pound..	.03
Gunpowder—	
Admitted by the comptroller of customs as blasting gunpowder...do....	.01
All other kinds.....do....	.20
Hair.....do....	.05
Honey.....pound..	.05
Hoops—	
Iron.....112 pounds..	.10
Wood.....M.....	1.50
Horses (excepting horses for breeding).....head..	7.00
Isinglass.....pound..	.05
* Lard and its compounds.....do....	.005
* † Lumber of pitch pine, in rough or prepared for building,.....M feet, board measure..	1.50
Do., of all other kinds.....do....	2.00
Malt liquor—	
In wood.....gallon..	.10
In bottles (quarts).....dozen..	.24
In bottles (pints).....do....	.12
Matches in boxes, containing each at the rate of 100 matches, if in packages containing not less than 10 gross.....gross of boxes..	.60
Match splints, in cases containing each equal to 10 gross of matches of the ordinary length.....case..	3.75
Meats not dried or smoked, or pickled meats, including sausages other than in tins, and not dried.....pound..	.02
* Meats, preserved, in tins, excepting beef and pork in cans.....do....	.02
Milk, preserved, and compounds thereof.....do....	.02

* Under agreement with United States.

† Spruce and white pine lumber to be subject to a deduction of 5 per cent for splits.

Table of specific duties of customs—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
*Mules .....head..	2. 50
Muskets, rifles, guns, and fowling pieces .....each..	2. 00
Oats.....bushel..	. 10
*Oleomargarine .....pound..	. 01
Opium, including powdered opium for medicinal purposes, charas, extract of opium, and bhang .....pound..	4. 00
Oils (other than gasoline, when admitted with the sanction of the governor and court of policy) which give off an inflammable vapor at a temperature of less than 73° F., as ascertained by the test established in England by the petroleum act, 1879 .....gallon..	3. 00
*Excepting oils the product of petroleum, which shall pay.....do....	2. 25
*Oils, the product of petroleum which do not give off an inflammable vapor at a temperature of less than 73° F., as ascertained by the test established in England by the Petroleum act, 1879.....	
Oils, all other, including castor oil and gasoline, when admitted with the sanction of the governor and court of policy (essential, medicinal, and perfumed oils excepted) and excepting oil, the product of cotton seed, .....gallon..	. 25
Paints and paint stuffs.....112 pounds..	. 25
Pepper.....pound..	. 01
Percussion caps.....hundred..	. 04
Pickles and sauces, in bottle.....quart..	. 04
Do.....pint..	. 02
Pistols, including revolvers.....each..	5. 00
*Pork, admitted by the comptroller of customs as salted or pickled, not including pork preserved in cans.....barrel of 200 pounds..	1. 125
Rice.....100 pounds..	. 25
Sago .....pound..	. 005
Salt peter .....pound..	. 01
Shingles of all kinds.....M..	. 50
*Shooks.....pack..	. 04
Shot.....pound..	. 02
Slates (roofing), flagstones, and tiles .....M..	1. 00
Snuff.....pound..	. 75
Soap and soap powders—	
Perfumery, fancy and toilet.....do....	. 02
All other kinds.....do....	. 005
Spices, pepper, and all seeds, except garden seeds.....do....	. 01
Spirits and strong waters—	
For every gallon computed at Sykes' hydrometer proof of spirits of every description (except perfumed spirits) including naphtha or methylic alcohol purified so as to be potable, and mixtures and preparations containing spirits (*excepting medicinal extracts and preparations mentioned in the schedule of exemptions) .....gallon..	2. 50
Perfumed not over proof computed as above.....do....	3. 00
Where a person importing sweetened spirits, liquors, bitters, and cordials, or other preparation containing spirits, in bottle, has entered the same in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested .....gallon..	4. 00
Naphtha and methylic alcohol, passed by the comptroller of customs as being not potable.....gallon..	. 50
Starch of all kinds, *excepting starch of Indian corn or maize.....pound..	. 02

* Under agreement with United States.

Table of specific duties of customs—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
*Staves and headings, white oak	M.. 1. 00
*Staves of every other description.....	M.. . 75
Sugar	pound.. . 03
Tallow, antifriction grease, axle grease, and similar compounds.....	do.... . 01
Tapioca	pound.. . 005
Tea.....	do.... . 12
† Tobacco, in leaf, if in packages not less than a hogshead of 800 pounds,	
.....	pound.. . 30
† In leaf, if in smaller packages.....	do.... . 45
† Manufactured (cigars, cigarettes, and snuff excepted).....	do.... . 45
Tobacco pipes, clay ..	gross.. 1. 00
Tongues, pickled, dried, or smoked.....	pound.. . 02
Turpentine, spirits of	do.... . 18
Twine.....	pound.. . 02
Varnish and polish containing any quantity of spirits methylated so as not	
to be potable.....	gallon.. . 50
Containing any quantity of spirits of any other kind to pay duty as mix-	
tures or preparations containing spirits	
Vegetables, preserved, in tins.....	pound.. . 02
Vinegar—	
Containing less than 10 per cent of acetic acid.....	gallon.. . 10
In bottle, other than aromatic, containing more than 10 per cent of acetic	
acid.....	gallon . . 60
Wax—	
Beeswax....	pound.. . 06
Paraffin and mineral	do.... . 02
*Wheat.....	bushel.. . 0375
Whitening, except when imported for manure.....	do.... . 005
Wine, the declared value of which is any sum not exceeding \$2 a gallon—	
In wood, and containing less than 26 per cent of proof spirit, as verified	
by Sykes's hydrometer.....	gallon.. . 50
In bottles, quarts.....	dozen.. 1. 00
In bottles, pints.	do.... . 50
Of all other descriptions—	
In wood....	gallon.. . 80
In bottles, quarts.....	dozen.. 2. 00
In bottles, pints.....	do.... 1. 00

And at these rates upon any greater or less quantity of such goods, wares, and merchandise, respectively.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Table of ad valorem duties of customs.

[Rate, 4 per cent ad valorem, or \$4 upon every \$100 of the value at the place of shipment.]

* Boots and shoes made wholly or in part of leather.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

[Rate, 6 per cent ad valorem, or \$6 upon every \$100 of the value at the place of shipment.]

* Products of petroleum not liable to specific duty.

* Under agreement with United States.

† Duties on tobacco to be paid on the weight thereof being certified, either by a sworn weigher and gauger or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the comptroller of customs.

FREE LIST.

Animals alive; to include only *asses, sheep, *goats, mongooses, or ichneumons, hogs, and pigs of every description and poultry and *horses for breeding.

Animal charcoal.

Articles imported for the use of the pilot service of the colony.

Articles passed by the customs authorities as the personal baggage of passengers arriving from abroad.

Articles passed by the comptroller, subject to the sanction of the governor, as imported for the official use of the consulate of any foreign country or place: *Provided*, That a similar privilege in respect of similar articles is accorded by the laws and customs of such foreign country or place of Her Majesty's consulate therein.

*Beef, including tongues, smoked and dried.

*Beef and pork preserved in cans.

*Boats and lighters.

*Bones and horns.

*Bottles of glass or stoneware.

*Bran, middlings, and shorts.

Broken stone and road metal of every description.

*Brooms, brushes and whisks of broom straw.

*Bullion and coin.

*Candles, tallow.

*Carts, wagons, cars, and barrows, with or without springs for ordinary roads and agricultural uses; not including vehicles of pleasure.

*Clocks, mantel or wall.

*Copper, bronze, zinc, and lead articles, plain and nickel plated, for industrial and domestic uses and for building.

*Cotton seed and its products, to include meal, meal cake, oil and cottolene

*Crucibles and melting-pots of all kinds.

*Eggs.

Fire engines.

*Fishing apparatus of all kinds.

Fresh fish and turtles, fish on ice, and *salmon and oyster in can.

Fresh meats.

*Fruits, vegetables, fresh and dried and ground provisions, when not canned, tinned, or bottled.

Goods, stores, arms, and ammunition imported by the order of the government of the colony.

*Hay and straw for forage.

Horses, baggage, and furniture of officers in Her Majesty's naval or military service.

*Houses of wood, complete.

*Ice.

*Implements, utensils, and tools for agriculture exclusive of cutlasses and forks.

*India rubber and gutta-percha goods, including water proof clothing made wholly or in part thereof.

*Lamps and lanterns.

*Lime of all kinds.

* Under agreement with United States.

Machinery, comprising the following : * Belting for machinery, of leather, canvas or India rubber ; brick and tile making machinery ; iron cane punts, * bridges of iron or wood or both combined and grating bars ; locks or sluices for sea defenses or water supply ; * locomotive engines and railway rolling stock, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances for railways and tramways ; * machinery and apparatus for electric lighting ; machinery and implements intended for water works, tanks, and lamp-posts with their appurtenances, paving and curb stones, and draining pipes, and such other machinery as may be approved by the governor and court of policy imported by the mayor and town council of Georgetown or by the mayor and town council of New Amsterdam exclusively for their own use ; machinery for sawmills, foundries, and factories of whatever kind ; machinery for steamboats and barges, and plates, angles, and other materials and appliances for the construction of steamboats and barges ; machinery, retorts, gasometers, * gas fixtures and pipes ; pans, teaches, and tanks and other vessels imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of sugar or for the storage or supply of water ; * steam boilers and steam pipes of every description, and steam-boiler plates and tubes, steam plows, steam diggers, and steam dredgers ; * steam and power engines and machines, machinery and apparatus, whether stationery or portable, worked by power or by hand, for the drainage of land, agriculture, irrigation, mining, for the manufacture or preparation of manures, the manufacture or preparation of the produce of raw materials, the arts and industries of all kinds, and all necessary parts and appliances for the erection or repair thereof, or the communication of motive power thereto.

* Manures, including nitrate of soda, plaster of Paris, and whitening imported for manure and fertilizers of all kinds, natural and artificial.

* Marble or alabaster, in the rough or squared, worked or carved, for building purposes or monuments.

Materials and church furniture specially imported for any place of worship of the Christian religion in the colony.

* Medicinal extracts and preparations of all kinds, including proprietary or patent medicines, but exclusive of quinine, or preparations of quinine, opium, gange or bhang. Molasses.

* Packages in which goods are imported, except trunks and canisters, and except hogsheads and puncheons not containing coals or lime.

* Paper of wood or straw for wrapping and packing, including surface-coated or glazed.

Patterns and samples, subject to any regulations in that behalf made by the governor and court of policy.

Photographs and engravings, unframed.

* Photographic apparatus and chemicals.

* Printed books, not subject to duty under Ordinance No. 14, of 1851, bound or unbound, pamphlets, newspapers, and printed matter in all languages.

* Printing presses, types, rules, spaces, and all printing accessories ; printing paper of all kinds, and printing ink (all colors.)

Provisions and stores of every description imported by Her Majesty's Government for the use of Her Majesty's naval or military forces.

* Quicksilver.

* Under agreement with the United States.

- * Rosin, tar, pitch, and turpentine (crude.)
- * Salt.
- * Sewing machines, and all parts and accessories thereof.
- * Specimens illustrative of natural history; garden seeds, bulbs, and roots; trees, plants, vines, and seeds, and grains of all kinds for propagation or cultivation.
- * Starch, of Indian corn or maize.
- * Sulphur.
- * Tan bark of all kinds, whole or ground.
- * Telegraph wire, telegraphic, telephonic and electrical apparatus, and appliances of all kinds for communication or illumination.
- Uniforms, arms, ammunition, accouterments, and prizes imported by and for the use of Her Majesty's naval or military forces, or the colonial militia. or any volunteer force, or rifle association sanctioned by the governor.
- * Varnish not containing spirits.
- * Wall papers.
- * Watches, when not cased in gold or silver, and watch movements uncased.
- * Water pipes of all classes, materials, and dimensions.
- Wines, spirituous liquors, and stores imported by and for the use of the governor.
- * Wire for fences with hooks, staples, nails, and the like appliances for fastening the same.
- * Yeast cake and baking powder.
- * Zinc, tin, and lead in sheets, asbestos and tar paper for roofing.

DRAWBACKS.

Persons exporting goods, wares, and merchandise on which duties have been paid under and by virtue of this or any other ordinance shall be entitled to a drawback of duties on such goods, wares, and merchandise at and after the rates and amounts levied and paid on such goods, wares, and merchandise; and the manner and time of claiming such drawback shall be subject to the provisions of the customs ordinance, 1884, and any other ordinance that may be hereafter passed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the court of policy, for the regulation of drawbacks: *Provided*, That no such drawback shall be allowed on any opium, bhang, or ganje, spirits of any kind, wine, or gunpowder: *Provided also*, That drawback shall only be allowed as regards animals in such cases as may have been or may be provided for by regulations from time to time made by the comptroller of customs with the approval of the governor and court of policy: *Provided also*, that no drawback shall be allowed on any goods exported after the expiration of twelve months from the date of the importation thereof.

* Under agreement with the United States.

British Honduras.

SCHEDULE A.

Table of customs duties.

[Customs Duties—Ordinance No. 8, 1891.]

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bacon and hams pound..	.02
Beef and pork barrel of 200 pounds..	1.00
Beer, porter, cider, and perry gallon..	.25
Bread, navy or pilot 100 pounds..	.40
Butter pound..	.03
Candles—	
Tallow do. ....	.01
All other do. ....	.02
Cheese do. ....	.02
Cigars 1,000..	6.00
Cigarettes 1,000..	.75
Cocoa pound..	.02
Coffee do. ....	.02
Fish, salted, dry or wet, in single packages of not less than 100 pounds, per 100 pounds....	.30
Flour barrel of 196 pounds..	.50
Gunpowder pound..	.05
Hay and oats 100 pounds..	.10
Lard pound..	.01
Lumber—	
Rough, except palings 1,000 feet..	1.00
Dressed, except palings do.	1.50
Oils—	
Mineral gallon..	.03
Other kinds not in bottles do. ....	.06
Opium pound..	2.00
Rice 100 pounds..	.30
Salts, in bulk do. ....	.05
Shingles 1,000..	.50
Soap 100 pounds..	.50
Spirits—	
Cordial and liqueurs, not exceeding the strength of proof, by Sykes's hydrometer, and in proportion for any greater strength than strength of proof..... gallon..	2.00
Methylated gallon..	1.00

Table of customs duties—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Sugar pound..	.03
Tea..... do....	.125
Tobacco do....	.10
Tobacco, cut..... do....	.50
Turpentine gallon..	.08
Vinegar, in bulk..... do....	.05
Wines—	
Sparkling do....	1.00
Still do....	.50
Confectionery, jewelry, plate, and perfumery, according to the invoice or assessed value, including the packages.....	15 per cent.
All other goods, not free of duty, and not otherwise charged with any duty, according to the invoice or assessed value, including the cost of the packages	10 per cent.

SCHEDULE B.—FREE LIST.

Agricultural implements.
 Animals, living.
 Books, printed, not being account.
 Bricks, roofing slates, and tiles.
 Bullion and coin.
 Cane bills, cane knives, and hoes.
 Cement and lime.
 Church decorations and vestments imported specially for any church.
 Coal and coke.
 Drain pipes.
 Firewood.
 Fresh fish and oysters, not preserved in any way.
 Fresh fruit, except bananas, cocoanuts, and plantains.
 Hides, raw.
 Ice.
 Indian corn.
 Iron fencing, including staples and railings.
 Iron framework and girders, for iron buildings.
 Iron roofing, including down pipes, guttering, ridging, and screws.
 Machinery, agricultural, marine, and manufacturing.
 Maps and charts.
 Meat, fresh, not preserved in any way.
 Palings for fences.
 Passengers' luggage, containing apparel and articles of personal use, and professional apparatus.
 Patterns and samples, of no salable value.
 Pitch and tar.

- Plants, seeds, bulbs, and roots.
- Plant, or materials for railways, tramways, electric lighting, telegraphs, or telephones.
- Poultry and other live birds.
- Pumps, and other apparatus for raising water.
- Rubber, unmanufactured.
- School appliances imported specially by the manager of any school.
- Shooks, staves, heads, and hoops, for casks and rum casks.
- Stone, sand, gravel, and soil.
- Tanks, or vats.
- Timber, logwood, and other dyewoods being indigenous to the colony.
- Tombstones and memorial tablets.
- Tortoise shell, unmanufactured.
- Trucks, for use in mahogany works, including the axles, ironwork, and chains forming part thereof.
- Turtle, live.
- Uniforms and appointments imported by civil officers.
- Vegetables, fresh.
- Vessels.

SCHEDULE G.

[Chapter 92, Consolidated Laws.]

Warehouse rent on all goods lodged in the Queen's warehouse per month or any part of a month, so long as the goods remain in the warehouse.

Articles.	Rate.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
For every puncheon, pipe, butt, or tierce..... per month..	. 50
For every hogshead, or half tierce.....do....	. 25
For every quarter cask .....do....	. 18¾
For every octave.....do....	. 12½
For every barrel .....do....	. 12½
For every half barrel .....do....	. 06¼
For every demijohn.....do....	. 06¼
For every bag of salt of 100 pounds .....do....	. 25
For all packages measuring less than 1½ cubic feet .....do....	. 02
For all packages measuring 1½, and less than 2½.....do....	. 03⅓
For all packages measuring 2½, and less than 5.....do....	. 06¼
For all packages measuring 5, and less than 10.....do....	. 12½
For all packages measuring 10, and less than 20.....do....	. 25
For all packages measuring over 20 feet. ....do ...	1. 00

Port charges. Light dues.

[Chapter 58, Consolidated Laws.]

On all vessels of 5 tons and upwards, entering from seaward, per registered ton. \$0. 12½.

The Bahamas.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Alcohol.....gallon..	0. 973
Ale and porter—	
In wood.....do....	. 122
In bottles.....dozen quarts..	. 243
Apples.....barrel..	. 608
Beans and peas.....bushel..	. 061
Biscuit and bread—	
Fancy... 100 pounds..	. 973
Common.....barrel..	. 487
Brandy.....gallon..	2. 190
Butter.....pound..	. 041
Cabbages.....per 100..	1. 014
Calves.....head..	1. 460
Candles—	
Sperm, wax, and adamantine, and composition.....100 pounds..	2. 577
Tallow.....do....	1. 460
Cattle, cows, bulls, and oxen.....head..	2. 433
Cheese.....100 pounds..	2. 433
Cider, in wood and bottles, and cider champagne.....	(*)
Cigars.....M..	† 1. 947
Cocoa.....100 pounds..	. 730
Coffee.....do....	1. 947
Colts and foals.....head..	4. 866
Copper and yellow metals in sheets, copper and composition, bolts and nails, .....100 pounds..	1. 825
Cordials.....	(*)
Corn.....bushel..	. 061
Corn meal and hominy.....barrel..	. 487
Currants, figs, and raisins.....100 pounds..	1. 947
Dogs.....head..	2. 433
Fish, dried or salted.....100 pounds..	. 608
Fish—	
Pickled salmon, shad, and mackerel.....barrel..	1. 095
Herrings, alewives, and other kinds.....do....	1. 095
Flour—	
Wheat.....do....	‡. 608
Rye.....do....	. 487
Gin, whisky, and other spirits not enumerated.....gallon..	. 912
Goats.....head..	. 487
Gunpowder.....pound..	. 122
Hay.....100 pounds..	. 243
Hemp.....	(*)
Honey and sirup.....gallon..	. 041

* 20 per cent ad valorem.

† And 15 per cent ad valorem.

‡ 10 per cent ad valorem.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Horses, mares, and geldings. head..	4. 867
Hulks and materials of vessels.	(*)
Lard. pound..	. 020
Lumber. M feet..	2. 433
Meat, poultry, and game, fresh, on ice. 100 pounds..	1. 460
Meat, salted, and cured do. . . .	1. 460
Molasses. gallon..	. 041
Mules and asses. head..	2. 433
Nails of iron. 100 pounds..	. 730
Oats and bran. bushel..	. 061
Oils—	
Kerosene gallon..	0. 081
Linseed and others, unenumerated, except essential oils do. . . .	. 182
Essential. do. . . .	(*)
Olive, sperm, lard, and naphtha, and all other fluids used for burning, gallon..	. 243
Pitch and tar barrel..	. 304
Potatoes and other vegetables do. . . .	. 243
Prunes 100 pounds..	2. 433
Rice. do. . . .	. 487
Rum—	
Stronger than 18 per bubble gallon..	1. 095
18 and not weaker than 24 per bubble do. . . .	. 912
Sheep head..	. 487
Shingles—	
Cypress. M. . . .	. 608
Not cypress M. . . .	. 487
Soap, common washing. 100 pounds..	1. 217
Sugar—	
Unrefined do. . . .	1. 338
White clayed. do. . . .	2. 433
Refined. do	3. 042
Swine do. . . .	. 608
Tea, all sorts. pound..	. 243
Tobacco, manufactured. 100 pounds..	7. 300
Turpentine barrel..	. 304
Turpentine, spirits. gallon..	. 061
Wines of all kinds do. . . .	(†). 487
Articles not enumerated, except such as are enumerated in the table of exemptions.	(*)

* 20 per cent ad valorem.

† And 20 per cent ad valorem.

NOTE.—Reduced to United States currency at \$4.8665 to the pound sterling.

In respect to any articles made subject to ad valorem duty as above, on regular importation, it is provided as follows: That when such articles are not originally shipped with the intention of being brought into this colony, however subsequently they may be imported, and when the requisite information for perfect entry of the same as to the cost or value in the country of production or place of shipment can not be ascertained, there shall, in lieu of such duty, be charged a duty of 25 per cent on the value at the port of entry, or on the price which they shall realize at auction, when sold or delivered for consumption therein, at the option of the importer, agent, or consignee.

FREE LIST.

Articles imported or supplied out of a bonded warehouse for the imperial or colonial service, or for the Government, or for naval and imperial officers serving in the colony, subject to sundry rules and regulations, or for Her Majesty's sea forces.

Bulbs and roots.

Bullion.

Baggage of passengers.

Barrels and half barrels, and other packages used in the packing of any article whatever, and crate ends and laths for making same, and staves, heads, and hoops for making barrels.

Birds.

Coal.

Corn.

Cocoanuts.

Copper and composition.

Cotton gins.

Electrical apparatus and appliances.

Fresh fish.

Fiber machines and all parts thereof.

Gold, for remanufacturing.

Iron rails and sleepers for rail and tram ways.

Ice and all machines and materials for the manufacture thereof.

Iron screw piles.

Lignum vitæ.

Mahogany.

Manures and fertilizers of all kinds.

Maps.

Metal roofing.

Metalline ores.

Monumental tablets.

Machines for sawing lumber and for making rope.

Naphtha.

Oakum.

Ova of fish.

Plants.

Philosophical instruments and apparatus.

Printed books and pamphlets.

Palm oil.

Patent steering machines.

Petroleum (crude).

Potash.

Raw hides.

Railings for grave inclosures.

Rosin.

Seeds.

Shrubs.

Specimens of mineralogy, botany, and natural history.

Steam boilers, engines, and machinery, or any parts thereof, of every description.

Sugar and salt mills, and stills.

Sponges.

Spars and capstans, and windlasses for vessels.

Steam and naphtha launches, and all boats propelled by machinery.

Tallow.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.

Trees.

Tortoise shell.

Tow.

Tombstones.

Turtle.

Wire fencing.

Wax.

Woods, yellow and cedar.

Windmill pumps for the pumping of salt ponds.

NOTES.

Articles and all materials to be used in building cigar factories, or in working the same, or in manufactures to be carried on therein.

Articles and materials to be used in the building of hotels.

Articles to be used in the building and establishment of manufactories for preserving and packing fruit and other articles of colonial production.

It is provided, however, that if metalline ores, raw hides, dyewoods and stuffs, mahogany, lignum vitæ, cedar and yellow wood, wax, flax, iron, cotton, wood, or tortoise shell, proposed to be exempt from import duties, shall be brought otherwise than by regular importation into any port or place of the colony, and sold at public auction, there shall be imposed and paid upon the gross amount of such sales, in addition to other auction duties, a tax of 5 per cent. If the sale be made by order of the vice-admiralty court, the tax is to be 2 per cent.

A rebate of duty is allowed upon lumber used in fitting up vessels for the reception of native fruit to be exported from the colony.

When merchandise is imported and is stored in a bonded warehouse there is a charge of 10s. for every 100 pounds sterling in value; that is, \$2.43 on every \$487, without reference to the time of storage.

Barbados.

SCHEDULE.

[Customs Tariff Act, December 29, 1891.]

Duties on imports.

Article .	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Arrowroot, touslesmois, and all other starches 100 pounds..	. 24
Bran, pollard, oats 100 pounds..	. 15
Bread, pilot and navy, and crackers. do. . . .	. 06
Bricks M. . . . .	. 72
Butter, margarine, and their compounds, except oleomargarine. . 100 pounds..	1. 80
Oleomargarine do. . . . .	. 90
Candles, sperm do.	2. 00
Cement. barrel. . . . .	. 30
Cheese 100 pounds..	. 90
Coal, and the mixed preparations thereof, and coke ton. . . .	. 60
Cocoa 100 pounds..	. 50
Coffee do. . . . .	. 60
Cordage, except twines. do. . . . .	. 36
Corn meal. barrel of 196 pounds..	. 225
Meal, other kinds. do. . . . .	. 30
Corn or maize, and wheat, unground. 100 pounds..	. 09
Firearms each.	2. 40
Fish—	
Dried, salted, or smoked. 112 pounds..	. 05
Pickled barrel. . . . .	. 10
Flour, wheat or rye barrel of 196 pounds..	. 75
Grain, other than corn, maize, wheat, or oats, unground. . . . 100 pounds..	. 12
Oats do. . . . .	. 15
Horses—	
Under 13½ hands high each.	2. 40
All others. do.	9. 60
Lard and its compounds 100 pounds..	. 50
Liquors—	
Malt liquor, cider, and perry—	
In wood casks of 64 gallons..	4. 50
In bottles (reputed quarts). dozen. . . .	. 30
*Spirits and cordials (except rum and gin and perfumed spirits, to be used as perfumery only) gallon.	2. 40
Gin—	
For every gallon below or equal to proof by Sykes's hydrometer. . . .	1. 20
For every higher degree of proof in proportion.	
Rum—	
For every gallon below or equal to proof by Sykes's hydrometer. . . .	1. 20
For every higher degree of proof in proportion.	

* Amendment, 1892.

Duties on imports—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
Liquors—Continued.	
Wine—	<i>Dollars.</i>
*Sparkling.....gallon..	1. 20
*All other kinds .....do....	. 48
Matches—	
Lucifer, and other kinds, the gross of 12 dozen boxes, each box to contain not exceeding 100 sticks.....	. 24
Boxes containing any greater or less quantity to be charged in proportion.	
Meat—	
Beef, salted or pickled.....100 pounds..	. 90
Pork, salted or pickled .....do....	. 90
Bacon, and bacon hams .....do....	. 36
Metals, new—	
Composition nails, bolts, bars, rods, spikes, and rivets.....do....	1. 00
Copper, in sheets, rods, bars, bolts, spikes, nails, and rivets ... do....	1. 00
Iron hoops, bars, and rods.....do....	. 03
Iron nails, spikes, rivets, and clinches .....do....	. 24
Lead pipe .....do....	. 24
Yellow metal, in sheets.....do....	1. 00
Metals, old, copper, brass, and pewter .....do....	. 48
Mules—	
Of the value of \$60 and upwards cost.....	3. 60
Under the value of \$60 cost.....	2. 40
Oil meal and oil cake .....100 pounds..	. 10
Petroleum and its products, crude or refined.....gallon..	. 04
Rice.....100 pounds..	. 12
Soap .....do....	. 30
Sugar, refined .....do....	2. 40
Tallow.....do....	. 48
Tea .....pound..	. 06
Tobacco—	
Cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes of all kinds.....do....	1. 20
Snuff .....do....	. 36
Other, manufactured .....do....	. 36
Other, manufactured, if in outer packages of less than 80 pounds net weight each.....pound..	. 48
Leaf .....do....	. 24
Leaf, if in outer packages of less than 50 pounds net weight each.do....	. 36
Wood—	
Hemlock, birch, beech, white pine, pitch pine, and spruce, 1,000 feet superficial measurement of 1 inch thickness.....	1. 20
Pitch pine, in rough or prepared for building.....1,000 feet..	. 90
Hoops, whether coiled or straight .....1,200 pieces..	1. 44
All other kinds, except in naves, fellies, spokes, and unsquared posts, .....100 cubic feet..	2. 00
Shingles of all descriptions .....M..	. 36
Staves, white and red oak, whether loose or made up in bundles or shooks.....1,200 pieces..	. 72
Oxbows .....dozen..	. 12
Truss hoops .....set of 9..	. 30

* Amendment, 1892.

NOTE.—According to the commercial usage of the islands the tariff rates are reduced to American values at the rate of \$4.80 to the pound sterling.

All other articles not in this table particularly enumerated or in free list particularly exempted, to pay 8 per cent ad valorem, except boots and shoes made wholly or in part of leather, which shall pay 4 per cent ad valorem.

FREE LIST.

All articles for the use of the governor of the island.

All articles and things whatsoever imported by the local government for the police or for public institutions.

All articles specially imported for the use or decoration or building or repairing of any place of worship, and not imported for sale, on the certificate to that effect of the officiating minister.

All articles and things of every description imported by any naval officer on full pay in Her Majesty's service for his use and accommodation, on the certificate to that effect of the officer so importing.

The governor, purchasing any articles whatsoever, shall be entitled to have the duty refunded to him out of the public treasury on the warrant of the governor in executive committee, on the certificate that he is entitled to the refund.

Where horses are purchased by the governor direct from the importer within six months after the date of import, the duty shall be allowed him on the warrant of the governor in executive committee, on the certificate that he is entitled to the refund.

All articles and things of every description, imported as general, military, or naval stores for the use of Her Majesty's military and naval forces, and all building materials and supplies imported or taken out of bond under the authority of Her Majesty's treasury, for military and naval services, under certificate from the head of the department concerned. Chargers imported by, and bona fide the property of, field officers, or departmental officers of relative rank, or of staff officers or adjutants of regiments, and necessary for the proper discharge of their military duties, under a certificate from the assistant adjutant-general.

Articles of personal and horse equipment necessary for the performance of military duty, under a certificate from the head of the department concerned. Horses imported for the commissariat department or purchased for the commissariat department within six months of their being imported, under a certificate from the head of the commissariat department.

Animals alive—to include only asses, sheep, goats, hogs, and poultry and horses for breeding.

Asphalt.

Beef, including tongue, smoked and dried.

Beef and pork preserved in cans.

Belting for machinery of leather, canvas, or India rubber.

Blubber and heads and offal of fish.

Boats and lighters.

Bones and horns.

Books, bound and unbound, pamphlets, newspapers, and printed matter in all languages, forms, and papers (whether printed or manuscript), maps, charts, school globes, engraving, music, pictures, statues, and other works of art.

- Bottles of glass or stoneware, empty.
- Bran, middlings and shorts.
- Bridges, of iron or wood, or both combined.
- Brooms, brushes, and whisks of broom straw.
- Bullion, coin, and diamonds, including gold and silver coin of the United States.
- Calves, sucking, and foals.
- Cassaripe.
- Candles, tallow.
- Carts, wagons, cars, and barrows, with or without springs, for ordinary roads and agricultural use, not including vehicles of pleasure.
- Cattle.
- Clocks, mantle or wall.
- Cocoanuts.
- Copper, bronze, zinc, and lead articles, plain and nickel plated, for industrial and domestic uses, and for building.
- Cotton wool.
- Cotton seed and its products.
- Crucibles and melting pots of all kinds.
- Eggs.
- Fresh fish and turtle.
- Fish on ice and salmon and oysters in cans.
- Fishing apparatus of all kinds.
- Fruit and vegetables, fresh and dried, when not canned, tinned or bottled.
- Fresh meats.
- Fuel, wood, and charcoal.
- Gas fixtures and pipe.
- Gravel, sand, soil, earth, and peat.
- Green ginger.
- Hay and straw, for forage and other purposes.
- Hoesticks.
- Horses brought into the island by equestrian companies, provided the same are taken away by them on leaving, and race horses on every occasion after the first importation thereof, provided no drawback had been claimed thereon on exportation.
- Houses of wood complete.
- Hulls, boats, masts, spars, apparel, tackle, and furniture of vessels condemned by survey, and on which tonnage duty shall have been paid.
- Ice.
- India-rubber and gutta percha goods, including water proof clothing made wholly or in part thereof.
- Implements, utensils, and tools for agriculture, exclusive of cutlasses and forks.
- Lamps and lanterns.
- Leeches.
- Lemon and lime juice.
- Lime, building and temper, and all other kinds of limestone.
- Live and dead stock, not enumerated in Table A.
- Locomotives, railway rolling stock, rails, railway ties, and all material and appliances for railways and tramways.

Logwood.

Machinery to be used for the reaping or manufacture of sugar.

Manure, including fertilizers of all kinds, natural and artificial.

Marble or alabaster, in the rough or squared, worked or carved, for building purposes or monuments.

Medicinal extracts and preparations of all kinds, including proprietary or patent medicines, exclusive of quinine or preparations of quinine, opium, gange, or bhang.

Metals, old iron, and old lead.

Molasses.

Oars and sweeps.

Packages in which goods are imported except new trunks, vats, hogsheads, and puncheons.

Passengers' baggage containing apparel and articles of personal use, and professional apparatus.

Patterns and samples of no intrinsic value.

Personal effects of individuals belonging to this island dying abroad.

Paper, of all kinds, for printing.

Paper, of wood or straw for wrapping and packing, including surface coated or glazed.

Photographic apparatus and chemicals.

Printers' ink, all colors.

Printing presses, types, rules, spaces, and all accessories for printing, Pozzuolana.

Quicksilver.

Rags.

Raw hides and skins.

Salt.

Sawdust.

Sewing machines, and all parts and accessories thereof.

Ship-building materials and accessories of all kinds, when used in the construction, equipment, or repair of vessels or boats, of any kind, except rope and cordage of all kinds, including wire rope.

Starch of Indian corn or maize,

Soda water and mineral water.

Specimens illustrative of natural history.

Seeds, bulbs, and roots, and cuttings of plants or shrubs of all kinds.

Spars.

Steam and power engines and machinery and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, worked by power or by hand, for agriculture, irrigation, mining, the arts and industries of all kinds, and all necessary parts and appliances for the erection or repair thereof, or the communication of motive power thereto, steam boilers and steam pipes.

Sugar, raw or muscovado.

Sugar, crystallized vacuum pan.

Sulphur.

Tablets and tombstones and all the appurtenances thereto, imported specially for immediate erection and not for sale, on certificate of the person for whom imported.

Tan bark, of all kinds, whole or ground.

Tar, pitch, and resin.

Turtle and tortoise shell, unmanufactured.

Telegraphic wire, telegraphic, telephonic and electrical apparatus, and appliances of all kinds for communication or illumination.

Trees, plants, vines, and seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation or cultivation.

Varnish not containing spirits.

Wall papers.

Watches when not cased in gold or silver, and watch movements uncased.

Water pipes of all classes, materials, and dimensions.

Wire for fences with the hooks, staples, nails and the like appliances for fastening the same.

Yeast cake and baking powders.

Zinc, tin, and lead in sheets, asbestos, and tar paper for roofing.

Jamaica.

[Law 11 of 1867.]

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Ale, beer, and porter	gallon.. 0. 12
Bacon	pound.. .04
Barley (not pearl barley)	bushel.. .08
Beef—	
Wet, salted, or cured	barrel of 200 pounds.. 3. 65
Dry, salted, or cured	pound.. .02
Beans	bushel.. .08
Bread or biscuit	100 pounds.. 1. 46
Butter	pound.. .04
Calavances	bushel.. .08
Candles—	
Composition	pound.. .04
Tallow	do.... .015
Wax or spermacetti	do.... .04
Cattle, neat	head.. 2. 43
Cheese	pound.. .04
Cider and perry	gallon.. .12
Cocoa	100 pounds.. 2. 43
Coffee, British colonial	100 pounds.. 4. 867
Corn, Indian	bushel.. .08
Fish—	
Dried or salted	100 pounds.. .85
Smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described	pound.. .01
Alewives, pickled	barrel of 200 pounds.. .608
Herrings, pickled	barrel of 200 pounds.. .608
Herrings, smoked	pound.. .01
Mackerel, pickled	barrel of 200 pounds.. 1. 09
Pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described ..	barrel of 200 pounds.. 1. 09
Salmon—	
Smoked	pound.. .04
Wet or salted	barrel of 200 pounds.. 2. 55
Flour—	
Rye	barrel of 196 pounds.. 1. 946
Wheat	barrel of 196 pounds.. 1. 946
Gunpowder	pound.. .24
Hams	do.... .04
Horses, mares, and geldings	each.. 2. 43
Indigo	pound.. .06
Lard	do.... .015

NOTE.—Reduced to United States currency at \$4.8665 to the pound sterling.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
Matches, lucifer, and others, gross of 12 dozen boxes, each box to contain 100 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or lesser quantity to be charged in proportion	<i>Dollars.</i> 1. 216
Meal, not wheat meal.....barrel of 196 pounds..	. 486
Meat, salted or cured.....barrel of 200 pounds..	3. 65
Mules.....each..	2. 43
Oats.....bushel..	. 08
Oil.....gallon..	. 18
Peas, not being split peas.....bushel..	. 08
Pork, salted or cured.....barrel of 200 pounds..	3. 65
Rice.....100 pounds..	. 73
Undressed.....bushel..	. 24
Salt.....100 pounds..	. 24
Sausages, dry or pickled.....pound..	. 04
Soap.....100 pounds..	1. 338
Spirits—	
Brandy.....gallon..	2. 43
Gin.....do....	2. 43
Rum, the produce of and imported from British possessions.....do....	2. 43
Whisky.....do....	2. 43
Spirits of wine, alcohol, and all other spirits, cordials, or spirituous compounds.....gallon..	2. 43
Sugar—	
Refined.....pound..	. 04
Unrefined.....100 pounds..	2. 43
Tea.....pound..	. 24
Tobacco—	
Manufactured, including Cavendish.....do....	. 24
Unmanufactured.....do....	. 12
Cigars.....do....	1. 216
Tongues—	
Dried.....do....	. 04
Salted or cured.....barrel of 200 pounds..	3. 65
Wheat.....bushel..	. 18
Wines, in bulk and in bottles.....gallon..	. 608
Wood—	
For every 1,000 feet of pitch-pine lumber, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	3. 16
For every 1,000 feet of white-pine lumber, or other lumber, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	2. 19
Shingles, cypress, more than 12 inches in length.....M..	1. 46
Shingles, wallaba.....do....	1. 46
Boston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described..M..	. 97
On all goods, wares, and merchandise, and effects of every description not previously enumerated, for every \$486.65 value.....	60. 83
And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods, respectively.	

NOTE.—Reduced to United States currency at \$4.8665 to the pound sterling.

FREE LIST.

Asses.
Birds.
Books, printed, including maps.
Bricks, not bath bricks.
Bullion.
Carriages, carts, and wagons, used for agricultural purposes.
Coals.
Coke.
Coin.
Cotton wool.
Diamonds.
Dogs.
Dyewoods.
Drawings, paintings, engravings, lithographs, and photographs.
Fish, fresh.
Flax.
Fruit, fresh.
Goats.
Guano and other manure.
Hand machines for preparing fiber or for spinning cotton or wool.
Hay and straw.
Hemp.
Hides, raw.
Hydraulic presses and printing presses.
Ice.
Iron, galvanized.
Iron, for roofing, doors, and shutters, and every kind of iron roofing, doors, and shutters.
Leeches.
Malt dust.
Marble in slabs and blocks.
Machines, horse power.
Meat, fresh.
Mess plate and furniture, band instruments for the use of the army and navy, on certificate of the military or naval commanding officer,
Mills, whether they be for grinding cane, paint, coffee, corn, or grain of any kind, or for sawing boards, raising water, or such as are set in motion by steam, horse, wind, or water power, and all parts of the said mills.
Molasses.
Oil cakes, whole or in powder, and other prepared food for cattle and animals.
Patent fuel.
Pans, for boiling sugar, whether of copper or iron.
Pipes, for conveying fluids.
Plants, growing.
Plows, plow-harrows, harrows, cultivators, clod-crushers, horse-hoes, dibbles, sowing machines ; also sewing machines and parts thereof.

Poultry.

Pumps, for raising water.

Railway truck wheels.

Resins and rosins,

Salt, rock,

Sarsaparilla (but not the extract of).

Sheep.

Shooks, tierce, puncheon, and hogshead, and all description of shooks ; also tierces, hogsheads, and casks.

Slates.

Soda ash or subsoda.

Specimens illustrative of natural history, mineralogy, and geology.

Stills, or any part of a still.

Steam engines, or any part of a steam engine.

Swine.

Tallow, grease, tallow-grease, or grease and slush.

Tiles, marble and earthen, as well as paving stones.

Tortoise shell.

Tow.

Turtle.

Vegetables, fresh.

Wax, bees.

Wood hoops.

Wood staves and headings, red or white oak, or ash.

Wire, iron for fences, wire-fencing, iron standards, and also tomb railings.

The following are also exempt from duty:

All packages containing goods subject to the ad valorem duty imposed by this law.

Provisions and stores imported for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, and consigned by bill of lading to the officer at the head of Her Majesty's commissariat, the military storekeeper, or the naval commanding officer of this island, on the production of the bills of lading and certificate of such officer that they have been solely imported for use of the army or navy aforesaid.

Provisions, wines, spirits, and malt liquors imported for the use of the naval staff and naval messes in this island, consigned by bills of lading to any naval officer or the president of a naval mess, on the production of the bills of lading and the certificate of the officer, such certificate being countersigned by the officer commanding the naval forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such officer or naval mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold on the island without special permission of the collector of customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty.

Provisions and stores imported by the local government for the volunteers or for the public service on the certificate of the revenue commissioner.

Articles of naval, military, and civil uniform for the personal use of the proprietor.

DRAWBACKS.

Goods, wares, and merchandise upon which ad valorem duty under this law or any previous law of this island, shall have been paid, if duly exported within two years of their first importation a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation.

On the exportation of the following goods, on which the duty under this law or any previous law shall have been paid, without such goods having been bonded, if exported within twelve months of the first importation a drawback equal to the duty so paid:

Flour, bread or meal, not less than 10 barrels of each article.

Lard or butter, not less than 10 firkins of each article.

Candles, not less than 10 boxes.

Soap, not less than 20 boxes.

Ale, beer, or porter, not less than 5 hogsheads of each in bulk, nor less than 15 barrels of each if in bottles.

Beef, pork, or pickled fish, not less than 10 barrels of each.

Rice, not less than 5 tierces or 25 bags.

Dried fish, not less than 1,000 pounds weight.

Tongues, not less than 10 barrels.

Lumber, not less than 5,000 feet.

Shingles, not less than 5,000.

On the exportation of bread or biscuit, manufactured in this island, the duty paid on the flour consumed in making the same, but not to exceed the duty imposed on bread or biscuit imported.

Leeward Islands.

ANTIGUA AND ANGUILLA.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Animals—	
Asses .....each..	1. 01
Horned cattle .....do..	1. 01
Horses .....do..	7. 31
Mules .....do..	4. 86
Bricks and tiles.....M..	1. 01
Candles and tallow—	
Candles, tallow.....pound..	. 24
Other candles.....do..	. 73
Tallow .....do..	. 24
Cement	(*)
Coals .....ton..	. 50
Firearms	(*)
Flour—	
Wheat .....barrel..	1. 21
Rye .....do..	1. 01
Corn .....53 pounds..	. 06
Oats .....bushel..	. 06
Meal (not wheat) .....barrel..	. 48
Meal, oil-cake, linseed, etc.....100 pounds..	. 20
Corn meal .....barrel..	. 50
Peas, beans, calavancas .....bushel..	. 06
Matches	(*)
Oil—	
Kerosene.....gallon..	. 06
Lamp, paint, and machine.....do..	. 12
All other kinds.....do..	. 12
Packages	(*)
Patent fuel (pays as coal) .....tons..	. 50
Provisions—	
Ale, beer, porter.....dozen quarts..	. 18
Ale, beer, porter.....ton..	9. 73
Perry and cider.....dozen quarts..	. 18
Perry and cider.....ton..	9. 73
Bread and biscuits.....100 pounds..	. 48
Beef and pork (salt).....pound..	. 01
Butter .....do..	. 02
Cocoa .....do..	. 02
Coffee .....do..	. 02
Cheese .....do..	. 02

*6 per cent ad valorem.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
Provisions—Continued.	
Fish—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Dried quintal..	. 24
Pickled..... barrel..	. 48
Fruit, dried and preserved..... pound..	. 04
Hams, bacon, and tongues..... do....	. 02
Lard..... do....	. 02
Potatoes (not sweet)..... barrel..	. 36
Rice..... 100 pounds..	. 48
Salt.....	(*)
Sugar—	
Refined pound..	. 02
Muscovado.....	(*)
Usine and vacuum pan..... pound..	. 02
Tea..... do....	. 08
Vermicelli and maccaroni.....	(*)
Soap..... pound..	. 01
Spirits—	
Brandy gallon..	1. 01
Gin (not sweetened)..... do....	. 73
Rum do....	. 60
Bay rum.....	(*)
Whisky..... gallon..	. 73
Cordials, liqueurs, etc..... do....	1. 21
Tobacco—	
Leaf pound..	. 10
Manufactured do....	. 10
Snuff..... do....	. 10
Cigars..... do....	. 08
Wines—	
Claret (bottled).....	(†)
Claret (in wood).....	(†)
Other wines (bottled).....	(†)
Other wines (in wood).....	(†)
Wood—	
Pitch pine..... M feet..	2. 02
White pine..... do....	1. 52
Spruce..... do....	1. 52
Shingles, cypress, walaba..... M..	1. 01
Shingles, cedar, pine, and spruce..... do....	. 50
Hoops..... do....	1. 21
Hoops, truss.....	(*)
Staves..... M..	1. 21
Shooks without headings..... pack..	. 12
Shooks with headings..... do....	. 16
Cedar posts.....	(*)
Cedar, boards and square.....	(*)
Hard wood and other not enumerated.....	(*)
Duty on unenumerated articles.....	(*)
Additional duty on all the foregoing except rum.....	(†)

*6 per cent ad valorem.

† 25 per cent ad valorem.

‡ 12½ per cent ad valorem.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Animals—	
Asses.....each..	1. 01
Horned cattle.....do....	1. 01
Horses.....do....	5. 06
Mules.....do....	2. 53
Bricks and tiles.....	(*)
Candles and tallow—	
Candles, tallow.....100 pounds..	1. 52
Other candles.....do....	3. 04
Tallow.....	(*)
Cement.....	(*)
Coals.....	(*)
Firearms.....	(*)
Flour—	
Wheat.....barrel..	1. 01
Rye.....do....	. 50
Corn.....bushel..	. 06
Oats.....do....	. 06
Meal (not wheat).....barrel..	. 50
Meal, oil-cake, linseed, etc.....	(*)
Corn meal.....barrel..	. 50
Pease, beans, calavancas.....bushel..	. 12
Matches.....	(*)
Oil—	
Kerosene.....gallon..	. 06
Lamp, paint, and machine.....do....	(*)
All other kinds.....do....	(*)
Packages.....	(*)
Patent fuel (pays as coal).....	(*)
Provisions—	
Ale, beer, porter.....dozen..	. 12
Ale, beer, porter.....barrel..	1. 35
Ale, beer, porter.....hogshead..	2. 02
Perry and cider.....	(*)
Bread and biscuits.....barrel..	. 25
Beef and pork (salt).....100 pounds..	1. 01
Butter.....do....	2. 02
Cocoa.....do....	1. 21
Coffee.....do....	1. 21
Cheese.....do....	2. 02
Fish—	
Dried.....quintal..	. 25
Pickled.....barrel..	. 25
Fruits, dried and preserved.....pound..	2. 02
Hams, bacon, tongues.....do....	1. 01
Lard.....do....	1. 01
Rice.....100 pounds..	. 25
Salt.....	(*)
Sugar—	
Refined... ..100 pounds..	2. 02
Muscovado.....do....	1. 21
Melada.....do....	1. 21
Usine and vacuum pan as refined.....pound.....	

* 8 per cent ad valorem.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
Provisions—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Tea.....	(*)
Vermicelli and macaroni.....	(*)
Vinegar.....gallon..	.04
Soap.....100 pounds..	.50
Spirits—	
Brandy.....gallon..	.97
Gin (not sweetened).....do...	.48
Rum, proof.....25 gallons..	.36
Bay rum.....do...	.24
Whisky.....do...	.73
Cordials, liqueurs, etc.....gallon..	.73
Tobacco—	
Leaf.....pound..	.10
Manufactured.....do...	.20
Snuff.....do...	.20
Cigars.....	(†)
Wines—	
Claret, bottled.....	(†)
Claret, in wood.....	(†)
Other wines, bottled.....	(†)
Other wines, in wood.....	(†)
Wood—	
Pitch pine.....M feet..	3.04
White pine.....do...	2.02
Spruce.....do...	2.02
Shingles, cypress, walaba.....M..	1.01
Shingles, cedar, pine, and spruce.....M..	.50
Hoops.....1, 200..	2.02
Hoops, truss.....	(*)
Staves.....M..	2.02
Shooks without headings.....bundle..	.08
Shooks with headings.....do...	.08
Cedar posts.....	2.02
Cedar boards and square.....M feet..	3.04
Hard wood and other, not enumerated.....do...	8.11
Duty on unenumerated articles.....	(*)
Additional duty on all the foregoing except rum.....	

* 8 per cent ad valorem.

† 4 per cent ad valorem.

‡ 15 per cent.

DOMINICA.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
Animals—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Asses.....each..	1.46
Horned cattle.....do...	1.46
Goats.....do...	.24
Horses.....do...	7.31
Mules.....do...	3.65
Sheep.....do...	.24
Swine.....do...	.24
Bricks and tiles.....M..	2.43

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Candles and tallow—	
Candles, tallow.....100 pounds..	1. 50
Other candles .....do....	1. 52
Tallow	(*)
Cement	(*)
Coals	1. 21
Firearms	(*)
Flour—	
Wheat.....barrel..	1. 21
Rye .....do....	. 73
Corn	bushel..
Oats.....do....	. 12
Meal (not wheat).....	(*)
Meal, oil-cake, linseed, etc	(*)
Corn meal	barrel..
Pease, beans, calavanca.....	. 73
Matches.....	(*)
Oil—	
Kerosene... ..gallon..	. 08
Lamp, paint, and machine	do....
All other kinds.....do....	. 12
All other kinds.....do....	. 20
Packages	(*)
Patent fuel (pays as coal).....ton..	1. 21
Provisions—	
Ale, beer, porter.....gallon..	. 18
Perry and cider.....do....	. 18
Bread and biscuits.....barrel..	. 73
Butter.....100 pounds..	2. 43
Cocoa.....	(*)
Coffee.....	(*)
Cheese	100 pounds..
Cheese	2. 43
Fish—	
Dried.....do....	. 48
Pickled.....barrel..	. 73
Fruit, dried, and preserved.....	(*)
Hams, bacon, tongues.....100 pounds..	2. 43
Lard	100 pounds..
Lard	1. 21
Sugar—	
Refined	do....
Refined	1. 82
Muscovado	do....
Muscovado	1. 21
Melada	(*)
Usine and vacuum pan	100 pounds..
Usine and vacuum pan	1. 21
Tea.....pound..	. 16
Vermicelli and macaroni.....100 pounds..	1. 21
Vinegar	gallon..
Vinegar .....	. 12
Soap	100 pounds..
Soap .....	. 97
Spirits—	
Brandy.....gallon..	1. 21
Gin, not sweetened	do....
Gin, not sweetened .....	. 73
Rum	do....
Rum .....	. 97
Bay rum	(*)
Whisky	gallon..
Whisky .....	. 97
Cordials, liqueurs, etc.....do....	1. 21

* 12½ per cent ad valorem.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Tobacco—	
Leaf pound..	. 18
Manufactured do. . .	. 60
Snuff do. . .	. 60
Cigars do . .	. 60
Wines—	
Claret, bottled gallon..	1. 39
Other wines, bottled do . .	. 48
Other wines, in wood do. . .	. 48
Wood—	
Pitch pine M feet..	3. 04
White pine do. . .	2. 43
Spruce do. . .	2. 43
Shingles, cypress, walaba M..	1. 21
Shingles, cedar, pine, and spruce do. . .	1. 21
Hoops I, 200..	1. 70
Hoops, truss set..	. 48
Staves M..	2. 43
Shooks without headings (†)	
Shooks with headings (†)	
Cedar posts (*)	
Cedar boards and square (*)	
Hard wood and other not enumerated (*)	
Duty on unenumerated articles..... (*)	

* 12½ per cent ad valorem.

† 5 per cent ad valorem.

MONTSERRAT.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Animals—	
Asses each..	. 97
Horned cattle..... do. . .	1. 21
Goats do. . .	. 12
Horses do. . .	1. 43
Mules do. . .	1. 43
Sheep do. . .	. 24
Swine do. . .	. 24
Bricks and tiles M..	2. 02
Candles and tallow—	
Candles, tallow..... pound..	. 1½
Other candles..... 100 pounds..	. 02
Tallow..... (*)	
Cement bushel..	. 06
Coals..... ton..	. 48
Firearms..... (*)	
Flour—	
Wheat 196 pounds..	. 48
Rye (*)	
Corn bushel..	. 08
Oats do. . .	. 08
Meal, oil-cake, linseed, etc 100 pounds..	. 23

* 7½ per cent ad valorem.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Corn meal.....	Free.
Pease, beans, calavancas.....bushel..	.12
Matches.....gross..	.97
Oil—	
Kerosene.....gallon..	.04
Lamp, paint, and machine.....do....	.08
All other kinds.....do....	.08
Packages.....	(*)
Patent fuel (pays as coal).....ton..	.48
Provisions—	
Ale, beer, porter.....dozen quarts..	.12
Ale, beer, porter.....hogshead..	2.92
Perry and cider.....dozen quarts..	.12
Perry and cider.....hogshead..	2.92
Bread and biscuits.....barrel..	.60
Beef and pork (salt).....200 pounds..	1.94
Butter.....pound..	.02
Cocoa.....	(*)
Coffee.....100 pounds..	2.43
Cheese.....do....	2.02
Fish—	
Dried.....do....	.25
Pickled.....200 pounds..	.48
Fruit, dried and preserved.....pound..	.02
Hams, bacon, tongues.....100 pounds..	1.01
Lard.....pound..	.01
Rice.....100 pounds..	.48
Salt.....bushel..	.02
Sugar—	
Refined.....do....	.02
Muscovado.....	(*)
Melada.....	(*)
Usine and vacuum pan.....	(*)
Tea.....pound..	.08
Vermicelli and macaroni.....	(*)
Vinegar.....	(*)
Soap.....pound..	.½
Spirits—	
Brandy.....gallon..	.97
Gin (not sweetened).....do....	.73
Rum.....proof..	.73
Bay rum.....do....	.73
Whisky.....do....	.97
Cordials, liquors, etc.....gallon..	.73
Tobacco—	
Leaf.....pound..	.12
Manufactured.....do....	.12
Snuff.....do....	.20
Cigars.....do....	.20
Wines—	
Claret (bottled).....	(+)
Claret (in wood).....	(+)
Other wines (bottled).....	(+)
Other wines (in wood).....	(+)

* 7½ per cent ad valorem.

† 15 per cent.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
<i>Wood—</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Pitch pine M feet..	3. 89
White pine do....	2. 02
Spruce do....	2. 02
Shingles, cypress, walaba M..	. 96
Shingles, cedar, pine, and spruce M..	. 48
Hoops 1,200..	1. 94
Hoops truss	(*)
Staves 1,200..	2. 92
Shooks without headings do....	2. 92
Shooks with headings do....	2. 92
Cedar posts do....	(†)
Cedar boards and square	(*)
Hard wood and other not enumerated M feet..	4. 87
Duty on unenumerated articles	(*)

* 7½ per cent ad valorem.

† 15 per cent.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
<i>Animals—</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Asses.....each..	1. 94
Horned cattle.....do..	1. 94
Goats.....	(*)
Horses .....each..	1. 94
Mules .....do..	1. 94
Sheep.....	(*)
Swine.....	(*)
Bricks and tiles.....	(*)
Candles and tallow—	
Candles, tallow.....	(*)
Other candles	(*)
Tallow.....	(*)
Cement.....	(*)
Coals.....	(*)
Firearms.....each..	4. 86½
Flour—	
Wheat .....barrel..	1. 21
Rye.....do....	1. 21
Corn .....bushel..	. 12
Oats.....	(*)
Meal (not wheat).....	(*)
Meal, oil cake, linseed, etc....	(*)
Corn meal.....barrel..	. 97
Pease, beans, calavancas .....bushel..	. 12
Matches.....	(*)
Oil—	
Kerosene.....	(*)
Lamp, paint, and machine.....	(*)
All other kinds.....	(*)

* 7½ per cent ad valorem.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Packages.....	(*)
Patent fuel (pays as coal).....	(*)
Provisions—	
Ale, beer, porter.....dozen quarts..	. 30
Ale, beer, porter.....gallon..	. 12
Ale, beer, porter.....	(*)
Perry and cider.....	(*)
Perry and cider.....	(*)
Bread and biscuits.....barrel..	. 36
Beef and pork (salt).....100 pounds..	. 56
Butter.....do...	. 56
Cocoa.....	(*)
Coffee.....	(*)
Cheese.....100 pounds..	. 56
Fish—	
Dried.....100 pounds..	. 24
Pickled.....do...	. 24
Fruit, dried and preserved.....	(*)
Hams, bacon, tongues.....100 pounds..	. 56
Lard.....do...	. 56
Rice.....bushel..	. 12
Salt.....	(*)
Sugar—	
Refined.....100 pounds..	1. 13
Muscovado.....barrel..	. 48
Melada.....	(*)
Usine and vacuum pan..	(*)
Tea.....	(*)
Vermicelli and macaroni.....	(*)
Vinegar.....	(*)
Soap.....	(*)
Spirits—	
Brandy.....gallon..	. 36
Gin (not sweetened).....do...	. 24
Rum.....do...	. 24
Bay rum.....	(*)
Whisky.....gallon..	. 36
Cordials, liquors, etc.....do...	. 36
Tobacco—	
Leaf.....	(*)
Manufactured.....	(*)
Snuff.....	(*)
Cigars.....	(*)
Wines—	
Claret (bottled) dozen.....quarts..	. 97
Claret (in wood).....gallon..	. 24
Other wines (bottled).....dozen quarts..	. 97
Other wines (in wood).....gallon..	. 36
Duty on unenumerated articles.....	(*)

* 7½ per cent ad valorem.

NOTE.—Reduced to United States currency, at \$4.86 to the pound sterling.

Tonnage dues in Leeward Islands, showing number of articles that are counted as 1 ton and taxed at 18 cents a ton.

Articles.	No. to ton.
Asses or calves	2
Cow, horse, or mule	1
Sheep, goats, swine	12
Corn, bran, pollard, pease, beans, oil meal	bags.. 24
Coffee, oats, rice, or cocoa	do... 12
Sugar	do... 8
Tobacco or paper	bales.. 12
Flour, meal, etc	barrels.. 10
Cement	do... 6
All other	do... 8
Fish	boxes.. 20
Bread	do... 24
Smoked fish	do... 100
Soap	do... 32
Candles, cheese, Florida water, pipes	do... 50
Gazeuse or oil	baskets.. 50
Butter and lard	pound.. 2,400
Wine, liquor, or petroleum	cases.. 24
Matches	do... 4
Malt	do... 8
Fish	casks.. 5
Tea	chests.. 12
Malt, wine, or molasses	hogsheads.. 4
Rum	do... 2
Sugar, ware tobacco	do... 1
Oil meal	puncheons.. 3
Rum	do... 1
Molasses	do... 2
Sugar	tierces.. 3 to 2
Bricks and tiles	1,000
Cocoanuts	1,000
Shingles	4,000
Wood hoops	1,440
Shooks	24
Lumber and staves	(*)
Oil	gallons.. 200
Measurement goods	cubic feet.. 40

* $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per 1,000.

NOTE.—Where not specified, 1 dry hogshead, 2 puncheons, 4 liquid hogsheads, 8 barrels, or 40 cubic feet make a ton.

Trinidad and Tobago.

[Customs Duties, Ordinance 1893.]

SCHEDULE OF TARIFF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bread of all kinds barrel..	. 182
Boots and shoes, for every \$486.65 of value	9. 733
Butter, ghee, or any edible preparation of fat, other than lard or oleomargarine..... pound..	. 020
Carriages on springs—	
Four-wheeled..... each..	34. 065
Two-wheeled..... do....	19. 466
Cheese pound..	. 01
Coal and coke ton..	. 487
Corn of all kinds, including oats bushel..	. 075
Dogs each..	2. 433
Flour barrel of 196 pounds..	. 760
Gunpowder..... pound..	. 142
Earthen and glassware, for every \$486.65 of value	29. 199
Furniture, for every \$486.65 of value.....	29. 199
Lard and its compounds 100 pounds..	. 365
Liquors, viz—	
Malt liquor in wood gallon..	. 152
Malt liquor in bottle, the dozen reputed quart bottles and so in proportion .....	. 304
Rum, for every gallon of the strength of proof, as ascertained by Skyes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon..... gallon..	1. 825
Methylated spirits, admitted as such by the collector of customs..do....	. 365
All other spirits, strong waters, liqueurs, and cordials, if not exceeding the strength of proof, as ascertained by Skyes's hydrometer, except tinctures admitted by the collector of customs as being for medicinal purposes only..... liquid gallon..	2. 433
And for every degree of strength beyond that specified above, an additional duty of 2 cents the liquid gallon.	
Wines, in bottle—	
Sparkling wines..... gallon..	1. 460
All other wines, in bottle containing less than the following rates of proof spirit, as verified by Sykes's hydrometer, except medicinal preparations of wine admitted by the collector of customs as being for medicinal purposes only:	
42 degrees gallon..	. 608
And for every degree of strength beyond that above specified, an additional duty of 6 cents per gallon.	

NOTE.—Reduced to United States currency at \$4.8665 to the pound sterling.

Schedule of tariff customs duties—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
Wines, in wood—	
For all wines in wood containing less than the following rates of proof spirits, as verified by Sykes's hydrometer, viz :	<i>Dollars.</i>
23 degrees.....gallon..	. 203
32 degrees.....do....	. 304
42 degrees.....do....	. 608
And for every degree of strength beyond the highest above specified, an additional duty of 6 cents per gallon.	
Matches, lucifer, for every gross of boxes or other packages, each box or package containing not more than 120 matches:	
If containing more than 120 matches, duty to be charged in proportion...	. 608
Meal, or other flour not wheaten.....barrel..	. 365
Muskets, guns, pistols, fowling pieces, gun barrels, and gunstocks...each..	1. 217
Oil—	
Creosote, for every \$486.65 of value.....	29. 199
Cocoanut.....gallon..	. 243
Petroleum.....do....	. 182
Lard.....do....	. 122
All other kinds.....do....	. 243
Oleomargarine.....pound..	. 01
Opium (including all goods, wares, or merchandise mixed or saturated with opium, or with any preparation thereof except tincture of opium, admitted by the collector of customs as being for medicinal purposes only,.....pound..	3. 650
Oxen, bulls, and cows.....each..	2. 433
Patent fuel.....ton..	. 487
Rice.....100 pounds..	. 527
Soap.....do....	. 507
Sugar.....do....	2. 433
Tea.....pound..	. 122
Timber—	
Sawn or hewn.....M feet, superficial..	1. 500
Shingles.....M..	. 365
Shooks.....bundle..	. 071
Staves.....M..	1. 460
Wood hoops.....do..	. 730
Tobacco—	
Unmanufactured.....pound..	. 264
Cigars and cigarettes.....do....	1. 217
All other manufactured tobacco.....do....	. 487
Textile manufactures of all kinds, wearing apparel of all kinds, haberdashery, for every \$486.65 of value.....	29. 199
All other goods, wares, and merchandise, and effects of every description, not previously enumerated, for every \$486.65 of value.....	29. 199

NOTE.—Reduced to United States currency at \$486.65 to the pound sterling.

FREE LIST.

Goods of all kinds imported or taken out of bond for the use of the governor or for the public use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.

Articles exclusive of oil and other illuminants to be used in the construction, repair, and furniture of churches, and wine for use in public worship.

Animals of all kinds, except dogs, oxen, bulls, and cows.

- Arrowroot.
- Beef, including tongues smoked and dried.
- Beef and pork preserved in cans.
- Belting, for machinery, of leather, canvas, or India rubber.
- Boats and lighters.
- Books, bound or unbound, pamphlets, newspapers and printed matter in all languages.
- Bones and horns.
- Bottles of glass or stoneware.
- Bran, middlings, and shorts.
- Bridges of iron or wood, or both combined.
- Brooms, brushes, and whisks of broom straw.
- Bullion.
- Candles made of tallow.
- Carts, wagons, cars, and barrows, with or without springs, for ordinary roads and agricultural uses, not including vehicles of pleasure.
- Cassava bread and farine.
- Charcoal.
- Cinnamon.
- Clocks, mantel or wall.
- Cloves.
- Cocoa, unmanufactured.
- Cocoanuts.
- Coffee,
- Copper, bronze, zinc, and lead articles, plain and nickel plated, for industrial and domestic uses, and for building.
- Cotton seed and its products.
- Cotton, raw.
- Crucibles and melting pots of all kinds.
- Divi-divi.
- Earth.
- Eggs.
- Fertilizers of all kinds, natural and artificial.
- Fishing apparatus of all kinds.
- Fish, salted, fresh, or on ice, or preserved in cans, and including lobsters and shell fish.
- Fish glue.
- Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried, including pease, beans, gram and dhol, when not canned, tinned, or bottled.
- Gas fixtures and pipes.
- Gold and silver coin of the United States, and bullion.
- Hay and straw for forage.
- Hides, raw.
- Honey.
- Houses of wood, complete.
- Ice.
- India rubber and gutta-percha goods, including waterproof clothing made wholly or in part thereof.

Implements, utensils and tools for agriculture.

Lamps and lanterns.

Leather, unmanufactured.

Lime, of all kinds.

Locomotives, railway rolling stock, rails, railway ties, and all material and appliances for railways and tramways.

Mace.

Marble and alabaster, in the rough or squared, worked or carved, for building purposes or monuments.

Meats of all kinds.

Medicinal extracts and preparations of all kinds, including proprietary or patent medicines, but exclusive of opium other than tincture of opium for medicinal purposes, admitted as such by the collector of customs, and exclusive of ganjah and bhang and their preparations.

Nutmegs.

Oil meal and oil cake.

Paper of all kinds, for printing.

Paper of wood or straw, for wrapping and packing, including surface-coated or glazed.

Photographic apparatus and chemicals.

Printers' ink, all colors.

Printing presses, types, rules, spaces, and all printing accessories.

Quicksilver.

Rosin, tar, pitch, and turpentine.

Salt.

Sand.

Sewing machines and all parts and accessories thereof.

Ship-building materials and accessories of all kinds, when used in the construction, equipment, or repair of vessels or boats of any kind, except rope and cordage of all kinds, including wire rope.

Specie.

Starch.

Stone.

Steam and power engines, and machines, machinery, and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, worked by power or by hand, for agricultural irrigation, mining, the arts and industries of all kinds, and all necessary parts and appliances for the erection or repair thereof, or the communication of motive power thereto.

Steam boilers and steam pipes.

Sulphur.

Tan bark of all kinds, whole or ground.

Telegraph wire, telegraphic, telephonic and electrical apparatus, and appliances of all kinds for communication and illumination.

Trees, plants, vines, and seeds, bulbs, and roots, and grains of all kinds for propagation or cultivation.

Varnish, not spirits.

Wall papers.

Watches, when not cased in gold or silver, and watch movements uncased.

Water pipes of all classes, materials, and dimensions.

Wire for fences, with the hooks, staples, nails, and the like appliances for fastening the same.

Yeast cake and baking-powders.

Zinc, tin, and lead in sheets, asbestos, and tar paper, for roofing.

DRAWBACK OF DUTIES.

Upon the exportation of bread, cheese, tea, flour, rice, malt liquors, wine in cask, vermouth in bottles, and sparkling wine, if allowed by the collector; spirits in bottles; refined sugar; meal or other flour not wheaten; corn, including oats; butter, ghee, lard, or any preparation of fat other than lard or oleomargarine; matches; oil of all kinds except petroleum, cocoanut, or creosote; soap, oil meal, oleomargarine exported in the same packages unbroken in which the same were originally imported; and upon timber, sawn or hewn, in not less quantity than 2,000 feet, shooks in not less quantity than 40 bundles, shingles, staves, or wood hoops in not less quantity than 2,000; oxen, bulls and cows, if allowed by the collector, coal and patent fuel—there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the full amount of the duties paid upon the importation thereof, provided such goods be exported in the presence of an officer of customs.

Upon the exportation of gunpowder in the same packages unbroken in which the same was originally imported, there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duties paid upon the importation thereof, and upon the exportation of petroleum oil in the same packages unbroken in which the same was originally imported, there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duties paid thereon, less 2 cents per gallon, provided such gunpowder or petroleum oil be exported in the presence of an officer of customs.

Turks Islands.

Merchandise.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Alcohol and spirits of wine.....imperial gallon..	. 96
Ale, beer, porter, perry, and cider .....do....	. 04
Bay rum and bay water.....do....	. 24
Biscuits and bread.....100 pounds..	. 24
Butter .....do....	2. 00
Cheese.....do....	1. 50
Cigars .....M..	2. 40
Drugs and medicines.....	(*)
Furniture	(*)
Flour, wheat .....barrel..	. 90
Hats, bonnets, and caps	(*)
Hardware and cutlery	(*)
Lard .....100 pounds..	1. 00
Leather, manufactured, and all manufactures thereof.....	(*)
Lumber—	
Yellow or pitch pine .....M feet..	2. 16
Other than yellow or pitch pine .....do....	1. 44
Meat, salted or cured.....100 pounds..	1. 00
Oil—	
Mineral .....imperial gallon..	. 02
All other.....do....	. 12
Paints.....100 pounds..	. 72
Rice .....do....	. 24
Shingles—	
Cyprus.....M feet..	. 48
All other.....do....	. 24
Soap .....100 pounds..	. 72
Spirits and cordials of all kinds .....imperial gallon..	1. 08
Starch.....	(*)
Sugar—	
Refined.....100 pounds..	. 72
Muscovado and all others .....do....	1. 00
Tea .....1 pound..	. 12
Textile fabrics of all materials and descriptions	(*)
Tinned provisions of all kinds	(*)
Tobacco—	
Manufactured, other than cigars .....100 pounds..	2. 00
Unmanufactured .....do....	1. 00
Wine .....imperial gallon..	. 24
Hulls and materials, including boats, of vessels wrecked, derelict, stranded, or condemned	(†)
All other articles, not enumerated.....	Free.

* Ten per cent ad valorem.

† Fifteen per cent ad valorem.

NOTE.—Reduced to United States currency at \$4.80 to the pound sterling.

Windward Islands.

[British Official, June, 1891.]

GRENADA.

[Ordinances Nos. 8 of 1881, 18 of 1887, and 3 and 15 of 1888.]

Import tariff.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bread.....100 pounds..	.487
Butter.....pound..	.02
Candles—	
Tallow.....100 pounds..	1.217
Not tallow.....pound..	.04
Cigars and cigarettes.....do...	.973
Cigars, long.....do...	.243
Cocoa.....100 pounds..	2.433
Coffee.....pound..	.04
Flour—	
Wheaten.....barrel..	.973
Other kinds.....do...	.487
Fish—	
Dried or preserved.....100 pounds..	.243
Salmon, pickled or preserved.....pound..	.02
Mackerel and other descriptions.....barrel..	.487
Gunpowder.....pound..	.122
Grain, viz: Corn, oats, maize, beans, and peas.....bushel..	.122
Barley.....100 pounds..	.122
Lard.....pound..	.02
Live stock—	
Asses.....each..	1.46
Cows, bulls, and oxen.....do...	2.92
Calves.....do...	1.46
Dogs.....do...	2.433
Goats.....do...	.243
Horses.....do...	6.083
Mules.....do...	3.042
Sheep, swine, and hogs.....do...	.487
Meat, dried or preserved.....100 pounds..	1.217
Meal—corn, oil, and oat.*.....do...	.487
Malt, cider, and perry.....gallon..	.122
Malt, in bottles.....dozen quarts..	.243
Matches.....gross..	.487
Molasses.....gallon..	.02

NOTE.—Reduced to United States currency at \$4.8665 to the pound sterling.

Import tariff—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Oils—	
Olive, sperm, lard.....gallon..	. 243
Kerosene .....do....	. 051
All other kinds.....do....	. 182
Opium .....pound..	2. 433
Rice.....100 pounds..	. 487
Soap.....do....	. 487
Spirits—	
Gin or rum.....proof gallon..	1. 217
Brandy, whisky, and other spirits.....do....	1. 46
Sweetened spirits, bitters, liqueurs, and cordials.....liquid gallon..	1. 217
Sugar.....100 pounds..	1. 217
Tea.....pound..	. 122
Tallow .....100 pounds..	. 973
Tobacco and snuff .....pound..	. 122
Unmanufactured tobacco can not be imported except in packages of not less than fifty pounds net weight and in ships of not less than ten tons burden.	
Wood.....M feet, superficial..	2. 433
Staves.....M..	1. 46
Shooks and packs .....bundle..	. 122
Shingles.....M..	. 73
Wines, 25 per cent ad valorem.	

NOTE.—Reduced to United States currency at \$4.8665 to the pound sterling.

[Under Ordinance No. 2 of 1890.]

Articles of any sort not above specifically mentioned, and not contained in the following list of exemptions, shall pay a duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem.

FREE LIST.

[Under Ordinance No. 8, dated 25th July, 1881, and 11 of 1882.]

Coal, coin, bullion, diamonds, fresh fruit and vegetables, manures, straw, ice, fresh fish, printed books and papers, plants of all kinds, works of art not imported for sale, tombstones; old furniture, being personal effects of passengers arriving; any articles for the use of Her Majesty's service or for the use of the Government of Grenada, and any article imported for the use of the governor.

[Under Ordinance 3 of 1888.]

The treasurer may exempt any article imported for the use of any place of worship, and not imported for sale, from the payment of import duty.

PROHIBITIONS.

Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or other indecent or other articles.

ST. LUCIA.

Import tariff.

[Ordinance No. 19 of 1889.]

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Ale, beer, and porter—	
In wood .....gallon..	. 122
In bottles.....dozen..	. 304
Arrowroot .....pound..	. 01
Beans .....bushel..	. 081
Biscuit and bread—	
Fancy.....100 pounds..	. 973
Common.....barrel..	. 487
Brandy (2 <i>d.</i> per gallon, more or less, for every degree over or under proof), .....gallon..	1. 703
Bricks .....M..	1. 825
Butter and all imitations or substitutes for.....pound..	. 041
Candles—	
Tallow .....do....	. 02
Other kinds.....do....	. 041
Cattle and cows, other than oxen.....each..	1. 217
Cheese.....pound..	. 02
Cigars and snuff.....do....	. 73
Cigarettes .....do....	. 365
Cocoa and chocolate.....do....	. 02
Coffee.....do....	. 02
Corn .....bushel..	. 122
Corn meal.....barrel..	. 487
Currants, figs, and raisins.....pound..	. 02
Fish—	
Salted and dried .....100 pounds..	. 73
Pickled salmon .....do....	1. 217
Herrings, mackerel, shad, or other pickled fish.....do....	. 608
Flour .....barrel..	1. 014
Gin, rum, whisky, and other spirits (except brandy, 2 <i>d.</i> per gallon, more or less, for every degree over or under proof).....gallon..	1. 46
Glue.....pound..	. 02
Gunpowder.....do....	. 061
Hair .....do....	. 041
Horses, mares, and geldings .....each..	
Indigo.....pound..	. 122
Lard .....do....	. 03
Lemonade, soda water, and ginger ale (including all aërated nonalcoholic drinks).....dozen..	. 182
Lime, building.....barrel..	. 122
Meat—	
Salted and cured hams, tongues, and bacon.....pound..	. 041
Other pork and beef.....do....	. 02
Nails, of iron, wire, etc .....100 pounds..	. 487
Nuts—	
Almonds .....pound..	. 02
Ground.....bushel..	. 122
Oats and bran.....do....	. 081

Import tariff—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Oil—	
Cake and meal.....100 pounds..	. 182
Kerosene .....	. 051
Lard, naphtha, olive, sperm, engine, linseed, and other oils (except medicinal or perfumed) .....	. 122
Pease.....	. 081
Pepper .....	. 041
Pine—	
Pitch	3. 893
White and spruce.....	2. 433
Pitch, rosin, and tar.....	. 608
Rice .....	. 487
Salt, common and table .....	. 182
Sheep .....	. 73
Shingles—	
Pine.....	. 73
Cypress.....	. 973
Wallaba	1. 217
Soap, other than fancy.....100 pounds..	. 608
Sugar—	
Usine or muscovado.....	. 02
Refined .....	. 041
Tallow.....100 pounds..	. 608
Tea .....	. 122
Tobacco.....	. 203
Turpentine, spirits.....	. 122
Vermicelli and macaroni.....	. 02
Vinegar.....	. 061

Wines, including medicinal wines, cordials, liquors; arms and ammunition; furniture; hulks; perfumery; fancy soap and powder; silver plate and plated ware; jewelry, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Inner packages containing goods, same ad valorem duty as the goods. In the case of goods liable to a specific duty, packages, if cost stated in invoice, 10 per cent ad valorem.

All other articles not enumerated above, 10 per cent ad valorem.

FREE LIST.

Bells for churches, schools, and plantations.

Bulbs and roots of flowering plants or shrubs.

Bullion.

Cards (Christmas, birthday, and New Year) not imported for sale.

Coals and coal baskets.

Coin and diamonds.

Fresh fish.

Fresh fruit.

Hay.

Ice.

Machinery for coasting steamers.

Fresh meat.

Poultry.

Packages in which goods are imported, except new trunks—that is, the outer packages in which goods are packed for importation, and not including the inner packages in which goods are put up.

Passengers' baggage.

Wearing apparel and other articles in the actual use of the passenger.

Patterns and samples imported exclusively as such.

Plants of all kinds.

Family portraits.

Printed books, including music, maps, and copybooks, but not receipt books, bill-heads, and forms.

Professional apparatus of passengers.

Seeds.

Sewing machines.

Specimens illustrative of natural history, mineralogy, and geology.

Straw.

Telegraphic and telephone apparatus.

Fresh vegetables.

General military and naval stores and supplies for the use of Her Majesty's military and naval forces.

Chargers imported for officers for the proper discharge of their military duties, articles of personal and horse equipment necessary for the performance of military duty.

Horses, mules, and other draft animals imported or purchased for the commissariat department.

Wines and other liquors for the use of naval messes.

All articles for the use of the governor and the public service.

The following articles employed in the manufacture of sugar and other products are admitted free of duty:

Apparatus called "double effect" and "triple effect" and its accessories.

Asses.

Bags and bagging.

Boilers and boiler coating.

Cane shoots of galvanized iron or of other metal.

Carts.

Chemicals, or their compounds.

Coolers.

Animal charcoal.

Cultivators.

Empty casks.

Centrifugals.

Diffusion batteries.

Electric lighting machines.

Engines, machines, and machinery, by whatever force propelled, and all tools specially connected therewith.

Engine packing,
Filter bags and filter bagging.
Filters for using animal charcoal.
Fire bricks and fire clay for furnaces or steam boilers.
Furnace, and fire bars.
Grubbers.
Harrows.
Horse hoes.
Horse rakes.
Iron buildings. .
Lime, temper.
Locomotives.
Manure.
Mills.
Mules.
Oxen.
Pans (sugar, vacuum, etc.), pipes, and piping, whether for steam, water, or cane juice.
Plows.
Polariscopes.
Rails and other articles imported for construction of tramways, or railways, agricultural.
Rollers.
Shooks and staves.
Stills, trucks.
Trusshoops, tube expanders, and scrapers.
Wagons.
Wire rope for cane carriers.
Wood hoops.
NOTE.—The parts or accessories of any of the above-named articles shall also be exempt from duty.

ST. VINCENT.

[Import tariff ordinances, 1881, 1887, and 1888.]

Import tariff.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bread.....barrel..	.243
Bricks, tiles, and slates.....M..	1.947
Butter.....pound..	.02
Candles—	
Tallow.....100 pounds..	1.217
All other.....do....	2.433
Cheese.....pound..	.02
Cordage.....100 pounds..	1.217
Coffee.....do....	1.217
Corn and grain.....bushel..	.081
Cattle—	
Horses.....head..	9.733
Mules.....do....	7.30
Dogs.....do....	2.433
Flour—	
Wheaten.....barrel..	.973
Meal not wheaten.....do....	.487
Fish—	
Smoked, dried, or salted.....100 pounds..	.243
Pickled.....per barrel not exceeding 200 pounds..	.243
Lard.....pound..	.01
Meat—	
Beef and pork, salted or cured...per barrel not exceeding 200 pounds..	3.042
Preserved in tins.....pound..	.025
Dried or smoked, say hams, bacon, dried beef, etc.....do....	.02
Metals—	
Copper or composition.....do....	.02
Iron, galvanized.....do....	.01
Iron not galvanized.....do....	.005
Lead.....do....	.02
Matches.....per gross of boxes not exceeding 100 in each box..	.122
Malt liquors—	
In wood.....hogshead..	3.65
In bottles.....dozen reputed quarts..	.243
Oil, kerosene.....gallon..	.051
Oil, all other.....do....	.122
Oil meal or oil cake.....per puncheon not exceeding 750 pounds..	1.521
Paints and paint stuffs.....100 pounds..	.608
Rice.....pound..	.003
Salt—	
Coarse.....barrel..	.061
Fine.....sack of 4 bushels..	.122
Shingles—	
Cedar and pine.....M..	.487
All other kinds.....M..	.973
Shooks and packs.....per bundle not exceeding 35 staves..	.122
Soap.....pound..	.01

Import tariff—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Spirits—	
Brandy proof gallon..	1. 46
Other spirits do....	1. 217
Liqueurs, cordials, and bitters..... gallon..	1. 46
Staves and heading M pieces..	3. 042
Sugar—	
Muscovado 100 pounds..	. 243
Crystallized do....	. 73
Refined do....	. 973
Tea pound..	. 122
Tobacco—	
Unmanufactured..... pound..	. 122
Long cigars, commonly called Long Toms..... do....	. 243
Cigars and cigarettes of all kinds..... pound..	. 73
All other manufactured do....	. 243
Turpentine, spirits of..... gallon..	. 122
Tallow, mill and cart grease pound..	. 01
Wood—	
Spruce and white pine..... M feet..	1. 521
All other kinds..... do....	3. 042
Hoops do....	1. 521
Wines, 25 per cent ad valorem	
All and every sort and description of goods, wares, and merchandise not above enumerated and not exempted, 10 per cent ad valorem	

FREE LIST.

Asses, swine, goats, sheep, horned cattle.
Cocoa.
Building lime.
Naval stores, viz, tar, pitch, rosin, and crude turpentine.
Bullion, coin, and diamonds.
Ice, fresh meats, fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, and poultry.
Machinery intended to be worked by water, wind, steam, cattle, or horse powers.
Stills and apparatus thereto belonging, and sugar taiches and clarifiers.
Manures.
Specimens illustrative of natural history; seeds, bulbs, and roots of flowering plants and shrubs.
Pictures, music, manuscripts, and printed books and papers (not including unused account books or printed forms or labels or paper hangings).
Baggage, apparel, and professional apparatus of passengers.
Clothing, accouterments, materials, stores, and supplies imported for the use of Her Majesty's army or navy or any officer thereof upon full pay, stationed in this government.
All articles imported solely for building, repairs, or use of or in any church or other edifice set apart for Christian public worship: *Provided*, That upon entry of any such

articles a certificate be produced, signed by the colonial secretary, showing that proof has been given to the satisfaction of the governor that such articles have been imported and are necessary for such uses and not otherwise.

All articles imported by or for the officer administering the government of this colony for his own use: *Provided*, That a certificate be produced with every entry of such articles showing them to be for such use.

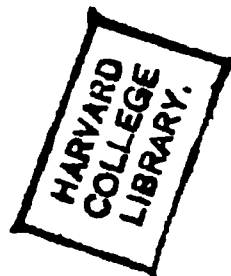
All articles imported for the public service of the government: *Provided*, That the same be certified by the colonial secretary to be for such service.

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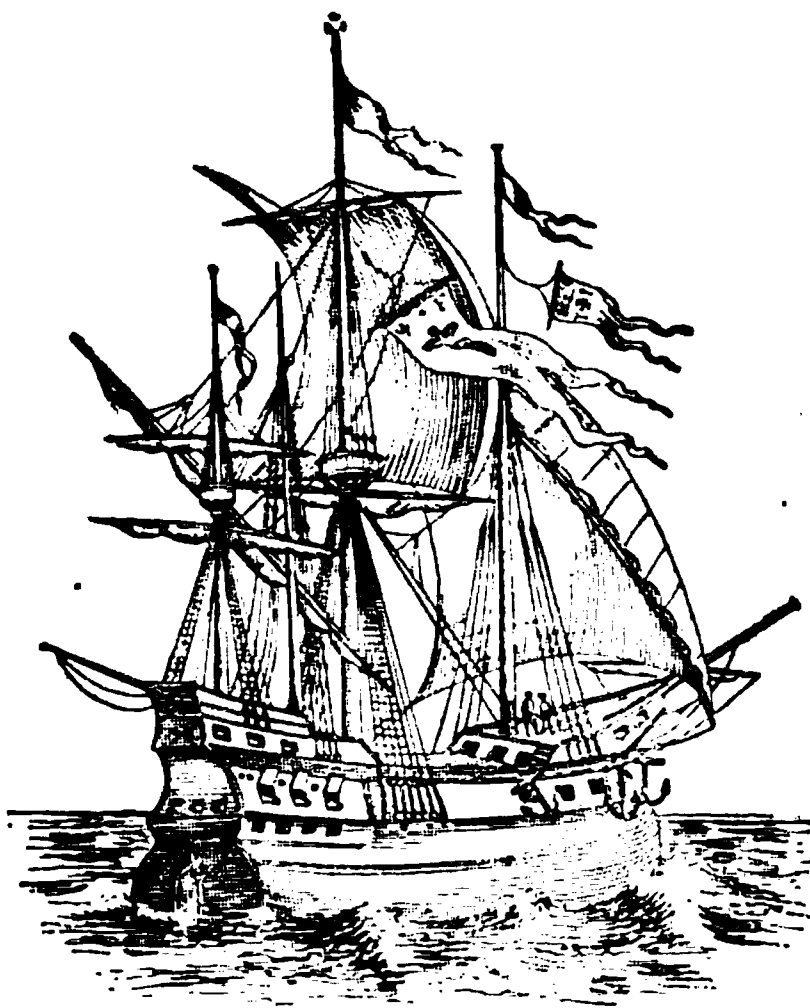
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COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

OF



CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.



BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

Washington, U. S. A.

Bulletin No. 38. March, 1892.

LIST OF PREVIOUS BULLETINS.

1. Hand Book of the American Republics, No. 1.
2. Hand Book of the American Republics, No. 2.
3. Patent and Trade-Mark Laws of America.
4. Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics.
5. Import Duties of Mexico.
6. Foreign Commerce of the American Republics.
7. Hand Book of Brazil.
8. Import Duties of Brazil.
9. Hand Book of Mexico.
10. Import Duties of Cuba and Puerto Rico.
11. Import Duties of Costa Rica.
12. Import Duties of Santo Domingo.
13. Commercial Directory of Brazil.
14. Commercial Directory of Venezuela.
15. Commercial Directory of Colombia.
16. Commercial Directory of Peru.
17. Commercial Directory of Chile.
18. Commercial Directory of Mexico.
19. Commercial Directory of Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay.
20. Import Duties of Nicaragua.
21. Import Duties of Mexico.
22. Import Duties of Bolivia.
23. Import Duties of Salvador.
24. Import Duties of Honduras.
25. Import Duties of Ecuador.
26. Commercial Directory of Argentine Republic.
27. Import Duties of Colombia.
28. Commercial Directory of Central America.
29. Commercial Directory of Haiti and Santo Domingo.
30. First Annual Report, 1891.
31. Hand Book of Costa Rica.
32. Hand Book of Guatemala.
33. Hand Book of Colombia.
34. Hand Book of Venezuela.
35. Breadstuffs in Latin America.
36. Import Duties of Venezuela.
37. Import duties of the British Colonies.

o Bureau of the American Republics.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

In compliance with the requests of many merchants and manufacturers who desire to send Catalogues and Circulars to importers and dealers in Mexico, Central, and South America, the Bureau of the American Republics has undertaken to publish a series of Commercial Directories of the several countries and colonies. The difficulty of securing the names and addresses of merchants has been greater than was anticipated, particularly those in cities and towns where there are no consular officers of the United States, and the lists herein given will be found incomplete. They are, however, as complete and accurate as the Bureau can make them with the present facilities at its command, and will doubtless be found useful to those who desire to introduce their wares to the knowledge of buyers on the southern continents. Any additions and corrections for subsequent publications will be appreciated.

^o
BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

⁵
Washington, U. S. A.

Bulletin No. 38. March, 1892.

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 3. Patent and Trade-Mark Laws of America.
 4. Money, Weights and Measures of the American Republics.
-

35. Recessions in Latin America.
36. Import Duties of Venezuela.
37. Import duties of the British Colonies.

o Bureau of the American Republics.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

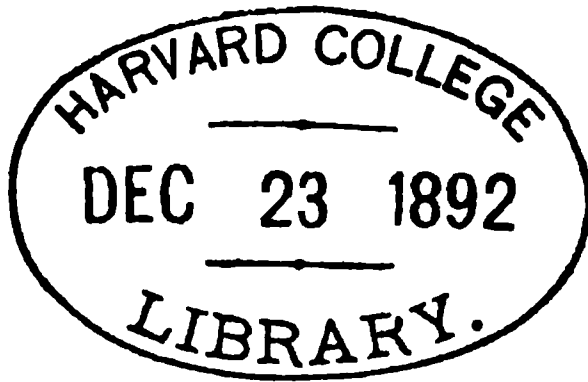
OF

CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.

o BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

5 Washington, U. S. A.

Bulletin No. 38. March, 1892.



Nm. E. Barker

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Cuba.

AGUACATE.

Boots and shoes.

Alvarez, José.
Calderón, Ramón.

Drugs.

Alvarez, Agapito.
Marín, Domingo.
Quian, José Carlos.

Saddlery and harness.

Alvarez, José.
Montero, Secundino.

Silk goods.

Gonzalez, Domingo.

Tobacco.

Alonso, Emiliano.
Jorba, José.
Serdeña, José.

ALQUIZAR.

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Lopez, Vicente.
Llorens, Miguel.
Rodriguez, Clemente.
Sanchez, José.

Drugs.

Martinez, Moné.

Groceries and provisions.

Alonso, Venancio.

BARACOA.

Bookseller.

Fernandez, José.

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Commission merchants.

Bonell & Ruiz.
Crespo, José A.
Cuervo, Arango.
Dumois & Co., H.
Gomez & Co., Francisco.
Soto, José María.
Tur, José.
Vidaillet, José.

Hardware.

José Pastor, Gonzalez.

Importers.

Cuervo & Co., Manuel (general merchandise).
Dumois & Co., H. (fruits).
Gomez & Co., Francisco N. (fruits).
Monés & Co. (fruits).
Tur, José (fruits).
Vidaillet, José (fruit).
Vidaillet & Monroig.

Jeweler.

Castro, Pedro Fornel.

Manufacturer of cocoanut oil, chocolate, etc.

Vidaillet, José.

Petroleum-refiners.

Vidaillet & Monroig.

Printing offices.

Castañón, César P.
Cuevas & Pera.
Timoned, José.

. BARACOA—Continued.*Saddlery.*

Soler, Enrique.

Tamayo, Patrocinio.

Silk goods.

Beruff, Angel.

Casanova Ruiz & Co.

Tobacco.

Albert, Carmelo.

Arrue, Miguel.

Berthlemy, Lizardo.

Cordero, Primitivo.

Fernando, Lino.

Osorio, Julio.

Rodriguez, Gabriel.

Undertakers.

Dominguez, Vicente.

Rodriguez, Francisco.

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Barceló, Juan.

Garnilla, Gregorio, B.

Pradera, Nicolás, H.

Ramirez, Francisco, B.

Rivero, Pedro, B.

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Cortada, Benito, B.

Perez, Arístides, B.

Hardware.

Caballero & Co., H.

García, Cipriano, B.

Jaime, Francisco, H.

Martinez, Bernardo, B.

Notions.

Cereiyo, Esperanza, H.

Saddlery.

Leon, Cristobal de, B.

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Caridad, Pablo, H.

Lois, Felipe, H.

Tobacco.

Colmenares, José F., H.

Gomez, Francisco, B.

BATABANÓ AND HARBOR—Continued.*Tobacco—Continued.*

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Monaga, Vidal, H.

Reynals, Ignacio, B.

Rodriguez, José R., B.

Roselló, Lorenzo, B.

Vazquez, Rosario, B.

Undertaker.

Rodriguez, Salvador.

B signifies Batabanó. H signifies harbor.

BEJUCAL.*Boots and shoes.*

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Niebla, Manuel.

Pando, José María.

Simonte, Arturo.

Drugs.

Campos, Francisco.

Espinosa, José María.

Hardware.

Méndez, Felix.

Printing house.

Nicolás, Abad H.

Saddlery and harness.

Sierra, Faustino.

Tailoring establishment.

Mendivil, José.

Tobacco.

Alvarez, Francisco.

Fondevilla, Martinez.

Govantes, Francisco.

Perez, José.

Velasco, Antonio.

BOLONDRÓN.*Boots and shoes.*

Campos, Alejandro.

Rodriguez, Felipa.

Romero, Luis.

Sanchez, Arturo.

Sang, Leon.

BOLONDRÓN—Continued.

Drugs.

Fernandez, Arturo.
Sanchez, M.
Telot, Julio.

Hardware.

Urrechaga, Rodrigo.

Saddlery.

Campos, Alejandro.
Gonzalez & Co.
Lezcano, Rafael.
Sanchez, Antonio.

Silversmiths.

Castellanos, Manuela.
Gras, Manuel.

Tobacco.

Ansman, Pedro.
Duarte, Juan.
Fernandez, Ramón.
García, Javier.
Ginés, Gregorio.
Valle, Zacarias.

CAIBARIÉN.

Boots and shoes.

Achón, Enrique.
Alegre & Bergues.
Cabo, Manuel.
Casasús, José.

Commission merchants.

Ariosa, Viuda de.
Garvalena & Co.
Zoraya & Co.

Drugs.

Bofill, Joaquin.

Furniture.

Cigón, J. F.

General merchandise.

Barquinero, E.

Groceries and provisions.

Birba, Pedro.
Carabia & Co., G.
García, Domingo.
Lanza & Co.
Románada & Hno., Antonio.

CAIBARIÉN—Continued.

Hardware.

Meade, Guarch & Co.

Hatter.

Alverdi, F.

Importers.

Alvarez & Co.
Meave Ymas & Co.
Zozarya & Co.

Printing house.

Sobrado & Jorge.

Silk goods.

Barrenas, C.

Silk goods and small hardware.

Alegre & Bergues.

Tailoring establishments.

Cao & San Pedro.
Cruz, R. de la.

Woven goods, cloths, etc.

Alvarez & Co.
Menendez, Soriano & Co.

CÁRDENAS.

Banks and bankers.

Balsells, J. & J.
Banco Español, Succursal.
Rabel & Co.
Rojas & Bacot.
Tellado, Mayol & Co.

Boots and shoes.

Diaz, Manuel.
Diaz Prieto, Manuel.
Faumith, Claudio.
Febles, Plácido.
Gilienan, Antonio.
Hoza, José de la.
Izquierdo, Dolores.
Lastra, Brea & Co.
Milian, María.
Sobrevié, Felipe.
Socias, Arnaldo.
Valero, Sobrevié.

CÁRDENAS—Continued.*Chinese goods.*

Aship, Juan.

Loy Lay.

Young Leny.

Coal.

Vieta, Ramón.

Commission merchants.

Balsells, J. & J.

Bringas, Pedro.

Hamel, J. B.

Muñiz & Garcia.

Pedemonte & Co.

Rabel & Co.

Rojas & Bacot.

Tellado, Mayol & Co.

Crockery and chinaware.

Alvarez & Co.

González & Mori.

Drugs.

Barrinat Smith, Francisco.

Figueroa, Juan Fermin.

Herrero & Garcia, Emilio.

Planas Rodriguez, Mannel.

Saez, José María.

Foundry.

Labourdelle & Echegoyen.

Furniture.

Artigas & Co., José.

Madruga, Juan.

Martinez, Celedonio.

Mederos, Quintin.

Meras & Co.

Gonzalez, Morejon.

Groceries and provisions.

Alvarez & Cuervo.

Arango & Co.

Bermudez & Menendez.

Bermudez, Vega & Co.

Carol & Co.

Coto, Hermano & Co.

Gutierrez, Francisco.

Martinez, Manuel.

Pedemonte & Co.

Piñero, Juan.

Suarez, Villazon & Co.

Urbistondo & Co.

CÁRDENAS—Continued.*Hardware.*

Alvarez & Co.

Arechaederra & Zabaleta.

Buñuell & Ruiz.

Larraurri & Co.

Linares & Pasch.

Maribona, Perez & Co.

Otero & Co.

Ruiz Austin, Leandro.

Torre & Framil.

Hatters.

Alcantara & hijos.

Castro Huergo, Pedro.

Fernández & Co., Francisco.

Ferrera & Co.

Mariño & Co.

Prieto, Carlos.

Rubira & Alvarez.

Soto Hevia, Pedro.

Hides and skins.

Crespo & Alvarez.

Diaz & Co.

Fernandez & Co.

Gutierrez, José.

Lastre, Brea & Co.

Nadal, Bartolomé.

Palacio, Pedro.

Pascual & Garcia.

Perez, José.

Signo & Lorenzo.

Villanueva, Ramón.

Importers.

Balsells, J. & J.

Barrinat, Roberto.

Cueto & Co.

Larraurri & Co.

Maribona, Perez & Co.

Sazerac & Sanvalle.

Tellado, Mayol & Co.

Jewelry.

Riestra, Vicente.

Sala, Esteban.

Manufacturers.

Arechavala, José (spirits).

Diaz, Echavarria & Co. (spirits).

CÁRDENAS—Continued.

Manufacturers—Continued.

Domenech, Salvador (liqueurs).
Elizondo, Ometay & Co. (beer).
Lezcano & Co. (barrels).
Mesa, Juan (liqueurs).
Rosell, Viuda de (hogsheads).
Ruiz, Hilario (trunks).

Photographer.

Busto, Juan G.

Printing offices.

Martinez & Co., F.
Nuñez & Pagés.
Pestana, J.
Puig, Segundo.
Sancho, Juan M.
Trujillo, Enrique.

Saddlery.

Delgado & Perez, Tomas.
Gonzalez Santana, Vicente.
Hernandez, José.
Hernandez, Manuel Mederos.
Jiminez, Miguel.
Medero, Mannel.
Prieto Sanchez, Angel.
Roger, Ramón.
Viera Romero, Francisco.
Villanueva, Ramón.

Sewing machines.

Fernandez & Co., Guillermo.
Gutierrez Fernandez, José.
Lastra, Brea & Co.
Nadal Togores, Bartolomé.
Signo & Lorenzo, José.
Villanueva & Ortiz, Ramón.

Silk goods and notions.

Bujan & Granda.
Campa & Co.
Garcia, Prudencio.
Lanza, Amalia.
Márquez, Juan.
Vales & Co., C.

Tobacco and cigars.

Bujan & Granda.
Fernandez, José.
Firigola, Pablo.

CÁRDENAS—Continued.

Tobacco and cigars—Continued.

Prado & Moya, José E.
Rotger, Guillermo.
Vales & Co.

Undertaker.

Cabezola, Hipólito.

Wood and clay.

Tolón & Co., S. T.
Vilá & Hnos.

CIENFUEGOS.

Boots and shoes.

Bálmaseda, Donato.
Bouza & Co., Carlos.
Crespo, Antonio.
Fernandez, Andrés.
Fontela, Carlos.
García, José.
Hernandez, Antonio.
Irrebarregaray, Miguel.
Jiminez, Gabriel.
Martinez, Aniceto.
Muñoz, Andrés.
Ros Ferrer, Jaime.
Rosello, Gabriel.
Vilches, Antonio.
Vilches, Baldomero.

Chinese goods.

Alonso, Ignacio.
Cano, José.
Cervantes, Benito.
Lung & Co.

Coal merchants.

Ross & Co.

Crockery.

Gutierrez, Felipe.
Perez & Hno.

Drugs.

Figuerola, Dolores.
Figuerola, Leopoldo.
Figuerola, Rafael.
Gonzales, Francisco.
Novoa, Ramón.
Pedraja, Antonio.
Planas, Pedro.
Terry, José.

CIEINFUEGOS—Continued.*Dry goods.*

Cases & Co.
Castillo, Gregorio.
Garrido, Vicente.

Foundries.

Castello, Carlos.
Clarck, Diego.

Furniture.

Alvarez, Manuel.
Gomez & Co.
Gomez, Feliciano.
Gonzalo, Benito.
Ovies, Suarez & Co.
Villapol, José.

Groceries and provisions, wholesale.

Alvarez, Cateño.
Alvarez, Llanos & Co.
Avello & Hno.
Cardona, Hartasánchez & Co.
Castaño & Intriago.
Francesch, Pons & Co.
Gándara & Hno.
García & Co.
Menéndez & Monte.
Planas Gil & Co.
Planas & Sanchez.
Pons & Co.

Hardware.

Arana, Perez & Co.
Cabruja & Robert.
Coperi, Antonio.
Llovio, José.
Palau, José.
Perez, Lorenzo.
Perez, Olascoaga & Co.
Perez & Hermano.
Trujillo, Carlos J.

Hatters.

Alvarez, Luis.
Barquin & Co.
Castrillón, Manuel.
Dorrego & Hermano.
Gonzalez Posada, Antonio.
Menendez, José.
Rodriguez, Francisco.
Sanjuan, Benito.

CIEINFUEGOS—Continued.*Importers of—*

Crockery, china, and glass ware.
Gutierrez, Felipe.

Dry goods.

Castillo, Gregorio.
Cazés & Co., Celestin.

Fancy ware, perfumery, basket ware, etc.

Torres & Co., J.
Villar & Co.

Hardware, cutlery, agricultural implements, etc.

Coppire, Antonio.
Llovio, José.
Perez, Olascoaga & Co.
Trujillo, Carlos.

Provisions.

Cardona, Hartasánchez & Co.
Castaño, Nicolás, importer and exporter.
Francesch, Pons & Co.
Gándara & Hermano.
García & Co., importer and exporter.
Llano & Co., F.
Menendez & Mont.
Planas & Co., J.

Importers, general.

Cabrera & Acosta.
Cardona, Hartasánchez & Co.
Castaño & Intriago.
Castaño, Nicolas.
Castillo, G.
Cazes & Co., C.
Copperi, Antonio.
Francesch, Pons & Co.
Garcia & Co.
Gelhay Hermanos.
Murray, J. T.
Stillman, O. B.
Suarez & Co., Ovies.
Torres & Co., J.
Velasco & Ruiloba.
Yriondo Hermanos & Co.

Jewelers.

Bauriedel & Co.
D'Acosta, Antonio.
Villar & Co.

CIEINFUEGOS—Continued.

Lumber and clay.

Castañer & Co.
Castaño & Co.
Garriga, Hno & Co.
Gomez & Co.

Manufacturers of cigars.

Alfonso & Co. *
Avello, Sabino.
Borges, Ventura.
Cabrera, Joaquin.
Cabrera & Acosta.
Conto & Benito.
Fernandez, Serafin.
Fernandez & Co.
Gutierrez, Francisco.
Lorente, Gabriel.
Palacios & Co.
Rodriguez, Diego.
Sanchez, Manuel.
San Pedro & Co.
Suarez, Francisco.

Manufacturers, general.

Balta, José (soap).
Castillo, Carlos (ice).
Castillo, Ramón (soda waters).
Estevez, Vicente (trunks).
Garcia, Francisco (chocolate).
Gomez, Manuel (liqueurs).
Guerra & Hermano (liqueurs).
Lavin & Co. (liqueurs).
Lopez, Manuel (liqueurs).
Osta Narciso (liqueurs).
Pagés, Pedro (ardent spirits).
Perez, Amaro (brooms).
Planos, Gil & Co. (chocolate).
Revuelta, Gavina (corn-meal).
Romagosa & Anleo (soda).
Salcines, Victor (brooms).
Santin, José (liqueurs).
Serpa, Ramón (trunks).
Suarez Alvarez, Ramón (liqueurs).
Suarez, Antonio R. (trunks).
Utset, Francisco (chocolate).

Merchants and bankers.

Avilés, J. & A.
Cardona, Hartasánchez & Co.

CIEINFUEGOS—Continued.

Merchants and bankers—Continued.

Castaño & Intriago.
Dorticos, Teresa, Viuda de Terry.
Fowler & Co.
García & Co.
Hunicke, Federico.
Jova, José R.
Menendez & Co.
Peña & Co.
Robés, Faustino G.
Terry, Francisco & Emilio.
Torriente & Hnos.

Photographers.

Carbonell, José.
Cotera, Efasio.
Wigand, C.

Printing offices.

Amat, Federico.
Andrew, José Y.
Bayas, Firmin.
Gamboa, Nicolás.
García, Ricardo.
Medin, Francisco.
Monteagudo, María.
Muñiz, Manuel.
Seguret, Federico.
Valero, Belisario.
Vila, Víctor.

Saddlery.

Echarte & Iribarregaray.
Loza, Adolfo.
Loza, Pastor.
Roselló, C.
Rupalé, Hipólito.

Small hardware and silk goods.

Alonso, José.
Anglada, Salvador.
Castillo, Gregorio.
Coca, Juan.
Gil, E.
Gonzalez & Gándara.
Llaguno & Sierra.
Rivas, Joaquin.
Torres & Co.
Villar & Co.

CLENFUEGOS—Continued.*Stationery.*

Rodriguez, Benito.
Torres & Co., J.
Villar & Co.

Tobacco, leaf.

Avello, Sabino.
Cardona, Hartasánchez & Co.
Iglesias, Francisco.
Sanchez, Eloy.

Undertakers.

Alvarez & Goiri.
Alvarez & José.
Pujol, Juan.

COLÓN.*Boots and shoes.*

Buena, Francisco.
Curbelo, Pedro.
Mendez, José.
Montoro & Hermano.
Rodriguez, José.
Vega & Hermano.
Velasquí, Juan.

Drugs.

Conde, F.
Gómez, Juan.
Valdés, Eduardo.
Xenes, Pablo.

Foundry.

Atkinson, Tío & Co.

Furniture.

Molinos, Pablo.

Groceries and provisions.

Lastra & Co.
Oroza, Bereijo, & Co.

Hardware.

García & Co.

Hatters.

Casona, Segundo.
Fernandez & Co.
Rodriguez, Alvaro.

Manufacturers of cigars.

Las Horas, Angel.
Ramírez, José.

COLÓN—Continued.*Printing offices.*

Loreto, Francisco.
Peña, Joaquin de la.

Sewing machines.

Molinos, Pablo.

Small hardware.

García, Prudencio.

Tinware.

García, Adolfo.
Inchaustiz, Juana.

Undertakers.

Corbella, José.
Rimbau, Pablo.
Santavalla, José.

GIBARA.*Bankers and merchants.*

Beola & Co.
Longoria & Co.
Silva, Manuel.

Bookseller and stationer.

Bim, Martin.

Boots and shoes.

Gonzalez, Antonio.
Jimenez, Estéban.
Santiesteban, José A.
Torres, Vinda de.

Commission merchants.

Anguera, Federico.
Garrido & Co.
Torre & Co.

Drugs.

Munilla, Fermin.
Pardiñas, Francisco.

Dry goods.

Bolivar & Co.
Fernandez & Co., Sartorio.
Langoria, Benito.
Langoria, Demetrio.

Groceries and provisions.

Cabrera, Manuel.
García, Francisco.
Garrido & Co.
Martinez, Aja Manuel.
Muñiz, García & Co.

GIBARA—Continued.

Groceries and provisions—Continued.

Peña & Co.
Roca, Martinez & Co.
Rosal & Sanchez.
Vecino, Juan.

Importers.

Silva & Rodriguez.

Manufacturers.

Gandara & Co. (liqueurs).
Guillaume, Pedro (liqueurs).
Riera & Co. (tobacco).

Printing office.

Cuestra, Rafael.

Saddlery.

Castillo, José.

Silk goods.

Guarch & Co.

Silversmiths and watchmakers.

Caramés, Manuel F.
Márquez, Abelardo.

Small hardware.

Magariño, Tomás.

Undertaker.

Rodriguez, Francisco.

GUANABACOA.

Ale and beer dealers.

Anedo, Rafael.
Ayats & Romaguera.

Boots and shoes.

Bulfill, Tomás.
Fernández, Carlos.
Longué, Sebastian.
Palacios, Francisco.
Perez, Dionisio.
Quintana, Juan.

Drugs.

Gonzalez, Antonio.
Herederos de Espinosa.
Montané, Domingo.
Suarez, Juan.
Tosar, Federico.
Valdés, Valenzuela.

GUANABACOA—Continued.

Furniture.

Guanche, Francisco.

Groceries and provisions.

Angel Castro.

Hardware, tools, etc.

Alió, Serafin.
Arronte, Baltasar.
Arronte, Diego.
Logoría, Agustin.
Mayol, Jaime (small hardware).
Piedra, Francisco.
Vicente, Crego (small hardware).

Hatters.

Agüero, Eugenio.
Fernandez, Carlos.
Mogro, Agustin.

Manufacturers of tobacco.

Alvarez, Genaro.
Arenal, Lucio.
Cazañas, Cesáreo.
Diaz, Ernesto.
Diaz, Francisco.
Grado, Emilio.
Granich, Juan.
Linares, Benjamin.
Miraben, José.
Muñiz, Antonio.
Muñiz, Manuel.
Murias, Pedro.

Printing establishments.

Huguet & Belarza, José.
Mauro Suárez, Juan.

Saddlery.

Fernandez, Nicolás.
Longue, Sebastian.
Palacio & Co.

Silk goods.

Hervas, Francisco.

Undertakers.

Chassagne, Cirilo.
Parejo, Benigno.
Ruiz & Ramos.

GUANAJAY.*Boots and shoes.*

Gandía, Pánfilo.
 García & Hermano.
 Hernandez, Luciano.
 López, Ramón.
 Navarro, Juan.
 Pedroso, Jorge.

Drugs.

Alvarez, Miguel.
 Rojas, Enrique.
 Zamora, Narciso.

Foundry.

Sanchez, Patricio.

Groceries and provisions.

García Barbón, Francisco.

Hardware.

Granda, Bernardo.
 Lopez, Ambrosio.
 Menendez, Santos.
 Monet, Pedro Andres.
 Sigarreta, Paulino.

Hatters.

Cairo, José.
 García Blanco, Ramón.
 García & Hno.
 Fernandez, Antonio.
 Fernandez, Barbón.

Jewelers.

Núñez & Hno.

Manufacturers of tobacco.

Rodriguez, Manuel.

Printing office.

Rodriguez, Manuel.

Saddlery.

Alvarez, Manuel.

Sewing machines.

Fernández & Hermanos.

Small hardware.

Fábregas, Emilio.
 Saavedra, Jacobo.

GUANE.*Boots and shoes.*

Lopez, Fernando.
 Lozano, Domingo.
 Martinez, Bonifacio.
 Muriedas, Justo.
 Otega, Juan.
 Santollo, Luis.

Drugs.

Fernandez, Miguel.
 Rubio, Alejandro.

Hardware.

Bejarano, J. de la C.
 Vico, José María.

GUANTÁNAMO.*Arms and ammunition.*

Aguilar, Silvestre.
 Cabal, Alfredo.
 Juannean, Constantino.

Bankers and merchants.

Baro & Hno.
 Brauet & Co., C.
 Brooks & Co.
 Bueno & Co., J.

Boots and shoes.

Armesto & Vicens.
 Carrey, Juan B.
 Marqués, Francisco.
 Martí, Viuda de.
 Massó & Co.
 Vicens & Co., Ramón.

China, glass ware, etc.

Adero & Co.
 Callico & Co.
 García, Juan.

Drugs.

Carcasés, Porfirio.
 Guerra, Pedro.
 Lacavalerie & Co., José.
 Sierra, Estevan A.
 Planas & Tur, Manuel.

Hardware.

Brauet & Co., C.
 Escobar, Bernardo.

GUANTÁNAMO—Continued.

Hardware—Continued.

Esteban, José.
Juglada & Co., Arturo.
Larot, Julio.

Hats.

Pageó, Ramón.

Importers.

Soler & Co., P.

Manufacturers.

Beltrán, Salvador (bricks and tiles).
Cano, Francisco (bricks and tiles).
Duboc, Pedro (bricks and tiles).
García, Juan (hats).
Gaulhiac, Ernesto (lime).
Gaulhiac & Co., I. (ice).
Jacas & Co. (liqueurs).
López, Pedro (lime).
Mestre, Antonio (liqueurs).
Moné, Lloras & Co. (liqueurs).
Planes, Sucesión S. (bricks and tiles).
Sánchez & Co. (bricks and tiles).
Soler, Esteban (lime).
Soler & Co., P. (liqueurs).

Provisions.

Callico, Gerónimo.
Gonzalez, Ramón.
Jacas & Co.
Mestre, Antonio.
Mola, Evaristo.
Moné, Pedro.
Moné, Llossas & Co.
Pi, Juan.
Rifa Hno & Co.
Rosés Hermanos & Co.
Soler & Co., Pablo.

Saddlery and harness.

Jalowasky, Eduardo.
Lobaina, María.
Prince, Juan.
Velez, Carlos.

Small hardware and notions.

Aders & Co.
Garcia, Juan.

Sugars.

Bareó, J.

GUANTÁNAMO—Continued.

Sugars—Continued.

Brault & Co., C.
Brooks & Co.
Bueno & Co.

HAVANA.

Agricultural implements—importers.

Alvarez & Co., Benito.
Amat & Co.
Arambalza & Hno.
Ferran, Jorge.
Isasi & Co.
Uresandi, Alvarez & Co.

Arms and ammunition.

Fisher, Enrique.
Iriarte, José María.
Mayor & Arzola.
Romero, Antonio.
Romero, Faustino.
Uresandi, Alvarez & Co.

Banks and bankers.

Balcells & Co., J.
Bances, J. A.
Banco del Comercio.
Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba.
Borges & Co., J. M.
Bridat, Mont'ros & Co.
Codes, Loychate & Co.
Crédito Territorial Hipotecaria.
Gelats & Co., N.
Hidalgo & Co.
Lawton Brothers.
Piñón & Co., B.
Rafecas & Co., J.
Romero & Co., R.
Ruiz & Co., L.
Upmann & Co., H.
Wickes & Co., C. L.

Bookbinders.

Cortinas, José.
Fernandez & Co., P.
Howson Hnos.
Merelo, Cipriano.
Perez Villamil, Ramóna.
Ruiz & Huo.

HAVANA—Continued.*Bookbinders—Continued.*

Solana, B.
Torroella & Lopez.

Booksellers.

Alarcia & Co.
Alorda, Viuda de.
Chao, Alejandro.
Fernandez Casona, Elias.
Garcia Vazquez, Francisco.
Gonzalez, Juan.
Gutierrez, Julian.
Gutierrez & Cueto.
Lopez, Santiago.
Martinez, Julian.
Merino, José.
Pozo é Hijo, E.
Pozo é Hijo, Viuda de.
Ricoy, Manuel.
Riesch, Carlos.
Rodriguez, Ramos M.
Sala, Clemente.
Turbiano, José D.
Turbiano, Rafael.
Valdepares, José.
Valle & Arribas, P. del.
Villa, Viuda de Miguel.
Wilson, Edwin W.

Boots and shoes.

Albeac, Enriqueta.
Arias, Bernardo.
Assen, Pedro J.
Basanta, Manuel.
Boadella, Enrique.
Cajeti, Antonio.
Carbajal, Tiburcio.
Carreras, Sebastian.
Cruet, Juan.
Cuesta, Angel.
Diaz, Zoilo.
Fusté, Juan.
García, Andrés.
García, Benito.
García, Francisco.
Garroti, Vicente.
Gaspar, Francisco.
Groset, Sebastian.

HAVANA—Continued.*Boots and shoes—Continued.*

Laiseca, Bernabé.
Martin & Co.
Mogica, José.
Montané, Próspero.
Naranjo & Vazquez.
Noguera & Rosés.
Pardiñas, Narciso.
Paz, Ramón.
Peñez, Ramón.
Perez, Aniceto.
Perez, José.
Pla, Juan.
Pol, Juan.
Puig, Manuel.
Riesgo, Isidro.
Robles, Manuel.
Rodriguez, Manuel.
Rojas, Ignacio.
Rubira, José.
San-Pons, Joaquin.
Torrado, Ramón F.
Urzia, Mercedes.
Vazquez, Francisco.

Chemicals.

Anelle, J. T.
Astudillo, Francisco.
Caro, Antonio.
Engel, Luis.
Garrido, Ignacio.
Herrera & Orúe.
Quevedo, Benito.
Sandoval, Aurelio.
Vila & Vendrell.
Zardoya, Maximino.

China and glass ware.

Abascal, Valeriano.
Alonso & Co.
Argudin & Diaz.
Callantes & Hnos.
Cañizo, José S.
Conejo, Angel.
Diaz, Manuel.
Fernandez & Co., Tomás.
Gomez & Co.
Humara & Co.

HAVANA—Continued.

China and glass ware—Continued.

Lavielle & Co., J.
Lopez, Hilario.
Martinez, Cárlos.
Ortiz, Pedro.
Ortiz, Rosendo.
Perez & Co.
Yarto & García.
Zapata, Vidaurrazaga & Larrate.

Chinese goods.

Alam & Asan.
Cham Dió.
Cong To Wo.
Lo Wing.
Luong Sang.
Weng, On & Co.
Wing, Tung.

Cigar and tobacco manufacturers.

Alvarez, Casimero.
Alvarez, Genaro.
Alvarez, Inocencio.
Alvarez & Alvarez.
Alvarez, Victor.
Alvarez & Co.
Alvarez & Co., Justo.
Alvarez & Co., Segundo.
Allones, Antonio.
Arce & Garcia.
Arenal, Lucio.
Arguelles & Co., R.
Arias, Pedro.
Arizaga, Vicente.
Azcano, Sebastian.
Bances & Lopez.
Barquinero, Adela.
Barranco & Co.
Barreto, Manuel.
Beci & Hno., M. de.
Bejar, Manuel.
Boher & Hno.
Bustamante, Manuel.
Bustillo & Hno.
Cabal, Francisco.
Calvo & Co.
Camacho, Manuel.
Cambas & Hno.

HAVANA—Continued.

Cigar and tobacco manufacturers—Cont'd.

Carreras, Cláudio.
Carvajal, Leopoldo.
Carvajal & Co.
Castillo, Gabino.
Celorio & Co., B.
Celorio & Mora.
Cocina, José.
Coll & Co., P.
Cortina & Gomez.
Cueto & Co., Juan.
Chao, Juan.
Diaz, Cristóbal.
Diaz & Alvarez.
Diaz, Tomás.
Diaz & Hno.
Diaz, Zóilo.
Dubróca, Ardadio.
Estanillo, Junco & Corujó.
Estanillo, P. Antonio.
Faedo & Co.
Faya, Faustino.
Fernandez, Corral & Co.
Fernandez, García Antonio.
Fernandez, José.
Fernandez & Fernandez.
Fernandez & García.
Fernandez & Palaez.
García, Candido.
García & Co., Ramón.
García, Gumersindo.
García, Manuel.
García & Co., Domingo.
García & Co., Marcelino.
Gener, José.
Godinez, Francisco.
Gonzalez, Gabriel.
Gonzalez, Ignacio & Onofre.
Gonzalez, José.
Gutierrez & Co.
Henry Clay & Bock & Co.
Herera, Dorotea.
Ilbaceta, José.
Inclan, Diaz & Co.
Larrea & Hno.
Looft & Co., Wm.
Lopez, Antonio.

HAVANA—Continued.*Cigar and tobacco manufacturers—Cont'd.*

Lopez, Bencomo M.
 Lopez, Juan.
 Lopez & Co.
 Lopez & Co., Calixto.
 Lopez & Co., Manuel.
 Luque, Cristóbal F.
 Maceda, José.
 Marinas, Manuel.
 Marinas & Posada.
 Mendez, Francisco.
 Mendia, Domingo.
 Menendez, Francisco.
 Menendez, José.
 Mora & Co.
 Morales & Co., José.
 Moreda, Pedro.
 Murias, Pedro.
 Murias & Co., Felix.
 Nogueira, Alfredo.
 Olmo, Ignacio.
 Ortiz & Hno.
 Parrondo, Evaristo.
 Partagás & Co., limited.
 Peñeñori, Alvarez & Co.
 Pereira, Manuel.
 Pereda & Co., Luis.
 Perez del Rio, Francisco.
 Perez, Juan.
 Perez, Sabino.
 Pijuan, Viuda de.
 Piñera & Hno., Rosendo.
 Pino & Villamil.
 Posada, José Antonio.
 Rabell, Prudencio.
 Ramirez, Angel.
 Real, Tomás del.
 Rencurrell, José M.
 Rendueles, Rosendo.
 Rivero, Manuel.
 Rivero, Martinez & Co.
 Rodriguez, Andrés.
 Rodriguez, José.
 Rodriguez, Melchor.
 Rodriguez, Manuel F.
 Rodriguez, Emilio.

HAVANA—Continued.*Cigar and tobacco manufacturers—Cont'd.*

Rodriguez, Rosendo.
 Roger, Viuda de Pedro.
 Saavedra & Co., José.
 Sanchez, Gabriel.
 Sanchez & Co.
 Selgas & Garcia.
 Sosa, Manuel.
 Suarez, Benito.
 Suarez, Cayetano.
 Suarez & Armas.
 Tirado, Faustino.
 Trotcha, Miguel.
 Upmann & Co., H.
 Valerio & Co., J.
 Vales & Co., J.
 Valle, Alejandro.
 Valle & Co., M.
 Ventura, Juan.
 Yurre, Ignacio de.

Coal-dealers.

Artau, Gaspar.
 Barrio & Coello.
 Barceló & Cova.
 Cao, José.
 Capellá, Nonell & Sagaz.
 Fernandez & Castrillón.
 Gamiz, Pablo.
 Lage, José.
 Lopez, Pedro Paz.
 Lopez, Ramón.
 Llano & Hermano.
 Piñero, Manuel.
 Planiol, Fernandez & Co.

Commercial agents.

Artiaga, Luis (publications).
 Betancourt, Frank A. (typewriters).
 Corominas, Adolfo.
 Extremera, José (Spanish newspapers).
 Garrido, Francisco.
 Hernandez, Domingo (machinery).
 Marin, Ricardo (undertakers' supplies).
 Molina & Alvarez, Nicolás (undertakers' supplies).

HAVANA—Continued.

Commercial agents—Continued.

Molinas & July (publications).
 Pozo & Hijos, Viuda de (newspapers).
 Reyling & Co. (railroad and building supplies).
 Sala, Clemente (newspapers).
 Tomati, Ambrosio (machinery).
 Wilson, Ed. (foreign newspapers).

Commission merchants.

Alegret, José.
 Alfonso, Pastor.
 Almeida, N.
 Alvarez, Juan.
 Armand & Co., E.
 Arrojo, Serafin.
 Balcells & Co., J.
 Bances, J. A.
 Barrios & Co.
 Batista, Fernando.
 Beck, C. E.
 Berndes & Co., J. F.
 Betancourt, Lucio.
 Blanch & Co., C.
 Brú, Alberto.
 Bosselmann & Schroder.
 Bridat, Mont'ros & Co.
 Broderman, F. H.
 Calvo & Co., M.
 Camara, José J.
 Carbó & Co.
 Codés, Loxchate & Co.
 Conill & Archbold.
 Denlofeu, Hijo & Co.
 Diez, Francisco,
 Dominguez, Luis.
 Droop, Otto D.
 Dussag & Co.
 Fabra & Co.
 Falk, Rohlsen & Co.
 Fariñas & Hijos.
 Fariñas, Pedro.
 Fernandez, Carrillo & Co.
 Francke, Hijos & Co.
 Fuentes, Nicasio.
 García, Serra & Co.
 Gelats & Co., N.

HAVANA—Continued.

Commission merchants—Continued.

Gomez, Joaquin.
 Gonzalez, Palbo.
 Giberga & Co., Samuel.
 Gomez & Co., Manuel.
 Goudie & Co., J.
 Hamel & Co., Henry B.
 Hayley & Co.
 Hernandez, Pablo.
 Hernandez, Ruperto.
 Heydrich, Emilio.
 Hidalgo & Co.
 Higgins & Co.
 Illas, Juan.
 Jané & Co.
 Jané & Co., Pascual.
 Lange & Lemhardt.
 Lawton Brothers.
 Lay, Jorge.
 Looft & Co., William.
 Lopez, Guillermo.
 Lopez & Co., Calixto.
 Lozada, Andrés.
 Marquette, jr., J. R.
 Martinez & Co.
 Martinez, Pinillos & Co.
 Martinez, Tomás.
 Matas, Juan Lino.
 Mayos, Miguel.
 Mena, Manuel.
 Millington.
 Moenck, D. H.
 Moyarrieta, L.
 Muller & Co.
 Neo Pensado, Juan.
 Neuhaus, Neumann & Co.
 Noriega, Prudencio.
 Ohmstedt, Enrique.
 Ordetx, Julio.
 Ordoñez Huos.
 Otamendi, Hermano & Co.
 Pages, Pedro.
 Pardiñas, Francisco.
 Pastell, Miguel.
 Perkins, Ricardo.
 Perjol & Mayola.
 Pinon & Co.

HAVANA—Continued.*Commission merchants—Continued.*

Poblet & Casanueva.
 Puig, Baldomero.
 Rafecas & Co.
 Rodriguez, Francisco Alvarez.
 Rexach, Ulpiano.
 Romero & Co., R.
 Rovirosa, Francisco A.
 Ruiz & Co., L.
 San Juan, Francisco.
 San Roman & Pita.
 San Miguel, Manuel.
 Santamaria, Rafael Perez.
 Sobrinos de Herrera.
 Sanchez, Antonio J.
 Schmidt & Co.
 Schwab & Tillmann.
 Seidel, J. S.
 Serpa, Antonio.
 Serrapiñana, Enrique.
 Serrapiñana and Heuser.
 Someillan & Hijo.
 Smith, Enriqu  H.
 Stevenson & Diaz.
 Sturz & Co., B.
 Suarez, Jacinto.
 Truffin & Co.
 Ubago & Hijo, Angel.
 Upmann & Co., H.
 Van Assche, Stroybant & Co.
 Veiga, Sol  & Co.
 Varona, Enrique.
 Veiga, Santiago.
 Verdini, Francisco.
 Villalonga, Narciso.
 Vionnet & Co.
 Wickes & Co., C. R.
 Will Hermanos.
 Zabala, J. D.
 Zabarte, Candido.
 Zendegui & Co.

Dealers in wood and clay.

Balbi, Domingo.
 Carreras & Giol.
 Diaz & Alvarez.
 Diaz & Hno, Ladislao.

HAVANA—Continued.*Dealers in wood and clay—Continued.*

Lens, Dosal & Co.
 Ortoll, Bartolom .
 Planiol, Fernandez & Co.
 Pons Hnos.
 Rio & Co., J.
 Rio & Perez, Andr s del.
 Sureda & Rosell , Juan.
 Taller a, Antonio C.
 Vila, Antonio.

Distillers.

Alemany, Florencio.
 Alvarez & Echeguren.
 Ayarza, Gabriel.
 Casanova, Pablo.
 Castals & Garay.
 Gil, Francisco.
 Gonz lez, Julian.
 Men ndez & Domenech.
 Miguel & Co., F.
 Mir , F.
 Otermin & Otamendi.
 Oyarzabal & Co.
 Peralta & Co., Camilo.
 Quiroga & Co., E.
 Rada, Jos  Maria.
 Rom    & Co.
 Trespalacios, Aniceto.
 Trueba & Hnos.
 Vivanco, Braulio.

Drugs.

Alacan, Valentin.
 Alvarez, Augusto.
 Alvarez, Francisco.
 Aragon, Ernesto.
 Arnaut , Martin.
 Baguer, Jos .
 Barata, Miguel.
 Barbero, Francisco.
 Barrinat, Arturo.
 Betancourt, Mauricio.
 Bosque, Alfredo.
 Bosque, Arturo C.
 Botet, Ram n.
 Brito, Benjamin L.
 Bueno, J. A. Vedado.

HAVANA—Continued.*Drugs—Continued.*

Cabrera, Felipe.
 Cajigas, Juan.
 Castellanos, Pedro.
 Castells & Co.
 Castro, Emilio de.
 Castro, Pedro N. de.
 Catalá, Viuda de.
 Consuegra, Adolfo.
 Consuegra, Ricardo.
 Delgado, Manuel E.
 Diaz, Gabriel.
 Diaz, José Guillermo.
 Diaz, Joaquin.
 Ecay, Manuel de J.
 Estevez, José C.
 Fernandez de Cordova, E. A.
 Ferrer, J.
 Fina, Ricardo.
 Fontanills, Luis Felipe.
 Formel, Julio Z.
 Frias, Julio.
 Gardáno, José.
 Gomez de la Maza, José.
 Gonzalez Curquejo, Antonio.
 Guilhamelon, Carlos.
 Hernandez, Felix.
 Hernandez, Ladislao.
 Hernandez, Domingo.
 Hierro, C. F.
 Johnson, Manuel.
 Larrazábal, Raimundo.
 León, Viuda de Tomás.
 Lopez, Clemente.
 Lopez, Leopoldo.
 Marquez, Luis J.
 Martinez, Justo L.
 Martinez, Tomás.
 Maza, Ildefonso de la.
 Maza, Miguel de la.
 Militar.
 O'Farrill, Gabriel.
 Orts & Linares, Tomás.
 Palú, Eduardo.
 Pardiñas, Emilio.
 Perez Carrillo, Alfredo.

HAVANA—Continued.*Drugs—Continued.*

Perez, Mamerto.
 Poey, Rodolfo.
 Portocarrero, Manuel R.
 Regueyra, Santiago.
 Reyes, José.
 Rodriguez Ecay, Gaspar.
 Rodriguez, Manuel.
 Rovira, José de J.
 Ruiz, Viuda de.
 Sanchez, Arturo.
 Sarrá, José.
 Sell & Guzmán, Manuel.
 Silva, Francisco.
 Solano & Molina, Manuel.
 Torralbas, Antonio.
 Tremoleda, Agustin.
 Ulrici, Carlos.
 Valdes, José Belen.
 Valdes, J. Tirso.
 Villavicencio, Eligio N.
 Villiers, Manuel.
 Villiers & Suarez.
 Xenos, Francisco.
 Zardoya, Miximino.

Dry goods.

Alonso, Modesto.
 Alvarez, Puente & Co.
 Alvarez, Valdes & Co.
 Arcos & Co., Angel A.
 Arenas & Co., Juan F.
 Arriaza & Selma.
 Bandujo, Ramón.
 Barbón, Hno. & Co.
 Casuso & Dirube.
 Cobo Hnos. & Co.
 Diaz, Benito.
 Doyle, Perez & Co.
 Escandón, M.
 Falk, Rohlsen & Co.
 Fargas Hno. & Co.
 Fernandez Hno. & Co.
 Fernandez, Junquera & Co.
 Galan & Co., José María.
 Galindez, M. C.
 Gamba & Co., F.

HAVANA—Continued.*Dry goods—Continued.*

García Alvarez, José.
 García Tuñón, Segundo.
 Garrido, Calvo & Co.
 Gomez & Sobrinos.
 Goyenechea & Villanueva.
 Grau, Lastra & Co.
 Guezala, Carlos.
 Herrera, Manuel.
 Herrero, Demetrio.
 Ibañez & Co., L.
 Inclan & Co.
 Lenzano, Adolfo.
 Lopez, San Pelayo & Co.
 Maribona, García & Co.
 Martinez, Rodriguez, Valdés & Co.
 Maturana & Co., R.
 Miquelarena, J. A.
 Morante, Alfredo.
 Nazabal, Ulacia & Co.
 Pella, Martin F.
 Prendes & Co.
 Quirós, Lorient & Co.
 Revuelta & Co.
 Rodriguez, Gonzalez & Co.
 Rodriguez, Martinez & Co.
 Ruiz & Co.
 Solís & Co., Francisco.
 Somonte & Pola.
 Suarez & García.
 Sueyras, Pedro.
 Taladrid & Hno.
 Teran, Arénal & Co.
 Valle & Co., G. del.
 Villasuso, Muela & Co.
 Zamanillo, Ricardo.

Electrical apparatus.

Morena, Manuel.
 Morgue, Fernando.
 Riquero, Francisco.

Engravers.

Arvier, Hipólito.
 Bertolay, David.
 Coopat, Eduardo (of jewelry).
 Miarteni, Páblo (of precious stones).
 Palmas, M. R. (of metals).

HAVANA—Continued.*Engravers—Continued.*

Ruiz & Co., M.
 Santa Coloma, J.
 Sureda, Juan (of glass).
 Taveira, Alfredo.
 Torre, Nicasio de la.

Exporters of cigars and tobacco.

Bances, J. A.
 Beck, C. E.
 Bosselman & Schroder.
 Broderman, F. H.
 Carvajal & Co., L. H.
 Clay, Bock & Co.
 Gener, José.
 Looft & Co., William.
 Mayoz, Miguel.
 Neuhaus, Neumann & Co.
 Ordetx, Julio.
 Upmann & Co., H.

Exporters of fruit.

Barrios & Co.
 Betancourt, Ignacio.
 Calafat, Antonio.
 Gonzalez Lopez, Diego.
 Leon, Bernardo.
 Oliva, Julian R.

Exporters of old metals, rags, etc.

Hamel & Co., H. B.

Fans and umbrellas.

Amando, Andrés.
 Carranza, Manuel (manufacturer).
 Charavay & Lacoste (manufacturers).
 Rivera, Antonio (manufacturer).
 Rodriguez, José.
 Tamarit, Antonio (manufacturer).

Foundries.

Baloyra, Manuel.
 Estapé & Puig, Enrique.
 Lambden, Amelia.
 Madurell, José.
 Velo, Angel.

Furniture.

Albo, Manuel.
 Alonso, Antonio.

HAVANA—Continued.

Furniture—Continued.

Alvarez, Eduardo.
 Baquiola, Juan B.
 Betancourt, Carlos.
 Bombalier, J. J.
 Borbollavy & Co., J.
 Canelly & Hermano.
 Carral & Fernandez.
 Castillo, Florentino.
 Cayón, Ramón.
 Comas, José.
 Fernandez, Antonio.
 Fernandez, Francisco.
 Gándara & Co.
 Hierro, Eladio.
 Hourcade & Co.
 Laburn, Antonio.
 Martinez, Ricardo.
 Maxenchs, José.
 Pardo, Vicente.
 Ponte, Manuel.
 Quintana, Francisco.
 Raventós, Mocesto.
 Riera, Jaime.
 Rigol, Juan.
 Rivera, Antonio.
 Rodriguez, Manuel.
 Rodriguez, Nicolás.
 Rodriguez & Co.
 Rodriguez & Reymunde.
 Ros & Novoa.
 Salgado, Mercedes.
 Sanchez, Inocencio.
 Suarez, Manuel.
 Suarez & Co., Aurelio.
 Suarez & Suarez, Manuel.
 Tuero, Francisco.
 Tuero & Tuero.
 Vazquez & Hermano.
 Villarnovo, Pedro.

General commission merchants, importers and exporters.

Abascal, Valeriano.
 Ablanedo, Polidoro.
 Aguilera & Co.
 Albertí & Dowling.
 Albuerne, A. M.

HAVANA—Continued.

General commission merchants, importers and exporters—Continued.

Amat & Co.
 Amiel & Co.
 Armand & Co., E.
 Badia & Co.
 Baguer & Co.
 Balcells & Co., J.
 Bances, J. A.
 Barkhausen & Remmer.
 Barrios & Co.
 Basterrechea, José.
 Bauriedel & Co., Federico.
 Beck, C. E.
 Berndes & Co., J. F.
 Betancourt, Ernesto A.
 Blanch & Co., C.
 Bordenave & Co.
 Bosselmann & Schroder.
 Bridat, Mont'ros & Co.
 Broderman, F. H.
 Bulnes & Millás.
 Calvo & Co., M.
 Cámara, José I.
 Carbó & Co.
 Conill & Archbold.
 Conill & Co.
 Cordés, Loychate & Co.
 Cuadra, Francisco.
 Desvernine & Co.
 Deulofeu, Hijo & Co.
 Diago, Federico G.
 Droop, Otto D.
 Durán & Co.
 Dussaq & Co.
 Fabra & Co.
 Falk, Rohlsen & Co.
 Fernandez, Carrillo & Co.
 Francke, Hijos & Co.
 García, Eustoquio.
 García, Serra & Co.
 García & Trascastro.
 Gelats & Co., N.
 Geyer, Ricardo.
 Giberga & Co., Samuel.
 Gomez & Co., Manuel.
 Gonzales Lopez, Diego.

HAVANA—Continued.*General commission merchants, importers
and exporters—Continued.*

Goudié & Co., J.
 Grosch, H. V.
 Hall, D. B.
 Hamel & Co., Henri B.
 Hayley & Co.
 Heesch, Enrique.
 Hernandez & Acosta.
 Herrera, Sobrinos de.
 Heydrich, Emilio.
 Hidalgo & Co.
 Higgins & Co.
 Ibern & Hno., A.
 Jané, Pascual & Co.
 Jané & Co.
 Jimenis, Alberto.
 Jover, Francisco.
 Lange & Leonhardt.
 Larrabide & Fernandez.
 Lawton Hnos.
 Looft & Co., William.
 Lopez & Co., Calixto.
 Llata, Aurelio.
 Marquette hijo, J. R.
 Martinez Pinillos & Co., J. M. de.
 Martinez & Co.
 Mayoz, Miguel.
 Medero, J.
 Millington, J. F.
 Moenck, D. H.
 Mojarrieta, L.
 Muller & Co.
 Neuhaus, Neumann & Co.
 Noriega, Prudencio.
 Nuñez & Herrera.
 Ohmstedt, Enrique.
 Ordetx, Julio.
 Ordoñez Hnos.
 Otamendi, Hno. & Co.
 Pagés, Pedro.
 Perez Santamaría, Rafael.
 Perkins, Ricardo.
 Piñan & Ezquerro.
 Piñon & Co., B.
 Pigné, Agustin.
 Pulido, José F.

HAVANA—Continued.*General commission merchants, importers
and exporters—Continued.*

Pujol & Mayola, José.
 Rafecas & Co., J.
 Rodriguez Alvarez, Francisco.
 Romero & Co., R.
 Rovirosa, Francisco A.
 Ruiz & Co., L.
 San Juan, Francisco.
 San Roman & Pita.
 Sanchez, Antonio J.
 Schmidt & Co., F. C.
 Schwab & Tillman.
 Seidel, J. S.
 Serpa, Antonio.
 Serrapiñana, Enrique.
 Serrapiñana & Heuser.
 Someillan & Hijo.
 Smith, Enrique H.
 Stevenson & Diaz.
 Sturz & Co., B.
 Suarez, Jacinto.
 Truffin & Co., R.
 Ubago & Hijo, Angel.
 Upmann & Co., H.
 Van Assche, Straybant & Co.
 Veiga, Solá & Co.
 Vionnet & Co.
 Wickes & Co., C. R.
 Will Hnos.
 Zabala, J. D.
 Zabarte, Cándido.
 Zéndegui & Co.

Glass.

Baez & Hermano, Carlos.
 Fernandez, Genaro.
 Fernandez, Inocencio.
 Lopez & Co., F.

Groceries and provisions.

Abascal & Co., F.
 Abellano & Fuente.
 Aguiar, Salvador.
 Aguirre, Juan.
 Alonso, Garin & Co.
 Alonso, Jauma & Co.
 Alonso Lavin, Francisco.
 Alvarez & Co., Aurelio.

HAVANA—Continued.

Groceries and provisions—Continued.

Amiel & Co., Ignacio.
 Arechaga, Ricardo.
 Arxer, Benito.
 Astorqui, Juan.
 Avendaño, Paulino.
 Baguer Hno. & Co.
 Balaguer, José.
 Barraqué & Co.
 Beci & Hno.
 Bedia & Co.
 Berenguer & Negra.
 Berriz, José M.
 Bilbao & Co.
 Blanch & Co., C.
 Blanco, José.
 Brocchi, Juan.
 Bulnes & Millás.
 Caño & Co.
 Carbonell, Rosell & Co.
 Cobo, Agustín.
 Coca & Armengol.
 Codina & Hno.
 Coll, José.
 Colom & Co.
 Coro & Quesada.
 Costa, Vives & Co.
 De Beche, H.
 Díaz, Manuel.
 Echezarretta & Co., D.
 Fabra & Co.
 Fernandez, Canto & Co.
 Fernandez, Garcia & Co.
 Fernandez & Co., Eusebio.
 Fernandez & Co., M.
 Fors & Co.
 Galban, Rio & Co.
 Galbe & Hijo.
 García, Castro & Co.
 García, Cué & Co.
 García, Landeras & Co.
 García, Serra & Co.
 Garri & Co., C.
 Garviso, Hereds de J.
 Gili, Quadreny & Co.
 Gonzalez & Carreño.
 Gonzalez & Co., J.

HAVANA—Continued.

Groceries and provisions—Continued.

Gutierrez, Arrese & Co.
 Gutierrez & Co.
 Herrera & Co., A.
 Jané, Pascual & Co.
 Larrea, Eguillor & Co.
 Lezama & Larrea, J.
 Loredó & Co., J.
 Lloveras, Baldomero.
 Martinez, Mendez & Co.
 Menendez, Carratalá & Co.
 Miró & Otero.
 Muñiz & Co.
 Nazabal & Co.
 Otamendi Hno & Co.
 Pastorino & Schultz.
 Perez, Muniategui & Co.
 Perez, Ortiz & Co.
 Perez & Co., Ceferino.
 Piñan & Ezquerro.
 Pino, Juan L.
 Pujol & Mayola, José.
 Romagosa & Montejo.
 Romaña, Juan.
 Rossi, Romualdo.
 Ruiz, S. G.
 Ruiz & Co.
 Salceda, Roda & Co.
 San Roman & Pitá.
 Santa Marina, J.
 Sociedad Socorros Mútuos, Ejército
 y Armada.
 Soler, Francisco.
 Suero, Andrés & Co.
 Tabernilla & Sobrino.
 Vega, Gregorio de la.
 Veiret, Lorenzo & Co.
 Villaverde & Co.
 Yarto, Nemesio.

Groceries and provisions (finer class).

Alvarez & Coll.
 Arechaga, Ricardo.
 Berenguer & Negra.
 Berriz, J. María.
 Borrás & Llambés.
 Canales, Fraga & Co.

HAVANA—Continued.*Groceries and provisions (finer class)—Con.*

Carrera, Ricardo.
 De Beche, H.
 Fernandez, Canto & Co.
 Fuentes, Saturnino.
 Gonzalez & Hno.
 Gonzalo, Toribio de.
 Masagné & Caviades.
 Mendy, Recalt & Co.
 Miró, Isidro.
 Miró, Juan.
 Noguer, Juan.
 Nolla, Miguel.
 Remus & Baguer.
 Salvat & Bustillo.
 Seva, José R.
 Zayas & Hno.

Hardware.

Aguilera & Garcia.
 Aldecoa, Serrano & Co.
 Alvarez & Co., B.
 Alvarez & Co., Bernado.
 Amat & Co.
 Araluce, Martinez & Co.
 Arambalza & Hno.
 Builla & Co.
 Cajigal & Co.
 Ferran, Jorge.
 Gutierrez, Alonso & Co.
 Isasi & Co.
 Larrazabal & Astuy.
 Lastra & Co.
 Martinez, Señá & Co.
 Maza, Francisco de la.
 Pardo, Ramón.
 Perez, Ricardo.
 Presa & Torres.
 Prieto & Co.
 Quintana, J.
 Ramos & Castillo.
 Soto & Co., A.
 Tijero & Co.
 Torre & Co., C.
 Uresandi, Alvarez & Co.
 Urquiola, Diaz & Co.
 Vila & Coto.

HAVANA—Continued.*Hardware, agricultural.*

Achagavia, Santiago
 Armas, Eliseo.
 Echavarría, Inés.
 Fernandez, Francisco.
 Ferreior, Manuel.
 Ferreiro & Co.
 García, Cándido.
 García, Manuel.
 García & García.
 Iguzquiza, Angel.
 León, Justo.
 Lopez Señá, Juan.
 Mendez, José.
 Solá, Elvira.
 Suarez, Francisco.
 Villar, Antonio.

*Importers of—**Chinese goods.*

Alamy Asan.
 Cham Dió.
 Cong To Wo.
 Lo Wing.
 Wing Tung.

Coal.

Barrios & Co.
 Calvo & Co., M.
 Gomez, Pablo.

Drugs.

Gonsalves, Antonio.
 Lobé & Torralba.
 Sarrá, José.

Fancy goods.

Alvarez & Hermano.
 Castro, Fernandez & Co.
 Coll, Miguel.
 Garcia & Hermano.
 Gandasegui & Vega.
 Sanchez & Hermano, F.
 Taladrid & Hermano.

Furniture.

Gandara & Co.
 Rigol, Juan.

Hardware.

Aguilera & García.
 Amat & Co.
 Arambalza & Co.

HAVANA—Continued.

Importers of—

Hardware—Continued.

Diaz & Co., Urquiola.
 Ferran, Jorge.
 Gutierrez, Alonzo & Co.
 Isasi & Co.
 Lastra & Co.
 Presa & Torres.
 Tijero & Co.
 Torre & Co., C.

Hats, and materials for manufacturing same.

Fernandez & Co., G.
 Lopez, Ramón.
 Menendez & Hno.
 Ortiz & Avendaño.
 Perajon, Hno. & Co.
 Rubiera & Muñiz.
 Trápaga & Puente.
 Viadero & Co.

Horses.

Redding, W. H.

Lumber.

Duran & Co.
 Jimenis, Alberto.
 Mojarrieta, L.
 Santamaria, Rafael Perez.
 Sastre, Gabriel.

Machinery.

Alexander, H.
 Amat & Co.
 Cail & Co.
 Cotiart, J. B.
 Droop, Otto T.
 Hyatt, George W.
 Krajewski & Pesant.
 Lawson Brothers.
 Moenck, D. H.
 Schawb & Tillmann.
 Schmidt & Co., F. C.
 Smith, James.
 Verastegui, Alberto.
 Vionnet & Co.

Provisions, flour, etc.

Abascal & Co., F.
 Baguer Hermano & Co.
 Balaguer, José.

HAVANA—Continued.

Importers of—

Provisions, flour, etc.—Continued.

Barrios & Co.
 Berenguer & Negra.
 Blanch & Co., C.
 Codina & Hermano.
 Colom & Co.
 Galvan, Rio & Co.
 Goudie & Co., J.
 Kicherer, J. E.
 Lawton Brothers.
 Mojarrieta, L.
 Ruiz, S. G.
 Truffin & Co., R.
 Wick & Co., R.

Sewing machines.

Alvarez & Hinse.
 Gonzalez & Co.
 Sopena & Co., José.
 Xiquez, Felipe E.

Shoes and leather.

Aedo & Co., Viuda de.
 Blanco, Tomás.
 Diaz & Co., Mariano.
 Estramy & Co., Dalman.
 Garan, Mateó.
 Martinez, Ramón.
 Menendez, Rafael.
 Torres & Co., J.
 Veiga Solá & Co.
 Vidal Hermanos.

Stationery.

Ruiz & Co., M.
 Wilson, Edwin.

Watches and jewelry.

Bernard, A. B.
 Cuervo, R. Fernandez.
 Fischer, Enrique.
 Hedman, Juan.
 Hierro & Co.
 Kramer & Co.
 Masson, Emilio.
 Odoñez Hermanos.
 Oltmans, Guillermo.

Jewelers.

Alvarez, Francisco.
 Bauriedel & Co., F.

HAVANA—Continued.**Jewelers—Continued.**

Bernard, A. B.
 Borbolla, J.
 Carmona, Matías.
 Cores & Hno.
 Dufau, Esteban.
 Fernandez Cuervo, Ramón.
 Fernandez, Evelio.
 García Corujedo Hnos.
 Hierro & Co.
 Ibern, Juan.
 Jimenez, J.
 Kramer & Co.
 Lancha, Tomás.
 Lopez, Santos.
 Martinez, Gutierrez & Co.
 Masson, Emilio.
 Menendez, Francisco.
 Ordoñez Hnos.
 Palacio, Taracena & Co.
 Sanchez & Hno.
 Santa María, Bermudez & Co.
 Sauter & Co., T.

Lamps, etc.

Alvarez, Saturnino.
 Candales, Alonso & Co.
 Loreda, Federico.
 Masino, Enrique M.
 Papiol, José.
 Perez & Mendez.
 Ramirez, A. P.
 Rodriguez & Leiro.
 Villadoniga, José.
 Villaverde, Pedro.

Lithographers.

Abadens, Viuda de.
 Caballero & Hijos, R.
 Cuesta, Tiburcio V.
 Fernandez, Rosendo.
 García & Co., Manuel.
 Guerra & Rius.
 Lamy, E.
 Lastra, Benito C.
 Moré, Alvaro.
 Navas, Francisco.
 Palmas, M. R.
 Sopena, Silvino.

HAVANA—Continued.**Machinery.**

Alexander, H. (importer).
 Amat & Co. (importers).
 Anderson, Juan R. (agent).
 Cotiart, J. P. (importer).
 Diaz Silveira, Tomás (commission).
 Droop, Otto D. (commission).
 Estany & Borrell (agents).
 Heesch, Enrique (agent).
 Heydrich, Emilio (agent).
 Hyatt, G. W. (importer).
 Krajewski & Pesant (engineers).
 Leblanc, Alfredo (importer).
 Moenck, D. H. (agent).
 Piqué, Agustin (agent).
 Schmidt & Co., F. C. (importers).
 Schwab & Tillmann (agents).
 Supervielle, Juan B. (engineer).
 Tatger, Juan (engineer).
 Verastegui, Alberto (agent).
 Vionnet & Co. (importers).

Manufacturers.

Alvarez & Gomez (coffins).
 Ardavin, Joaquin (medals).
 Arnavat, Luis (medals).
 Baez & Hnos (screens and lamp shades).
 Bandin, Francisco (trunks).
 Barba, Manuel (brooms).
 Benitez, Sobrino & Co. (vermicelli).
 Bofill & Co. (crackers).
 Brito & Llenrra (coffins).
 Buch, Francisco (medals).
 Cabal & Granda (loaf sugar and sirups).
 Carballás, Dionisio (steelyards).
 Carranza, Manuel (gloves).
 Castro, Fernandez & Co. (envelopes and paper cartridges).
 Crusellas, Carbonne & Co. (beer).
 Crusellas, Hno & Co. (soap, candles, and perfumes).
 Cuadrado, José (brooms).
 Cuervo & Co. (mineral waters).
 Cuesta, Manuel (canes).
 Del Monte, Viuda de G. (trunks and valises).

HAVANA—Continued.

Manufacturers—Continued.

Diaz, Fernando (jackets).
 Ezcofet, José (trunks and valises).
 Fernandez, Francisco (small boats).
 Fernandez, Generoso (mirrors and screens).
 Fornells, Antonio (hat blocks).
 Fornet, José (paper boxes).
 Forteza, J. (billiard tables).
 Galloso, José (trunks).
 Gomez & Co., J. (crackers).
 Gonzalez, José (loaf sugar).
 Grovas, Alfredo (trunks).
 Guddeman, M. F. (mineral water).
 Heydrich & Co., A. (cordage).
 Iglesias, Ramón (artificial coal).
 Illa, Mannel (collars and cuffs).
 Laplume & Diaz (champagne biscuits).
 Lopez, A. (paper boxes).
 Lopez, Aurelio (coffins).
 Lopez, José C. (canes).
 Llanos, José M. (hat linings).
 Llinas, Antonio (window curtains).
 Martinez, Antonio (hats).
 Nadal, Narciso (billiard tables).
 Perez, Francisco (trunks and valises).
 Pomares, Pedro (hats).
 Rabassa & Co. (brooms).
 Rigol, Juan (furniture).
 Roca, Emilio (trusses).
 Roca & Varela (brooms).
 Rodriguez Fernandez, José (boxes for guava preserves).
 Roqué, Pablo (macaroni).
 Ronset & Co., Ricardo (paper boxes).
 Ruiz & Co., M. (rubber stamps).
 Sabatés, Hno & Co. (soap, candles, and perfumes).
 Sampayo, Martin (coffins).
 Sariol, José (trunks and valises).
 Urtiaga, Sabino (loaf sugar).
 Valverde, Soriano & Co. (wax candles).
 Varela & Rodriguez (mineral waters).
 Vila, Lorenzo (gas fixtures).
 Vilaró, José (soap and candles).

HAVANA—Continued.

Manufacturers—Continued.

Viloplana, Guerrero & Co. (English biscuit).
 Zaldo, Carvajal & Co. (ice).
 Zardon & Vallina (candles).

Manufacturers and dealers in matches.

Artiz, Zabaleta & Co. (manufacturers).
 Coll & Co., P. (manufacturers and dealers).
 Costa, Vives & Co.
 Gispert, Antonio (manufacturer).
 Hernandez, Urtiaga & Co.
 Muguerza & Co. (manufacturers and dealers).
 Perez Barañano, Diego.
 Portas & de Pau (manufacturers and dealers).
 Puig, Pedro.

Manufacturers of chocolate.

Baguer, José.
 Iriarté, José María.
 Martinez & Co.
 Menendez, Villar & Co.
 Perez, R.
 Romero, Faustino.
 Vilaplana, Guerrero & Co.

Manufacturers of preserves.

Etapé, José.
 Gomez & Co., J.
 Puig, J.
 Rabentós, Francisco.
 Viadero, Antonio.

Military goods.

Acea, Andrés.
 Gutierrez, Bonifacio.
 Pereda, José.
 Sañudo Revuelta & Co.

Nautical, chemical, and scientific instruments.

Zarrabeitia & Azurmendi.

Optical instruments and supplies.

Alarcia, Manuel.
 Alvarez & Hno.
 Cuerov, Ramón F.

HAVANA—Continued.*Optical instruments and supplies—Cont'd.*

Fischer, Enrique.
 Gonzalez, A.
 Gonzalez, Rafael.
 Kramer & Co.
 Riquero, Francisco.
 Sanchez & Hno., F.
 Zarrabeitia & Azurmendi.

Orthopedical instruments.

Dominguez, Antonio.
 Galvez Guillem Felipe.
 Gallegos, Antonio.
 Giralt, A.
 Gros, José.
 Martinez, Antonio.
 Vega, Higinio A.

Paper-manufacturers.

Castro, Fernandez & Co.

Peltry, importers.

Aedo & Co., Viuda de.
 Blanco, Tomás.
 Dalman Estrany & Co.
 Diaz & Co., Mariano.
 Fernandez & Narvaez.
 Garau, Mateo.
 Lliteras & Co.
 Martinez, Juan.
 Martinez, Ramón.
 Martinez, Suarez.
 Menendez, Rafael.
 Ortiz & Hno.
 Parets, Antelo & Co.
 Pons & Co.
 Torres & Co., J.
 Veiga, Solá & Co.
 Vidal Hnos.

Petroleum-refiner.

Agencias de las refinerías.

Photographers.

Castellote, Félix.
 Cohner, S. A.
 Maceo, N. E.
 Mestre, Narciso.
 Misa, Ignacio.
 Rodriguez, José.
 Suarez & Co., Viuda de.
 Stenger, Francisco.

HAVANA—Continued.*Photographers' supplies.*

Lopez & Co., J. S.

Pianos and musical instruments.

Curtis, T. J.
 Esperez, Nicolás.
 Lopez, Anselmo.
 Marin Varona, A.
 Pomares & Rivas.
 Xiqués, Felipe E.

Pictures, mirrors, and paintings.

Balsa & Gottardi.
 Fernández, Genaro.
 Fernández Cibrian, Manuel.
 Lecanda, Bernardo.
 Pola & Co.
 Valdés Castillo, Quintin.

Printing offices.

Abadens, Viuda de.
 Alonso de Rivero, Herminia.
 Alvarez & Co., A.
 Arazoza, Francisco P.
 Chao, Alejandro.
 Farres, Juan.
 Fernandez Casona, E.
 Martinez, Saturnino.
 Perez, Cayetano.
 Puliado & Diaz.
 Romero Rubio, M.
 Ruiz & Hno.
 Spencer Heredero de S. S.
 Valdés, Teresa.

Saddlery, importers.

Arce, Vellon & Co.
 Castillon, Briol & Soler.
 García & Co.
 Martinez, Juan.
 Sala, José.
 Vallés & Co., M. G.
 Veiga, Solá & Co.

Sewing machines.

Alvarez & Hinse.
 Fernandez, Constantino.
 Gonzalez & Co.
 Raño & Sobrino.
 Solares, Luciano.

HAVANA—Continued.

Sewing machines—Continued.

Sopeña & Co.

Xiqués, Felipe E.

Silk goods, notions, and perfumery importers.

Ablanedo, Fernandez & Co.

Alvaréz & Perez.

Bidegain, Prudencio.

Bulnes, Manuel F.

Castro, Fernandez & Co.

Coll, Miguel.

Del Monte, Viuda de G.

Fernandez Gomez, Angel.

Gandasegui & Vega.

García Corujédo Hno.

García & Hno.

Giral, Zorrilla.

Martin, José A.

Martinez & Co., R.

Medero, J.

Menendez, Villar & Co.

Perez del Molino, Luis.

Perez, Manuel P.

Pernas, Hno & Co.

Pielago & Co.

Pis & Co., C.

Rodriguez, Gonzalez & Co.

Saiz, Ovies & Co.

Sanchez & Hno, F.

Taladrid & Hno.

Tenreiro & Roldan.

Toca & Gomez.

Torresagasti.

Uriarte & San Martin.

Small hardware, notions, and perfumery.

Alvarez & Hno.

Blanco, Nicolás.

Castro & Co.

Doria & Milhan.

Dufan, E.

Fernandez, Evelio.

García Corujedo Hnos.

Hierro & Co.

Lambrini & Co.

Llanio & Muniz.

Palacio, Taracena & Co.

HAVANA—Continued.

Small hardware, notions, and perfumery—Continued.

Reboredo & Co., J.

Sanchez, Manuel.

Sanchez, Roman.

Sanchez & Hno., F.

Valle & Co.

Wilson, Edwin W.

Stationery.

Barandiarán Hnos.

Bárcena & Co.

Canalejo & Xiqués.

Castro, Fernandez & Co.

Castro & Gutierrez.

Costa, Pablo M.

Chao, Alejandro.

Fernandez & Co., P.

Gomez, Ramón.

Gonzalez, Juan.

Gutierrez, Julian.

Gutierrez & Cueto.

Palmas, M. R.

Ruiz & Co.

Ruiz & Co., M.

Ruiz & Hno.

Solana & Co., B.

Torres & Co., J.

Uriarte & San Martin.

Valdepares, José.

Wilson, Edwin.

Sugar mills.

Bernavon, Vicente.

Nadal & Bernitez, Miguel.

Ugarte, José.

Villalba, Enriquez & Co.

Sugar-refiners.

Ordoñez Hnos.

Tinware.

Abad, María.

Abad, Tomás.

Alvarez, David.

Alvarez & Co.

Arcas, Andrés.

Armenteros, Socorro.

Baloyra, Manel.

HAVANA—Continued.**Tinware—Continued.**

Caballero, María.
 Duran, Eusebio.
 Fernandez, Joaquin.
 Fernandez, Narciso.
 Garcia, Antonio.
 Gilí, Antonio.
 Gonzalez, Carlos.
 Gonzalez, José.
 Gual, Francisco.
 Gutierrez, Eustaquí.
 Hierro, Ceferino.
 Maruri, Federico.
 Menocal, Carlos.
 Navarrete, Diego.
 Navarrete, Polonia.
 Paniagua, Juan.
 Pérez & Mendez.
 Piñera, Carlos.
 Piñera, Telesforo.
 Puente, Joaquin.
 Rigual, José.
 Rocatagliata, Enrique.
 Rodriguez, Jaime.
 Rodriguez, Josefa.
 Rodriguez, Juan M.
 Triana, Francisco.

Tobacco, leaf.

Acosta, Manuel.
 Aguiar, Rosendo.
 Alvarez, José.
 Allesta, Lorenzo.
 Arango, Ramón.
 Argudin, Manuel.
 Argüelles, Donato.
 Argüelles & Co., R.
 Bacallao, Antonio.
 Bernal, Juan.
 Bernheinn & Son.
 Blanco, Ceballos & Co.
 Cadenaba, Gabriel.
 Cano & Hno.
 Carvajal, Leopoldo.
 Cepa, José.
 Cernuda, Joaquin.
 Cifuentes, Ramón.
 Codina, Jaime.

HAVANA—Continued.**Tobacco, leaf—Continued.**

Cueto, Manuel.
 Diaz Hnos.
 Echevesta, Joaquin.
 Fernandez & Hijo, Eugenio.
 Fernandez, Fernando.
 Fernandez Pulido, José.
 Fernandez, Ramón.
 Fernandez & Co., Joaquin.
 Fernandez & Ruiz.
 Font & Hijo.
 Garcia, Francisco.
 Garcia Hnos & Co.
 Garcia & Suarez.
 Garcia & Co., M.
 Gonzalez & Co., A.
 Gutierrez, Ramón.
 Hernandez, José.
 Iglesias, Manuel.
 Leon, Manuel.
 Lezama, José.
 Lopez & Co., Calixto.
 Lozano, Pendas & Co.
 Llerandi, José.
 Mantecon, Manuel.
 Marti & Co., J.
 Martinez, José.
 Marx Blun & Co.
 Menendez & Gonzalez.
 Muñiz & Hno.
 Navas, Lorenzo.
 Palacio, Gregorio.
 Paula, Luis & Co.
 Perez, Blanco & Co.
 Perez, Ehmer & Co.
 Prendez, Manuel.
 Puente & Co., J.
 Rabelo, Miguel.
 Rodríguez & Santalla.
 Salomon & Hno., G.
 Sanchez, Bartolomé.
 Santalla, Echevaria & Co.
 Santana, Nicolás.
 Suarez Cuétra, Manuel.
 Suarez, José Antonio.
 Torres, Pablo.
 Valdés, Manuel.

HAVANA—Continued.

Tobacco, leaf—Continued.

Valle, Pascual del.
Vega, Francisco.
Vega, José.
Vidal, Pio.
Viña, José de la.
Wagenfuehr, Eduardo A.

Undertakers.

Alvarez, R.
Caballero, Francisco.
Campos, Manuel.
Diaz, Felipe.
García, Ramón.
Gomez, Francisco.
Gomez, Juan A.
Guillot, Ricardo.
Gutierrez, Alejandro.
Infanzón, Matías.
Lopez, Serapio.
Lozano, Leandro.
Medina, Andrés.
Ramos, Adolfo.
Surís, Francisco.
Urrutia & Co.

Watches, importers.

Bernard, A. B.
Fernandez Cuervo, R.
Ordoñez Hnos.
Zarrabeitia & Azurmendi.

Wines and liquors.

Brocchi, Juan.
García & Trascastro.
Gil, Francisco.
Gonzalez, Santiago.
Muñoz, Manuel.
Noriega, Prudencio.
Parejo, J. M.
Rodriguez, Domingo.
Seijo & Hno.
Vega, Diego.
Vidal, Francisco.

HOLGUÍN.

Boots and shoes.

Alvarez, Juan R.
Cornet, Eleuterio.
Viña, Manuel.

HOLGUÍN—Continued.

Chinaware, books, etc.

Luque, Heliodoro.

Drugs.

Goya, Francisco.
Tamayo, Viuda de.

Groceries and provisions.

Camafreita, Vicente.
García, José A.
García, Juan.
Nates, Bolívar Manuel.
Perez, Alvarez & Co.

Importer.

Picaso, D. José.

ISABELA DE SAGUA.

Exporter of hides, bones, and woods.

Belt, Benjamin.

Importers of coal and cooperage.

García, Torres & Co.

JARUCO.

Boots and shoes.

Borjes, Agustin.

Drugs.

González, Rufino.
Páez, Julio María.
Rodriguez, Carlos.

Furniture.

Aguirre, Julian.

Hardware.

Castillo, Aquilino.

Jewelry and watches.

Delgado, José.

JOVELLANOS.

Boots and shoes.

Achin Apó, José.
Beltran, Agustin.
Echaide, Francisco.
Estevez, José.
Fernandez, Manuel.
Luna, Dolores.
Ruiloba, Ricardo.
Sobrenca, Valera.

Drugs.

Cadenas, Isidro.
Figueroa, Fermin.

JOVELLANOS—Continued.*Foundries.*

Paniagua, Ricalt.
Ressler & Co.

Furniture.

Alboniga, Juan.

Hardware.

Murillo, Remigio.

Printing office.

Gonzalez, Cármen.

Tobacco leaf.

Santillano, Higinio.

Undertakers.

Rodriguez, Rafael.
Soto, José María.

LAS VUELTAS.*Boots and shoes.*

Ferrer, Juan.
Rodriguez, Simón.
Visiedo, Miguel.

Drugs.

Hernandez, Enrique.
Hernandez, Manuel.
Nuche, Genaro.
Puget, José.

Sewing machines.

Lopez & Cortiñas.

MADRUGA.*Boots and shoes.*

Almio, Gervasio.
Coll, Rafael.
García, José.
Pino, Anselmo.

Drugs.

Reyes, Mannel.

MANAGUA.*Boots and shoes.*

Alvarez, Celestino.
Suarez, Manuel.

Drugs.

García, Emilia.

MARIANAO.*Drugs.*

Cuesta, Severiano.
Iglesias, Abrahán.
Nuñez, Jorge.

MANZANILLO.*Boots and shoes.*

Castropeña, Venacio.
Estrada, Roque.
Martinez, Paulino.
Mata, Laureano.
Mejia, Pedro.
Quesada, Clotilde.
Romeu, Juan.
Tamayo, Antonio.

Drugs.

Céspedes, P.
Mojarrieta, Miguel A.
Sanchez Sanz, Ramón.

Dry goods.

Almirall & Llopiz.
Vazquez & Co.

Foundries.

Fandiño, Juan.
Perez & Ibarra.

Groceries and provisions.

Aguirre, Emilio.
Covani & Bruschini.
Menendez, Saturnino.
Planas & Hnos.
Sanchez, José.
Sisa, Feliciano.
Solis & Co.

Groceries and provisions, dry goods, crockery, etc.

Bonet, Asnaldo.
Granda Hno., Baltasar.
Guerrero & Co., Inocencio.
Martinez, Ramón García.
Merladet & Manday.
Planas, Miguel.
Plascoaga & Co., Perez.
Ramirez & Co.
Sandser, José Suarez.
Torres, Rafael.
Venecia, José.

MANZANILLO—Continued.

Hardware.

Brunell & Blanco, José.
Treserra & Guitart, Angel.
Urquijo & Carbajosa.

Hatter.

Vazquez, Marcelinó.

Importers.

Aces, Boeras & Co.
Beattie & Co.
Muñoz & Co., J.
Ramirez & Oro.
Rigney & Co., J.
Venecia, José M.

Merchants and bankers.

Boeras & Co.
Ferrer & Co.
Ferrer, Mori & Co.
Muñiz & Co., J.
Ramirez & Oro.
Roca Vivas Hnos.
Roca & Co.
Rouvira, Celestino.
Sanchez, José.
Segura, Guillermo.
Soler, Pedro.
Tornés, Rafael.
Venecia, José M.

Photographer.

Ochoa, Oscar.

Printers.

Fernández de Córdova, Fernando.
Fernández, Esteban.

Saddlery and shoes.

Celcis, Bonifacio.
Ginestá, Emilio Urgas.
Gonzalez, Salustiano.
Lagrista, Vicente Comas.
Tano, José Miranda.

Tobacco-manufacturers.

Gordillo, Emilio.
Merladet, Eusebio.
Planas & Gordillo.
Porro & Nuñez.

MATANZAS.

Arms and ammunition.

Mons, José María.
Rodriguez & Hno., Antonio.

Bankers and commission merchants.

Bea, Bellido & Co.
Brinkerhoff & Co.
Collado, Rufino.
Deetjen, C. L.
Galindez, Aldama & Co.
Heidegger & Co.
Juris & Garriga.
Lacerat, Pablo.
Molins, Emilio.
Zanetti, Dubois & Co.

Booksellers and stationers.

Albuérne, Manuel.
Carreño & Sobrino.
Rodriguez & Co.

Boots and shoes.

Betancourt, Ambrosio.
Calderin, Francisco.
Escolano, Francisco T.
Gayart, Francisco.
Hernandez, José.
Hernandez, Juan.
Herrero Monje, Domingo.
Lopez, Juan.
Ramón, Carolina.
Rodriguez & Rodriguez, Francisco.
Sanchez Hernandez, Pedro.
Sanchez, Pedro.
Sántana, Juan.
Silva, Domingo.

Crockery, etc.

Ampudia & Fuentes.
Ampudia & Mardonell.
Menéndez & Co.
Querol, Prudencio.
Rivas, Joaquin.
Rodriguez, Julio.
Sanchez & Quirós.
Schweyer, Alberto.
Tapia, Luis E.
Tomás, Vicente A.
Trelles, Jorge.

MATANZAS—Continued.*Crockery, etc.—Continued.*

Ulmo, Andrés.
 Valdés Anciano, José A.
 Vera, Felix.
 Zambrana, Manuel.

Coal.

Bea, Bellido & Co.
 Galindez & Aldama.
 Zambea, Juan.

Drugs.

Artiz & Zanetti.
 Betancourt, Antonio.
 Calle, Pedro de la.
 Colfil Feliú, Joaquín.
 Ginoulhiac, Eugenio.
 Lecuona Madan, Domingo.
 Lluria & Co.
 Rusignol Miralles, Bernardo.
 Sol, Digna América del.
 Triolet, Ernesto.

Electric light company.

Hoffmann, Jorge, superintendent.

Furniture.

Angulo & Gil, Andrés.
 Cabarrocas & Co.
 Fernández, Josefa.
 Fernández Lario, José.
 García, Gregorio.
 Gonzalez & Co., Manuel.
 Romero & Villa.
 Urcola, Sebastian.
 Venero, Casimiro.

Groceries and provisions.

Abav & Hno.
 Alvarez & Co.
 Bariñé, Pons & Hijo.
 Bernales, José.
 Boada & Sobrino.
 Cancela, Lino.
 Cariezo & Co.
 Grau & Co.
 Martínez & Burset.
 Ortiz & García, Angel.

Hardware.

Alegría & Hno.
 Alvarez & Hipólito.

MATANZAS—Continued.*Hardware—Continued.*

Amízaga & Co.
 Bea, Bellido & Co.
 Fernández Zorilla, Francisco.
 Iturralde, Eugenio.
 Ortiz & Gutierrez, Juan Francisco.
 Rechaga, Pablo.
 Rodríguez, N. Rechaga.

Importers.

Amezaga & Co.
 Dubois, Zanetti & Co.
 Gons, Pedro & Co.
 Heidegger & Co.
 Hoffmann & Co.
 Laso, Gabriel.
 Lluna, Francisco de.
 Marzol, Adolfo.
 Zanetti & Co.

Lumber and clay.

Amézaga, García & Co.
 Galindez & Aldama, Antonio.
 Zabala & Bea, José.

Manufacturers.

Arencibia, Manuel (flour).
 Bellido, Heydrich & Co. (ice).
 Benitez, Isabel (flour).
 Cano, Gabriel (scales).
 Dallí, Tomás (flour).
 Durbase, Miguel (soap).
 Galtraiht de Pérez, Elisa (brooms).
 Hernandez, Albuerne (liquors).
 Inchantueta, José María (liquors and vinegar).
 Josa & Co. (soap).
 Luera, Antonio (soda water).
 Maceda Sánchez, José (matches).
 Marzol, Adolfo (liquors).
 Méndez, Enrique de (soda water).
 Mons, José María (trusses).
 Montero, Ramón (trunks).
 Pérez, Josefa (liquors).
 Pons & Co. (liquors).
 Purcalla, Pablo (charcoal).
 Rodríguez & Hno, Antonio.
 Serna & Calero (candles).
 Tejeiro, Balbino (trunks).

MATANZAS—Continued.

Manufacturers—Continued.

Valdés, Herederos de Adelaida
(brooms).

Zardoya & Co., M. (liquors).

Photographers.

Hernandez, Junco & Co.

Otero, A.

Ruiz de Castro.

Sewing machines.

Collado, Benito.

Gutierrez & Co., Gerardo.

Salgueiro, Manuel.

Venero, Julian.

Small hardware.

Galvez & Rusignol.

Ruiz Diaz, Pedro.

Ruiz Rodriguez & Co.

Soriano & Celeuja.

Sotelo, Estanislao.

Vila & Co., A.

Sugar and molasses.

Almirall, Peralta.

Amezaga, García & Co.

Bea, Bellido & Co.

Brinkerhoff & Co.

Capó, Simon.

Castañer, Joaquin.

Galindez & Aldama, Antonio.

Lersia, Manuel.

Sainz & Co., José.

Tobacco, leaf.

Aguirre, Hermano & Co.

Fuentes, Lorenzo.

García, José.

García, José de la Rosa.

Lombano, Cayetano.

Lombano & Hermano.

Martínez, Manuel de la Rosa.

Pérez Menéndez, Celestino.

MINAS.

Boots and shoes.

Lopez, Angel.

Miranda, Ramón.

Drugs.

Ferreras, Mariano.

MORÓN.

Drugs.

Arnaiz Fernandez, Segundo.

Printing office.

Cueto & Martinez, Antonio.

NUEVITAS.

Bookseller.

Calaforra, Primo.

Boots and shoes.

Quesada, Gil.

Crockery.

Calaforra, Primo.

Drugs.

Fornos Perez, J.

Moya, Antonio.

Groceries and provisions.

Rodriguez Alonso, J.

Rodriguez, José.

Tomeu, Janer & Co.

Hardware.

Rodriguez, José.

Importers.

Gibbs, Ricardo.

Rodriguez, Vicente & Co.

Tomeu & Co., F.

Yriarte Hno & Co.

Merchants and bankers.

Rodriguez, Vicente & Co.

Sanchez Adan, Bernabé.

Tomeu, Janer & Co.

Printing office.

Arrebola, Vicente.

Undertakers.

Ferrer, Bartolomé.

Varona, Gregorio.

PINAR DEL RIO.

Bankers.

Suárez, Girbal & Co.

Booksellers and stationers.

Fernandez, Agapito.

Fernandez, Guerra & Hno.

Gil, José María.

Gonzalez & Hno.

Mijores, Marcos.

PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.*Boots and shoes.*

Castro, Domingo.
 Morales, Jacinto.
 Paban, José.
 Puig, Domingo.
 Santamaría, Luis.

Cigar-manufacturer.

Mijares, Julian.

Crockery.

Fernández, Paulino.
 Rodriguez, Eleuterio.
 Rodriguez, F. Ricardo.
 Sanchez & Barrero.

Drugs.

Dominguez & Legorburn, Dolores.
 García Suárez, José.
 Porta, Alfredo.
 Rodriguez, Jacinto.
 Rodriguez Sanpedro, Manual.
 Vila, Tito.

Groceries and provisions.

Diaz Lopez, Francisco.
 Gonzalez & Hno.
 Lopez & Co., G.
 Sordo & Co., A.
 Suárez, Girbal & Co.
 Viñas, Prieto & Co.

Hardware.

Diaz & Lopez, Francisco.
 Fernandez, Paulino.
 Rodriguez, Eleuterio.
 Rodriguez, F. Ricardo.
 Solarez, Luis.
 Sordo & Co., A.

Hatters.

Alonso & Co., Manuel.
 Carriles & Co., Lucio.
 Cobian & Alea.
 Gonzalez & Hno.
 Guerra & Hno.
 Navarro & Vigueira.

Photographer.

Antonio Pi.

Printing offices.

Fernández & Vives.
 Ruiz, Angel.

PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.*Sewing machines.*

Alonso & Co., Mannel.
 Carriles & Co., Lucio.
 Gonzalez & Hnos., J.
 Lopez & Co., Saturnino.
 Menendez & Co., Constantino.
 Navarro & Vigueira.
 Suarez, Girbal & Co.

Silk goods.

Alonso & Co., Manuel.
 Carriles & Co., Lucio.
 Gonzalez & Hnos., J.
 Rodriguez, Anastasio.

Small hardware and notions.

Fernandez, Agapito.
 Fernandez, Paulino.
 Gonzalez & Hno.
 Guerra & Hno., F.
 Mijares, Marcos.
 Rodriguez, Atanasio.

Tailoring houses.

Alonso & Co., Manuel.
 Carriles & Co., Lucio.
 Lopez & Co.
 Navarro & Vigueira.

Undertaker.

Bertran, José.

PLACETAS.*Boots and shoes.*

Rodriguez, Rafael.

Drugs.

Fumero, Nicolás.
 Pérez, Lorenzo G.
 Tejeda, Diego.

Importers.

Castañon, Leandro.
 Fortun, José M.

Printing offices.

Castañon, L.
 Lagomasino, L.

Small hardware and notions.

Moa, Ramón.

PUERTO DEL PADRE.

Boots and shoes.

Gonzalez, Catalino.
Lopez, F.
Negrete, José.
Risco, Carlos.

Groceries and provisions.

Martinez & Querol.
Rodriguez & Pereda.

Timber.

Miguel Tomás & Co.
Zenon, Torrens & Co.

PUERTO PRÍNCIPE.

Arms and ammunition.

Gonzalez, Luciano.
Lavadens, Juan.
Zayas, Adriano.

Banks.

Banco Agrícola.
Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba.

Books.

Ginferred, Isidro.
García, José Serapio.

Drugs.

Betancourt, Fernando.
Blanco, Alberto W.
Casas, Alfredo.
Herrera, Enrique.
Mendez, Salustiano.
Ramirez, Francisco.
Socarrás, Aurelio.

Electric-light company.

Ruiz Toledo Muñoz, Ramón, super-
intendent.

Furniture.

Torres Alvarez, José.

Groceries and provisions.

Cásares, Blas.
Gonzalez Celis, Juan.
Margenats & Burzoa.
Rodriguez & Co., Isaac.

Importer.

Roura, Ramón.

PUERTO PRÍNCIPE—Continued.

Manufacturers.

Fernandez, Santos (tobacco).
Forcadas, Salvador (bricks).
Lopez, Segundo (liquors).
Mas & Margenats (chocolate).
Mestre & Pijuan (liquors).
Rodriguez & Co., A. (tobacco).

Photographer.

Delmonte, Rafael.
Fernández & Naranjo.

Sewing machines.

Cabada & Co.
Gonzalez Solares, Rudesindo.
Maribona & Hno.
Pagés, Benito.

Silk goods.

Rodriguez & Hno.

Tobacco, leaf.

Oyer & Robert, José.
Vidal & Robert, José.

RANCHO VELOZ.

Boots and shoes.

Azcarrate, Cecilio.
Martinez & Co., Manuel.

Drugs.

Figuerola Martí, Enrique.

REGLA.

Coal.

Barrios & Coello.
Mendez, Benito.

Drugs.

Avila, José G.
Denias, Bernardino.
Echavarría, Antonio.
Gonzalez, Polonia.

Foundry.

Bartalot, Tomás.

Hardware.

Cajigas & Co.

Lumber.

Mocunill, Batet & Co.

REGLA—Continued.*Manufacturers.*

Amesuca & García (soap).
 Diaz, Antonio (rope).
 Ferrol & Co. (soap).
 Giralt, José (rope).
 Lopez, Fernando (chocolate).

Refiners of petroleum.

Herederos de Moré & Co.

Undertakers.

Bonet, Francisco.
 Chassague, Cirilo.

SAGUA LA GRANDE.*Bank.*

Banco Español, Sucursal.

Bankers and commission merchants (importers and exporters).

Amézaga & Co.
 Arronte, Manuel.
 Arronte & Co.
 Corrales Hnos.
 La Condesa, Viuda de Casa-Moré.
 Larrondo & Co.
 Millares, Radelat & Co.
 Mora, Oña & Co.
 Prieto & Co.
 Puente, Arenas & Co.

Books and stationery.

Ramos, Miguel.

Drugs.

Figuerola, Alfredo.
 López, Luis.
 Oña, Eugenio.
 Prieto, Alberto.
 Roa, Camilo.

Foundry.

Bustillo, Antonio.

Furniture.

Blanco & Rivas.
 Gispert, Martin.
 Pita, Juan.

Groceries and provisions.

Aróstegui & Alzúa.
 Ciriz, Fernandez & Co. (importers).
 Corrales & Hno.

SAGUA LA GRANDE—Continued.*Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

De Leon, King & Co. (importers).
 Gallegos, Lucio & Co.
 Gonzalez & Hno.
 Menendez & Concha (importers).
 Noriega & Co.
 Perez & Co., Manuel.
 Puente, Arenas & Co. (importers).
 Radelat & Arenas (importers).

Hardware.

Carbonell & Hijos.
 Jorin & Nadal.
 Lorenzo & Co., J.
 Maribona, Laya & Co. (importers).
 Ramirez, Inés.

Hatters.

García & Fernández.
 Lapuente, Domingo.

Importer of hides, honey, bones, and woods.

Pelletier, Antonio.

Lumber.

Escandon & Co.
 Llacuno, Diego.

Photographer.

Alvarez, Eduardo.

Silk goods and notions.

Andreu, Victor.
 Cabeza & Primo.
 Gutierrez, Felipe.

Undertakers.

Chavez & Parajuelos.
 Ponce de Leon, Luis.

SAN ANTONIO.*Drugs.*

Esparolini, Blas.
 Fernández Cadena, F.
 Luna, Genaro.

Furniture.

Gómez, Eliseo.

Groceries and provisions.

Perez Capote, José María.

Hardware.

Gómez, Eliseo.
 Tejedor & Alonso.

SAN ANTONIO—Continued.

Hatter.

Rodriguez, Bernardo.

Silk goods and notions.

Argüelles, Agustin.

Carranza, Rudesindo.

Gómez, Eliseo.

Güiterrez, C. Manuel.

Undertaker.

Ebra, Rafael.

SAN JOSÉ DE LAS LAJAS.

Drugs.

Fernandez, Tomás.

Hernandez, Celestino.

SAN JUAN DE LOS REMEDIOS.

Crockery, etc.

Pascua, Rodriguez & Co.

Drugs.

Escobar, Luis A.

Gonzalez, Joaquin.

Pujet, Esteban.

Rio, Joaquin del.

Hides and skins.

Bidegaray & Co.

Small hardware.

Fuentes Pando, Manuel.

García, Manuel R.

Valdés, Juan Bautista.

Undertaker.

Testar, Alejandro.

SANCTI SPIRITUS.

Drugs.

Barceló, Viuda de Francisco.

Galí Diaz, Ferreol.

García Cañizares, José.

Rabell Marin, Francisco J.

Trelles Figueroa, Landelino.

Furniture.

Nawmann Schröder, Federico.

Merchant and banker.

Gruppe, Agusto.

SANCTI SPIRITUS—Continued.

Photographer.

Trelles Figueroa, José.

Printing offices.

Canto Cueto, Carlos.

Toboada & Hno.

Small hardware.

Alvarez Miranda, Eduardo.

Blasón Correa, Luis.

Undertakers.

Torres & Co., Salustiano.

SANTA CLARA.

Bankers.

García & Co., C. A.

Boots and shoes.

Calzadilla, Marcelino.

Leon, Rufino de.

Meulener, Fernando.

Perez, Federico.

Ulacia & Hijos, D.

Cigars and tobacco.

Fernández Vega, S.

Ramos, Eduardo.

Vizcaino, Miguel.

Drugs.

Acosta, José F.

Cristo, Juan N.

Onis, J.

Silva, Rafael J.

Torrens, Miguel A.

Hardware and crockery.

Bengochea, Manuel.

Calvo, Domingo.

García & Co., C. A.

Gonzalez del Valle, José.

Hatters.

Blanco, Francisco.

Calvo, Juan C.

Fernández, Rafael.

Fernández, V.

Martinez & Cruz.

Jewelers and watchmakers.

Benitez, José.

Meulener, Agustin.

Tobió, José María.

Valdés, Antonio.

SANTA CLARA—Continued.*Lumber.*

García & Co., C. A.

Photographer.

Valdés León, Antonio.

Printing offices.

Alemán, José B.

Bengochea, Manuel M.

Casañas & Fernández.

Muñiz, M.

Small hardware.

Anido, Antonio.

Olavarrieta, Serafin.

Ruiz, Aurelio.

Tobacco, leaf.

González Coya, Sabino.

Undertakers.

Dupuy, Beltrán.

Pérez, Mannel.

SANTA CRUZ.*Importers and exporters.*

Voigt & Hencke.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.*Booksellers.*

Aders & Co.

Lopez & Co.

Perez Dubrull, Enrique.

Boots and shoes.

Arias & Co.

Campo & Co.

Coll & Hermano (importers).

Comas, Juan (importer).

Flagner & Co. (importers.)

Crockery and glassware.

Idel, Castillo & Co.

Valiente, Ricardo.

Drugs.

Bottino, Luis Carlos.

Causse, Emiliano.

Guerrero, Antonio M.

Martinez, Alfredo.

Millan, Miguel.

Padró Greñán, Tomás.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA—Continued.*Drugs—Continued.*

Padró, Jaime.

Padró, Tomás.

Planas & Co., Manuel.

Quintana, Ambrosio.

Ramirez Ortiz, Juan.

Trenard, Teobaldo.

Dry goods.

Herrera, Martinez & Co.

Hill & Casas.

Sánchez & Hno.

Serradell & Co.

Exporters and commission merchants.

Brooks & Co. (sugar).

Bueno & Co., J. (sugar, mahogany, and cedar).

Castillo & Co., J. del (woods).

Cuevas, J. (general merchandise).

Ferrer, J. F. (general products and manganese ore).

Hill & Casas (tobacco on commission).

Inglada, Arturo (tobacco on commission.)

Marques Hnos. & Co. (woods, as agents).

Mas & Co. (tobacco on commission and manganese ore).

Masfarrol, Manuel (cocoanuts).

Schumann & Co. (woods).

Flour.

Cuevas, J.

Ferrer, J. F.

Ros & Co., E.

Schumann & Co.

Foundries.

Arragon, A.

Empresa del Ferrocarril.

Furniture.

Casals, Enrique.

Groceries and provisions.

Abascal & Co.

Berenguer, José.

Bruna, Antonio.

Castillo & Co., J. del.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA—Continued.

Groceries and provisions—Continued.

Eguilior, José María.
Ferrer, J. F.
Font, Pedro.
Jaime & Lluhiz.
Llopiz, Enrique.
Lluhi & Co.
Mas & Co.
Miret Crespo & Co.
Ros & Co., Eligio.
Salas & Fornello.
Trillas & Co.

Haberdashers.

Carreño & Sirgo.
Castillo & Suarez.

Hardware.

Brauet & Co.
Camp & Badillo.
Font & Falp.
Inglada & Co., Arturo.
Juglada, A.
Llovet & Boix.
Llovet & Co., J.
Márquez Hno. & Co.
Mustelier, Asunción.
Soler & Francoli.

Hats.

Arias, Manuel.
Balart, Domingo.
Catalá & Costa.

Importers.

Bueno & Co., J.
Brooks & Co.
Hill & Casas.
Inglada & Co., Arturo.
Marquez Hnos. & Co.
Martinez, Herrera & Co.
Mitchel, José.
Trillas & Co.
Valiente, Ricardo.

Lumber.

Cardonne, Pablo.
Hereaux, Oscar & Emilio.

Manufacturers.

Bacardi & Co. (liquors).
Bermúdez Hermida (candles).

SANTIAGO DE CUBA—Continued.

Manufacturers—Continued.

Camps & Co., C. (liquors).
Crossi, Mestre & Co. (liquors).
Hernandez, Reguera (conserves).
Misser, José (candles and conserves).
Reaud, Alfredo (ice).
Rifá Hnos. (macaroni).
Rovira & Guillaume (liquors).
Sarabia & Hno. (conserves).
Torres, José (cigars).
Trenard & Muiry (tiles).
Vidal, V. (soap).

Merchants and bankers.

Bosch & Co.
Brauet & Co.
Brooks & Co.
Bueno & Co.
Inglada & Co.
Mas & Co.
Ros & Co.
Saenz & Co.
Shumann & Co.

Photographers.

Babastro, R.
Baxarias, Manuel.
Desquiron, Antonio.
Ortiz, Pedro.

Printing offices.

Massana & Co.
Morales, Manuel.

Saddlery, importers.

Coll & Hermanos.
Comas, Juan.
Flaguer & Co.
Rio & Hermanos.

Sewing machines and lamps.

Flaguer & Co.
Rio Hermanos.
Valiente, Ricardo.

Silk goods.

Aders & Co.
D'John, David S.
Felise & Roget.
Fuertes & Co.
Gené, M.
Martí, Diaz & Co.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA—Continued.*Tailoring houses.*

Castillo & Suarez.
 Castillo, Manuel.
 Corredor & Hnos.
 Magrans & Co.
 Marino, El.
 Palomo & Rubio.
 Planas & Co.

Tobacco-manufacturers.

Fabré, Bartolomé.
 Massana & Co.
 Mestre & Mestre, Ramón.
 Polanco, Camps & Co.
 Rovira & Guillaume.
 Yofré Huos.

Undertakers.

Bravo Carreoso, Elígio.
 Casamor, Justo.
 Corona, Benigno.
 Ruis, Luis Felipe.

TRINIDAD.*Drugs.*

Baslida, Julio.
 Cailá, J.
 Mascorto, Narciso.

Furniture.

Torres, Domingo.

Groceries and provisions.

Fuente, Martinez & Co.
 Garmendía, Victoriano.
 Perez & Co., Gabriel.
 Rubiés, Jaime.
 Vila & Portilla.

Merchants and bankers.

Meyer, Thode & Co.
 Schmidt & Co., Guillermo.
 Vila & Portilla.

TRINIDAD—Continued.*Printing offices.*

Diario, El.
 Iznaga, Mariano.
 Sociedad Anónima.

TRUJILLO.*Importers.*

Castillo, Prospero.
 Julia, José.

UNIÓN DE REYES.*Drugs.*

Lastres, Nestor.
 Telot, Jorge.

Foundry.

Marcelin & Co.

VICTORIA DE LAS TUNAS.*Groceries and provisions.*

Fajardo & Cardona.
 Fernández, Emilio.

VILLA DE GÜINES.*Drugs.*

Espinosa, Joaquin.
 Fernández Guerrero, Tomás.
 Moreno, Eduardo.

Hardware.

Aldecoa, Juan Antonio.
 Garzon, Esteban.

Photographer.

Flores, Emilio.

Printing office.

Cuesta & Rendueles, Valentin.

Puerto Rico.

AGUADILLA.

Coffee merchants and exporters.

Arana, Antonio C.
Arana, Felipe.
Colon, Sebastian.
Delgado, Antonio.
Feo, Serapio.
Frontera, Guillermo.
Luigi, Pablo.
Marqué, Miguel.
Oliver & Delgado.
. Paoli, Domingo.
Torres, Santiago.
Viella Hnos.

Commission merchants.

Buttmann & Co.
Esteves, J. F.
Martinez, J. R. M.
Schnabel & Co.
Silva & Co.
Valle Koppische & Co.

Druggists and chemists.

Iturrino Hnos.
Navas, Jorge M.
Picornell, Salvador.

Furniture.

Belfors, Juan.
Call, José B.
Morales, Antonio.

General merchandise, wholesale.

Acevedo & Co., V.
Arbona, Juan.
Canals, Coll & Co.
Carbonell, Agustin.

AGUADILLA—Continued.

General merchandise, wholesale—Cont'd.

Castañer, Juan.
García, Garbino.
Gonzalez, Felipe.
Gonzalez, Tomás.
Lacaro, Nicolás.
Marquez & Co.
Marquez, Miguel.
Martinez, Braulio.
Mayol & Suan.
Mendez, Aurelio.
Mendez, Justo.
Novoa, Ramón.
Rios, Pedro.
Suan & Co.
Torres, Juan.
Vidal, Pablo.
Vilella Hnos.

Importers and retail merchants.

Boscio & Co.
Deliz & Co., J. M.
Deliz & Toro.
Diaz, Toró.
Llumet Hermanos.
Martinez, J. R. M.
Mitjans Hermanos.
Peña & Rodriguez.
Rofols, J. L.
Rubio, Ernesto.
Santiesleban & Chavarri, P.

Jewelers.

Aramburo, Pedro.
Gonzaga, Luis.

ARECIBO.*Drugs.*

Hijalmarson, Carlos.
 Perez, Manuel.
 Rivera, José Ramón.
 Silva, Rafael Gabino.

General importers.

Alumada & Co.
 Bahr & Co.
 Balseyro & Co., Benigno.
 Ledesma & Co., G.
 Muro, Ruperto.
 Nones & Co.
 Roses & Co.
 Rupert & Co., M.

Groceries and provisions, wholesale.

Galanes & García.
 Ledesma, Francisco.
 Morales, José.
 Pericas & Co.
 Rupert & Co., M.
 Vilamil, Ramón.

Ship chandlery and naval stores.

Alumada & Co.
 Balseyro & Co., B.
 Muro, Ruperto.
 Nones & Co.

Undertakers.

Lopez, José.
 Pereira, Juan.

FAJARDO.

Bird & Co., J.
 Cintrón, L. M.
 Véve, Vinde de.

GUAYAMA.*Bankers.*

Amoros Hermanos.
 Cano & Co.

Bookbinders.

Castillo & Luzunares.

Booksellers and stationers.

Capo, José.
 Castillo & Luzunares.

GUAYAMA—Continued.*Drugs.*

Bruno, Carlos.
 Bruno, Julio S.
 Bruno, Nicolas.
 Dominguez, C.
 Dominguez, Tomás.
 Massanet, Juan B.

Dry goods, etc.

Balbas, Tomás.
 Capo, Juan Ignacio.
 Cavedanes, Manuel.
 Eseñat, José.
 Fuster, Rafael.

General importers.

Cano & Co., Tomás.
 Cantino, Jenaro.
 Fernández, Vicente.
 Gran, Antonio.
 Lopez, Manuel.
 Morazani Hermanos.
 Sanguinety, José.

Hardware.

Caussade, Juan.
 Girod & Co.
 Rovira, Francisco.

Printing office.

Castillo & Luzunares.

Sugar merchants and shippers.

Cábassa, Luis P.
 Capo, Juan Ignacio.
 Gual Hermanos.
 Lopez, Francisco.
 Lopez, Julian.
 Massó, Felix.
 Moret, Clemente.
 Texidor, J. M.
 Vazquez, Rafael.
 Villodas, Joaquin.
 Virilla, Pedro.
 Vives, Juan.

ISABELA.

Geigel é hijos.
 Rafols, J. L.

LARIS.

General merchants.

Canals Coll & Co.
Juan, Pedro.
Lecaroz & Co.
Marquez & Co.
Mayol & Juan.
Vidal, Pablo.
Vilella Hermanos.

MAYAGUEZ.

Bankers.

Badrena & Co., M.
Bages & Co., F.
Barahona, Blaines & Co.
Boothby & Co.
Cartagena, José.
Cuyar, Pratts & Co.
Palmer, Santiago R.

Booksellers and stationers.

Enrique, Dick.
Mantilla & Co.

Commission merchants.

Badrena & Co., M. (provisions).
Bages & Co., F. (dry goods).
Blanes, Francisco (dry goods).
Cuyar & Pratts (dry goods).
Kraemer & Co. (general merchandise).
Moral, Gonzalez & Co. (general merchandise).
Nieva & Co., P. (iron and steel ware).
Plaja & Bravo (general merchandise).
Schulze & Co. (general merchandise).
Suan & Co., S. (iron and steel ware).
Victori & Co. (provisions).

Drugs.

Gatell & Co.
Manzano, Manuel.
Monagas, Carlos.
Mulet, Guillermo.
Saliva Hnos.

MAYAGUEZ—Continued.

Dry goods, etc.

Ahedo & Peña, Miguel.
Bages & Co., F.
Barbena, Jaime.
Caco, Jacinto.
Cancio & Lopez.
Casteñer, Sebastian.
Gonze, Pablo.
Martinez, Ramón.
Pietri, Pablo.
Ramirez, Pedro.
Revera & Rodriguez.
Sancho, Sard & Co.
Sitjes & Co., J.

Furniture.

Berga, Pablo.
Castro, José.

General merchants, importing and exporting.

Aduana, J.
Badrena & Co., M.
Bages & Co.
Barahona, C.
Blanes & Co.
Blanes, Francisco.
Boothby & Co.
Cuyar, Pratts & Co.
Esmoris Hermanos.
Fernandez & Co.
Gomila, Antonio.
Guio, Francisco Molina.
Haws & Co.
Infanson, Felix.
Kraemer & Co.
Lopez, Gonzalez & Co.
Moral, Gonzalez & Co.
Mulet, Guillermo.
Nieva & Co., P.
Pluja & Bravo.
Roberts, Adolfo.
Sancho, Sard & Co.
Schultz & Co.
Torrabello & Co., J.
Victori, Polegri & Co.

MAYAGUEZ—Continued.*Groceries and provisions, wholesale.*

Bengoa & Co., M.
 Homar, Guillermo.
 Martinez Hnos.
 Quiñones, Miguel.
 Rodriguez, José García.

Hardware.

Blanes & Co.
 Nieva & Co., P.
 Vigo, Mendes.

Ice-manufacturers.

Lopez, Besosa & Co.

Importers.

Badrena & Co., M.
 Fernandez & Co.
 Kraemer & Co.
 Sard, Antonio.

Jewelers.

Grau, Tomás.
 Rivera, Antonio.

Lithographer,

Rodek, H.

Lumber.

Fornabels & Co., P.
 Vidal, Isidro.

Photographers.

Alonso, Rudolfo.
 Lyon, Eduardo.

Undertakers.

Berga & Co., Andres.
 Gutierrez & Co., José.
 Marcias & Co., José.

MOCA.*General merchants.*

Miranda, Juan.
 Pagan, Viuda de.

PEPINO.*General merchants.*

Arocana, Pedro.
 Cabrero, J. M. & S.
 Lauruaga & Co.
 Orfila, Lorenzo.

PONCE.*Banks and bankers.*

Armstrong & Co.
 Caja de Ahorros.
 Gandaria, Brigaro & Co.

Bookbinders.

Campius, A.
 Revera, Luis.

Booksellers and stationers.

Lopez, Manuel.
 Melendez, José.
 Otero, Olimpio.

Brickmakers and dealers in building material.

Arabia, Narciso.
 Bigay, Salvador.
 Gonzalez, U.
 Pigen, Salvador.

Coffee-shippers.

Gandaria, Bregaro & Co.
 Salazar & Co., E. P.
 Sauri, Subira & Co.

Commission merchants.

Armstrong, Carlos.
 Blasini Hermanos.
 Bregaro & Co.
 Cortada, Ramon.
 Kraemer & Co.
 Mayol Hermanos & Co.
 Miller, T. B.
 Morales & Co.

Druggists.

Arrillaga, Juan Bautista.
 Ferrer, José.
 Fiol, Francisco.
 Subirá, Manuel.
 Valle & Cancio.

Electrical apparatus.

Vidaurre & Co., J.

Foundries.

Graham & Co.
 Querejeta Hnos.

General merchants, wholesale.

Armstrong & Co.
 Gandaria, Brigaro & Co.
 Mayorel & Co.

PONCE—Continued.

General merchants, wholesale—Continued.

Mirandes Hnos.
Molinas & Co., A. E.
Pellegrini Hnos.
Salazar & Co.
Sanri, Subira & Co.
Schuck & Co.
Torres & Hijo.
Valdecilla & Co.
Vidal & Co.

Groceries and provisions, wholesale.

Angulo, Fernando.
Canto, José.
Codo & Co.
Leon & García.
Mayal Hnos.
Morales, M.

Ice-manufacturer.

Hoffmann, Otto.

Importers and retailers of provisions.

Cot & Co., P.
Fernandez & Co., F.
Gilet, Juan.
Mayoral, Antonio.
Olivio & Co.
Pons & Co., J.
Puente, Luzaro.
Snau & Co.

Importers of dry goods and hardware.

Calone & Co., Mercado.
Cortada, Manuel.
Emanuelli & Co.
Forest Hermanos.
Lucchetti & Co., A.
Milan & Co.
Mirandez, Luiz.
Molina, Antonio.
Pellegrini Hermanos.
Rivas, Gumersindo.
Subiña & Co., Trujillo.
Tarrats, Reverter & Co.
Toro & Co., R.
Vidal & Co.

Lumber merchants.
Hedella & Co.

PONCE—Continued.

Lumber merchants—Continued.

Perez Guerra & Co.
Porrata, Doria & Co.

Photographer.

Molina, M.

Pianos and musical instruments.

Aspiroz, M.
Carreras, P. G.
Castiner, Pedro.
Forns, José.
Otero, O.

Printers and publishers.

El Comercio.
El Vapor.
Lopez, Manuel.
Velazquez, L. R.

Ship chandlery, etc.

Gandaria, Bregaro & Co.
Salazar & Co.

Undertakers.

Carreras, Pedro G.
Santamaría, Antonio.
Toro, Antonio.

SAN JUAN.

Banks and bankers.

Banco Crédito Mercantil.
Cabrera Hnos.
Chavarri & Co.
Ezquiaga Sobrinos.
Fedderson & Co.
Izquierdo & Co., J. M.
Ludwig, Duplace.
Mullenhorf & Korber.
Sala & Co., Suce. de J.
Silva, José T.
Vijande & Co.

Bookbinders.

Anfosso & Co., J.
Gonzalez & Co.

Booksellers and stationers.

Acosta, José J., successor.
Font, José Gonzalez.
Gonzalez & Co.

SAN JUAN—Continued.*Booksellers and stationers—Continued.*

Lynn, A., suc. de Moris.

Sanjurjo Vidal, B. F.

Boots, shoes, etc.

Bordoy, suc. de.

Pieras, Marcos.

Piza Hermanos.

Rubert Hermanos.

Chocolate manufacturers.

Carbonell, Covas & Co.

Dorado & Co.

Olivas & Co.

Cigar-manufacturers.

Martinez, Emetrio.

Portela & Lomba.

Somahano, Paulino.

Commission merchants.

Baró & Co.

Crosas, Andres.

Duplace, Ludwig.

Ezquiaga, Sobrinos de.

Finlay Brothers.

Izquierdo & Co., J. M.

Latimer & Fernandez.

Lopez, Villamil & Co.

Müllenhoff & Körber.

Ochoa & Hermano, J.

Palacios & Co.

Quevedo & Hess, suc.

Rauschenplat, A.

Rubert Hermanos.

Silva, José T.

Torner Hermanos.

Trigo, Cividanes & Co.

Vicente & Co.

Vijande & Co.

Distilleries.

Duplace, Ludwig.

Guiardo, J. Vidal.

Quevedo & Hess, suc. de.

Drugs.

Blanco, José M.

Daubon, Juan.

Gallardo & Co.

Guillermetz, Fidel.

SAN JUAN—Continued.*Dry goods.*

Ahumada & Co.

Arana, Trueba & Co.

Chavarri & Co.

Duplace, Ludwig.

Font, Vidal & Co.

Hernaiz & Co.

Hernaiz & Co., J., suc.

Mendizábal & Co.

Miralles, Pablo.

Orcasitas & Co., suc.

Peña & Co., J.

Villar, Fabian & Co.

Zalduondo & Valle.

Fancy goods, toys, etc.

"Ambos Mundos."

Gardon, Ramon.

Jaúregui, Antonino.

Lentini & Co.

Marceau, Celina.

Vicente, Manuel.

Foundries.

Portilla, Sobrinos de.

San Felix, Apolinaria.

Furniture.

Margarida & Co.

Masjuan & Co.

Monclova & Co., A.

Noa & Valle.

Groceries and provisions.

Alonso, S.

Barcelo & Perujo.

Bolívar & Co., G.

Bozzo & Hijos, L.

Caldas & Co.

Cerecedo Hermanos & Co.

Duplace, Ludwig.

Egozcue & Clos.

Gaviño, Vicente & Co.

Gonzalez & Alonso.

Gonzalez & Perez.

Lopez, Villamil & Co.

Luña, & Co., Sobrinos de.

Ochoa & Hermanos, J.

Palacios & Co.

Serra & Co.

SAN JUAN—Continued.

Groceries and provisions—Continued.

Torner Hermanos.
Trigo, Civildanes & Co.
Vicente & Co.

Hardware, crockery, etc.

Armas & Jiménez.
Baró & Co.
Matienzo, J.
Mayol & Co., A.
Noell & Co., P.
Quijano, J. Gonzalez.
Rodriguez, Cleavert & Co.
Simonet, B.
Vergara, Antonio.

Hatters.

Gonzalez, Augustin.
Quiñones, José F.
Suarez, Angel.

Ice-manufacturer.

Besosa & Co.
Goyco & Co.

Importers and exporters.

Alumada & Co.
Alberti, Nicolas.
"Ambos Mundos."
Arana, Trueba & Co.
Armas & Jiménez.
Barceló & Perujo.
Baró & Co.
Blanco, José Maria.
Bolivar & Co., G.
Bordoy, suc. de.
Boschetti, Clemente.
Bozzo & Hijos, L.
Caldas & Co.
Cerecedo Hnos.
Chavarri & Co.
Crosas, Andres.
Daubon, Juan.
Duplace, Ludwig.
Egozcue & Clos.
Ezquiaga, Sobrinos de.
Font, Vidal & Co.
Fuentes, José R.
Gallardo & Co.
Gardon, Ramon.

Bull. 38—4

SAN JUAN—Continued.

Importers and exporters—Continued.

Gaviño, Vicente & Co.
Gonzalez & Alonso.
Guillermetz, Fidel.
Hernaiz & Co., J., suc.
Izquierdo & Co., J. M.
Jauregui, Antonino.
Latimer & Fernández.
Lentini & Co.
Lopez, Villamil & Co.
Luina & Co., Sobrinos de.
Lynn, A., suc. de Moris.
Marceau, Celina.
Martienzo, Julian.
Mayol & Co., A.
Mendizábal & Co.
Miralles, Pablo.
Müllenoff & Körber.
Musa, A.
Noell & Co., P.
Ochoa & Hno., J.
Orcasitas & Co., suc.
Palacios & Co.
Peña & Co.
Pieras, Marcos.
Piza Hermanos.
Quevedo & Hess, suc.
Quijano, J. Gonzales.
Rauschenplat, A.
Rodriguez, Cleavert & Co.
Rubert Hnos.
Serra & Co.
Silva, José T.
Simonet, B.
Torner Hnos.
Trigo, Civildanes & Co.
Vergara, Antonio.
Vicente, Manuel.
Vicente & Co.
Vijande & Co.
Villar, Fabian & Co.
Zalduondo & Valle.

Jewelers.

Alberti, Nicolas.
Boschetti, Clemente.
Lentini & Co.

SAN JUAN—Continued.*Jewelers—Continued.*

Musa, A.
Tinand, Grato.

Lumber.

Crosas, Andres.
Daubon & Co.
Latimer & Fernandez.
Margary & Co., R.

Match manufactory.

Bolivar & Co., G.

Military equipments.

Claudio, José.
Matens, Juan.

Paper and stationery, wholesale.

Acosta, José J.
Anfosso & Co., F.
Gonzalez & Co.
Gonzalez, José Font.
Lynn, A., suc. de Moris.

Photographers.

Alonzo, Feliciano.
Alonzo, José J.
Cepero, Eduardo L.

Pianos, etc.

Agullo, José.
Delgado, Pedro.

Printing offices.

Anfosso & Co., J.

SAN JUAN—Continued.*Printing offices—Continued.*

Gonzalez & Co.
Lynn, A., suc. de Moris.

Sewing machines.

Melon & Co., S.

Ship chandlers.

Crosas, Andres.
Latimer & Fernandez.

Tailors.

Lopez, Julio.
Montes, Rosendo.
Rodriguez, José.
Roig, Rafael.

Tobacconists.

Apellániz, Juan.
Apellániz Hijos Sánchez.
Fuentes, José R.
Gandier, José A.
Lomba, Luciano.
Lopex, Pablo I.
Martinez, Hemeterio.
Merino & Co., Manuel.
Pardo, Felix
Portela & Co.

Undertakers.

Aquino, Tomás.
Llanger, Carambot L.
Mesa, Moreno & Co.

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COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

OF THE



EUROPEAN COLONIES.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

Washington, U. S. A.

in No. 39.

March, 1892.

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2. Hand Book of the American Republics, No. 2.
3. Patent and Trade-Mark Laws of America.
4. Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics.
5. Import Duties of Mexico.
6. Foreign Commerce of the American Republics.
7. Hand Book of Brazil.
8. Import Duties of Brazil.
9. Hand Book of Mexico.
10. Import Duties of Cuba and Puerto Rico.
11. Import Duties of Costa Rica.
12. Import Duties of Santo Domingo.
13. Commercial Directory of Brazil.
14. Commercial Directory of Venezuela.
15. Commercial Directory of Colombia.
16. Commercial Directory of Peru.
17. Commercial Directory of Chile.
18. Commercial Directory of Mexico.
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29. Commercial Directory of Haiti and Santo Domingo.
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OF

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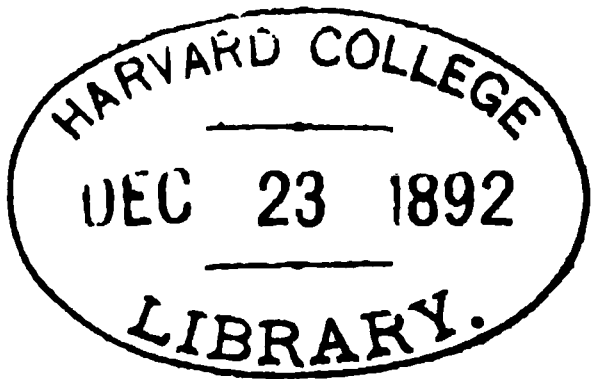
IN

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND
THE WEST INDIES

©
BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

Washington, U. S. A.

Bulletin No. 39. March, 1892.



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BRITISH COLONIES.

Antigua.

Agricultural implements.

Bennett & Co., Geo. M.
Comache & Co., A. J.
Davis, Geo.
Gomes, Manuel.
McDonald & Co.
McDonald, James.
Ranier & Co., D. W.

Ale and beer dealers.

Bennett & Co., Geo. W.
Comache & Co., A. J.
Forrest, Wm.
Gomes, Manuel.
McDonald & Co.
McDonald, James.
Moore, Wm. H.
Murdoch & Co.

Bank.

Colonial Bank.

Booksellers and stationers.

Bridger, John.
Malone, W. W.

Boot and shoe dealers.

Bridger, John.
Forrest Bros.
Galbraith, S.
Gardner Bros.
McAdam, A.
Madswick & Co.
Martine, Delos.
Moore, W. H.
Murdoch & Co.
Pigott, Robert.
Pigott, Thomas.
Thibon, Louisa.
Warnford & Co.

Carriage and wagon manufacturers and dealers.

Bennett & Co., Geo. W. (dealers).
McDonald & Co. (dealers).
St. Luce, C. P. (manufacturer).
White, Henry (manufacturer).

Coal merchants.

Bennett & Co., Geo. W.
Comache & Co., A. J.
Gomes, Manuel.

Druggists.

Bridger, John.
Taylor, Samuel.

Dry-goods dealers.

Forrest, Wm.
Galbraith, S.
McAdam, A.
Madswick & Co.
Martin, D. I.
Martine, Delos.
Moore, Wm. H.
Murdoch & Co.
Pigott, Robert.
Pigott, Thomas.
Thibon, Louisa.
Warnford & Co.

Furniture dealers.

McAdam, A.
Moore, Wm. H.
Murdoch & Co.

General merchants, wholesale and import.

Archer & Co.
Bennett & Co., Geo. W.
Comache & Co., A. J.
Gomes, Manuel.
Gonsalves, Jeremiah.

ANTIGUA—Continued.

General merchants, wholesale and import—Continued.

Jardine Bros., DeLusa.
McDonald, James.
McDonald & Co.
Mendes, A. R.

Groceries and provisions.

Bennett & Co., G. W.
Bridger, John.
Comache & Co.
Faussett, Thos.
Forrest, Wm.
Gomes & Co., M.
McAdam, A.
McDonald & Co.
Malone, W.
Martin, D. J.
Martine, Delos.
Moore, Wm. H.
Murdoch & Co.
Rannie & Co.
Scotland, Lucas & Co.
Thibon, Louisa.
Thibon, Mrs. T.

Hardware and tool dealers.

Bennett & Co., Geo. W.
Comache & Co., A. J.
Davis, Geo.
Forrest, Wm.
Gomes, Manuel.
McAdam, A.
Martine, Delos.
Murdoch & Co.
Ramier & Co., D. N.
Scotland, Lucas & Co.

Importers.

Archer & Co.
Baynes, Thos.
Beard, C. H.
Bennett & Co., G. W.
Burns, Jas.
Comache & Co., A. J.
Court, A. H. A.
Foote, J. F.
Foote, T. D.
Freeland, John.
Galbraith, Samuel.

ANTIGUA—Continued.

Importers—Continued.

Gomes, M.
Goodwin, Wm.
Goodwin, Rob't.
Gonsalves, Jeremiah.
Guffroy, V.
Holberon, George.
Jackson, Chester E.
Lane, E. H.
Lucas & Co., Scotland.
McAdam, A.
McDonald & Co., M.
Maginley, John.
Maginley, James.
Mendes, A. R.
Nugent, Oliver.
Nugent, Oliver, jr.
Rannie & Co., D. N.
Sedgwick, Samuel.
Shand, C. A.

Iron merchants.

Bennett & Co., Geo. W.
Comache & Co., A. J.
Gomes, Manuel.

Jewelry and watches.

Bridger, John.
Forrest, Wm.
Galbraith, S.

Lumber merchants.

Bennett & Co., Geo. W.
Comache & Co., A. J.
Davis, Geo.
Gomes, Manuel.
McDonald & Co.
Ramier & Co., D. N.
Scotland, Lucas & Co.

Machinery dealers.

Bennett & Co., Geo. W.
Comache & Co., A. J.

Musical instruments.

Bridger, John.
Forrest, Wm.
Galbraith, S.
Warnford & Co.

Photographer.

Faussett, Thos.

ANTIGUA—Continued.

Saddlery and harness.

Bennett & C., Geo. W.
Forrest, Wm.
Gomes, Manuel.
McAdam, G.
Murdock & Co.
Ramier & Co., D. N.

Sewing-machine dealers.

Forrest, Wm.
Galbraith, S.
Martin, Delos.

Sugar-estate stores, dealers in.

Bennett & Co., Geo. W.
Comache & Co.
Davis, Geo.
Gomes, Manuel.

ANTIGUA—Continued.

Sugar-estate stores, dealers in—Continued.

Ramier & Co., D. N.
Scotland, Lucas & Co.

Trunks and travelers' outfits.

Forrest, Wm.
McAdam, A.
Martine, Delos.
Moore, W. H.
Murdoch & Co.

Undertaker.

James, John.

Wall-paper dealers.

Bridger, John.
Forrest, Wm.
McAdam, A.
Moore, Wm.
Murdoch & Co.

Bahamas.

NASSAU.

Bank.

Bank of Nassau.

Booksellers and stationers.

Methodist Book Depot.

Morseley, Percy J.

Stationery and book store.

Boots and shoes.

Globe boot store.

Holmes, A. T.

Russell, Thos.

China and glassware.

Brice, D. A.

Farrington & Co.

Hilton, W.

Lofthouse, T.

Coal merchants.

Darling & Co., T.

Rahming, H. T.

Commission merchants.

Adderley, Geo. B.

Albury & Co., R. W. D.

Armbrister & Co., W. E.

Brice, D. A.

Bullard, F.

Culmer & Russell.

Curry, W. H.

Darling & Co., T.

Farrington, R. W.

Fitzgerald, F. A.

George & Co., J. S.

Johnson & Bro.

Johnson, J. S.

Menendez Bros.

Pyfrom, W. R.

NASSAU—Continued.

Commission merchants—Continued.

Rahming, Henry T.

Sands, C. T.

Sands & Bros., J. P.

Saunders, Pembroke.

Saunders & Son, S. P.

Sawyer & Co., R. H.

Weech & Son, W. J.

Young & Higgs.

Contractors and builders.

Aranha.

Bascom, N. J.

Cox, John A.

Dorsett, Thomas.

Dupuch, Jos. E.

Johnson, Enoch.

Styles, Thomas.

Drugs.

Albury, Joseph B.

Bahamas Dispensary.

Holmes, F. A.

Lightbourn, R. M.

Nassau Dispensary.

New Providence Dispensary.

Dry and fancy goods, importers.

Armbrister & Co., W. E.

Brice, D. A.

Brice, Lorenzo.

Bullard, Francis.

Burnside, Geo.

Culmer & Russell.

Curry & Sons, W. H.

Depot General Merchandise.

Hall, E. S.

NASSAU—Continued.

Dry and fancy goods, importers—Cont'd.

Harris, Benj.
 Henry, A. M.
 Higgs & Bro.
 Higgs & Co., Geo. R.
 Holmes & Son.
 Holmes, A. T.
 Jones, Emeline A.
 Kemp, Edward C.
 Kemp, M. E.
 Knowles, J. R.
 Knowles, M. C.
 Knowles, Theo.
 Lightbourn, J. H.
 Lofthouse, T. H. T.
 Lofthouse, Mrs. E. J.
 McDonald, D. J.
 McDonald, D.
 Maura, W. J.
 Menendez Bros.
 Menendez & Son.
 Menendez, W. J.
 Metropole, The.
 Moore, A. F.
 Moore, T. P.
 Musgrove, R. N.
 Perpall, C. R.
 Pyfrom, W. R.
 Russell, Thomas.
 Sands, C. T.
 Sands, R. H.
 Sands, W. P.
 Saunders, H. R.
 Saunders, P.
 Sturup & Bro.
 The Globe.
 Thompson & Co., J. A.
 Turtle, J. F. W.
 Turtle & Sands.
 Volunteer & Thistle.
 Weech & Son, W. J.
 Whitehead, P. M.
 Young & Higgs.

Exporters.

Adderley, G. B. (woods, bark, cotton, sponge, and fruit).

NASSAU—Continued.

Exporters—Continued.

Culmer & Russel (woods, bark, cotton, sponge, and fruit).
 Johnson, J. H. (woods, bark, cotton, sponge, and fruit).
 Johnson & Bro. (woods, bark, cotton, sponge, and fruit).
 Nassau Sponge Exchange Co., Ltd. (sponge).
 Sands, C. T. (woods, bark, cotton, sponge, and fruit).
 Saunders & Son, S. P. (woods, bark, cotton, sponge, and fruit).
 Sawyer & Co., R. H. (woods, bark, cotton, sponge, and fruit).
 Young & Higgs (woods, bark, cotton, sponge, and fruit).

Groceries and provisions.

Adderley, Geo. B.
 Alfred, John.
 Albury, H. C.
 Bosfield & Bros., G. A.
 Brown, J. H.
 Culmer & Russell.
 Curry & Sons, W. H.
 General Merchandise Depot.
 Henry, Cope S.
 Henry, W. J.
 Johnson, Jos. S.
 Industrial & Coöperative Society.
 Knowles, M. C.
 Pyfrom, W. R.
 Pritchard & Bro.
 Rae, S. H. C.
 Rahming, Henry T.
 Roker, Joseph.
 Sands & Bros., J. P.
 Sturup & Bro.
 Young & Higgs.

Hardware.

Bahamas Ironmongery Co.
 General Hardware Co., C. S. Rae, manager.
 George & Co., J. S.
 Weech & Son, W. J.

NASSAU—Continued.*Ice merchants.*

Nassau ice house, J. H. Brown, proprietor.
 Pritchard Bros.
 Sands & Bros., Jas. P.

Jewelers.

Brown & Musgrove.
 Demerett, John.
 Minus, A. C. J.
 Minus, A. T. S.
 Thompson, H. J.

Liquors.

Alfred, John.
 Brown, J. H.
 George & Co., J. S.
 Henry, Cope S.
 Henry, W. J.
 Roker, Joseph.
 Sands & Bros., J. P.

Lumber.

Dupuch, J. E.
 Hall, Edwin S.
 Sands & Bros., J. P.
 Sawyer & Co., R. H.
 Rohming, H. T.

Photographer.

Sweeting, Richard.

Planters.

Brown, John.
 Burnside, Alfred.
 Fitzgerald, Chas. T.
 French, N. J.
 Johnson, Joseph S.
 Lightbourn, Henry C.
 Nicolls, J. W. B.
 Roker, Joseph.
 Sands, Charles T.

Preservers and packers.

Culmer, J. W.
 Johnson, J. S.
 Sands, C. T.

NASSAU—Continued.*Printers and publishers.*

Kemp, C. H.
 Meseley, P. J.
 Smith, S. Theus.

Shell dealers and manufacturers.

Camplejohn, G. C., jr.
 Edgar, E.
 Evans, R. H.
 Florance, G.
 Saunders & Son, S. P.
 Thompson, H. J.
 Thompson, Thomas H.

Shipbuilders.

Aranha, Francis J.
 Bethel, Albert J.
 Brown, J. R.
 Cooper, S. A.
 Evans, G.
 Fernandes, Philip.
 Higgs, G. W., proprietor of Marine Railway.
 Ramsay, John.
 Rodgers, J. A.

Sponge dealers.

Adderley, G. B.
 Brown, J. B.
 Dupuch, Joseph E.
 Hall, E. S.
 Higgs, Geo. W.
 Johnson & Bro.
 Lightbourn, H. W.
 Saunders & Son, S. P.
 Sawyer & Co., Robert H.
 Treco, P. A.
 Young & Higgs.

Undertakers.

Bascom, N. J.
 Bridgewater, J. A.
 Elliott, N. S.
 Hall, W. L.
 Johnson, W. E.
 Lightbourn, Wm.
 Pearce, R. A.

Barbados.

BRIDGETOWN.

Agricultural implements.

Carter & Co.
Harrison & Co., C. F.
Hutchinson & Co., G. W.

Arms and ammunition.

Carter & Co.
Harrison & Co., C. F.
Hutchinson & Co., G. W.
Waterman & Co., C. A.

Banks.

Barbados Savings Bank.
Colonial Bank.

Booksellers and stationers.

Barrow, A.
Bowen & Sons.
Bowen, I. Sinderby.
Fraser, Jas.
Shepherd, W. A.
Slim, B. T.

Boots and shoes.

Bowen, E. A.
Cumberbatch, J. S.
Da Costa & Co.
Lawlor & Co., T.
Ramsey, Elder & Co.
Taylor, C. F.
Whitfield & Co., Geo.

Carriage importers and dealers.

Bayne, A. T.
Cotton & Co., D. P.
Davis, E. W.
Harrison & Co., C. F.
Trowbridge & Co.

Coal dealers.

Cavan & Co., M.
Daniel & Co., Limited.
Thorne, H. E.

BRIDGETOWN—Continued.

Commission merchants.

Carter & Co.
Cavan & Co., M.
Challenor & Co.
Clairmonte & Co.
Cotton & Co., D. P.
Da Costa & Co.
Daniel & Co., F.
Fleurot & Co., J.
Garraway, T. S.
Giles, N.
Gill & Co., John.
Hanschell & Co.
Harrison & Co.
Harrison & Co., C. F.
Hutchinson & Co., G. W.
Laurie & Co.
Leach & Co., B.
Leacock & Co., W. P.
Lynch & Co., J. A.
Musson, Son & Co., S. P.
Sealy & Co., Joseph S.
Trowbridge & Co.

Drugs.

Browne, J. A.
Chandler & Co., J. W.
Croney, C. F.
Gill & Co., John.
Grogan & Co., W. R.
Knight & Co.
Leach & Co., Benony.
Mann, L. H. W.
Moore, G. P.
Rogers & Co., John.

Dry goods.

Brown, S.
Chaderton, E. M.
Da Costa & Co.

BRIDGETOWN—Continued.*Dry goods—Continued.*

Edwards, R. H.
 Goodridge, C. M.
 Goodridge, D. G.
 Harrison & Co., C. F.
 Inniss, E. C.
 Lawless, L. W.
 Lawlor & Co., Thomas.
 Mosely, Mrs.
 Poulson, Mrs.
 Quirk & Co.
 Ramsey, Elder & Co.
 Rogers, E. N.
 Sampson, L. W.
 Sealy & Co., J. S.
 Sinclair, J. E.
 Warton, J.
 Whitfield & Co., Geo.

Exporters.

Cavan & Co., M.
 Challen & Co., R.
 Da Costa & Co.
 Daniel & Co., F.
 Laurie & Co.
 Leacock & Co., W. P.
 Lynch, Jas. A.
 Musson, Son & Co., S. P.

Furniture dealers.

Carter & Co.
 Carter, A. Percy.
 Cotton & Co., D. P.
 Da Costa & Co.
 Eckstein, B. M.
 Harrison & Co., C. F.
 Haynes, J. O.
 Hutchinson.
 Roberts, Thomas.
 Seifert & Co., J. R. H.

Groceries and provisions.

Alleyne & Arthur.
 Alleyne & Son, B.
 Allder Bros.
 Barrow & Co., J. B.
 Carter & Co. (coöperative store).
 Clinckett & Co.
 Cotton & Co., D. P.
 Da Costa & Co.

BRIDGETOWN—Continued.*Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

Hoad & Co., John.
 Ince & Co., C. W.
 Inniss, B.
 Inniss, James H.
 Inniss & Co.
 Johnson & Co.
 King & Co., T. E.
 Mayers, John.
 Skeete, Edward.
 Waterman & Co., C. A.
 Whitfield & Co., George.

Hardware.

Carter & Co.
 Cotton & Co., D. P.
 Croney, James W. (plumbers' supplies).
 Gill Bros. (iron and brass founders)
 Harrison & Co.
 Herbert, Thomas.
 Hutchinson & Co., G. W.
 King, P. R.
 Roberts, Thomas.
 Simpson & Co., D. M. (importers of machinery).

Importers.

Bayne, Alexander T. (paints, oils, etc.).
 Chandler & Co., J. W. (teas).
 Clarke, W. C. (lumber, coal, and general stores).
 Collymore & Wright (lumber, coal, and general stores).
 Cotton & Co., D. P. (hardware and general stores).
 Daniel & Co., F. (lumber, coal, and general stores).
 Gill & Co., John (tea).
 Hood & Co., John (liquor).
 Hutchinson & Co., Geo. W. (general goods).
 Inniss, J. H. (lumber, coal, and general stores).
 Leach & Co., Benony (tea).
 Manning, T. (lumber, coal, and general stores).

BRIDGETOWN—Continued.

Importers—Continued.

Plinner, Thomas (jewelry and fancy articles).
 Sealy & Co., Joseph S. (general stores).
 Simpson & Co., D. M. (machinery).
 Smith & Co., J. (lumber, coal, and general stores).
 Thorne, H. E. (lumber, coal, and general stores).

Jewelers.

Bayley & Co., Alex.
 Gibbons, G. R.
 Plimmer, Thomas.
 Seifert & Co., J. R. H.

Liquors.

Barrow & Co., Joseph B.
 Carter & Co.
 Cavan & Co., Michael
 Cotton & Co., D. P.
 Da Costa & Co.
 Giles, N.
 Hood & Co., John.
 Hutchinson & Co., Geo W.
 Inniss, Benjamin.
 Whitfield & Co., Geo.

Merchants, general.

Barrow, Alfred (books and stationery, spectacles).
 Bowen, I. Sinderby (toilet articles, stationery).
 Burton, John (funeral furnishings).
 Carter & Co. (house-furnishing goods, plantation stores).

BRIDGETOWN—Continued.

Merchants, general—Continued.

Chandler & Co. (fancy goods, drugs).
 Cotton & Co., D. P. (general goods).
 Da Costa & Co. (universal supplies).
 Harrison & Co., C. F. (furniture).
 Hutchinson & Co., Geo. F. (universal supplies).
 Johnson & Co., W. L. (fertilizers, carriages).
 Seifert & Co., J. R. H. (sewing machines, trunks, toilet articles).
 Waterman & Co., C. A. (explosives).
 Whitfield & Co., George (household goods).

Ship chandlers.

Cotton & Co., D. P.
 Da Costa & Co.
 Harrison & Co., C. F.
 Herbert, John.
 Hunte, J. T.
 Hoad & Co., John.
 Inniss, James H.
 Johnson & Co., W. D.
 Whitfield & Co., Geo.

Tailors and outfitters.

Branker, John D.
 Clairmonte, F. N. A.
 Clarke, Joshua.
 Davis, John.
 Dyal, J. E.
 Dyal, W. E.
 Wright & Co., T. A.

Bermuda.

CRAWL

Importer.

Hollis, Dudley.

DEVONSHIRE.

Importer.

Wilson, J. F.

HAMILTON.

Importers.

Barritt, John.
Berg, John E.
Chiappa, J. P.
Duerden, R. H.
Friswell, J. J.
Harnett, J. W.
Heyl, J. B.
Ingham, S. S.
James, S. S.
James, W. T.
Meyer, E. A.
Masters, J. E.
Miles, T.
O'Neil, C. G.
Outerbridge, F. K.
Paschal, A.
Recht, H. G.
Robinson, R. L.
Robinson, S. D.
Wingwood, A.
Wolff, E. W.

Merchants.

Burrows & Co., J. F.
Conyers, J. A.

HAMILTON—Continued.

Merchants—Continued.

Jackson, J. H.
James, W. T.
Lockwood & Ingham.
Martin, S. A.
Outerbridge, H. C.
Pitt, T. H.
Trott & Cox.
Trunington Bros.
Wadson.
Walker & Co.

SHELLY BAY.

Importers.

Davis, T. H.
Pearman, T. J.

ST. GEORGES.

Importers.

Inglis, Albert.
McCallan & Co.

SOMERSET BRIDGE.

Importers.

Brown, James.
Robinson, L. J.
Somerset Coöperative Association.

THE FLATTS.

Importers.

Darrell, Clarence.
Trott, Reid.

British Guiana.

AMSTERDAM.

Bookbinder.

Macdonald, W.

Chemists and druggists.

Apothecaries' Hall.

Clements, R. P.

Downer & Co.

Hughes & Co.

Isaacson & Co.

Commission merchants.

Davson & Co., S.

Ingall, Wm.

McKinnon, David W. A.

Dry goods.

Ashurst, C. P.

Davson & Co., S.

General merchandise.

Davson, & Co., S.

Ingall, Wm.

Lade & Co., James.

Patoir & Co., J. E.

Perot & Co., James E.

Wreford & Co., S.

Gold and silver smiths.

Elliot, E. B.

McInnis, I.

Mendonça, M. N.

Tucker, T.

Yearwood, W. R.

Young, J.

Hardware.

Davson & Co., S.

Gomes, Diogo.

Wreford & Co., S.

AMSTERDAM—Continued.

Importers.

Ashurst, C. P. (dry goods).

Collier & Son (general merchandise).

Davson & Co., S. (general merchandise).

Hughes & Co. (groceries, wines, and liquors, drugs, cigars, etc.).

Isaacson & Co. (surgical instruments, drugs, etc.).

Lade & Co., James (general merchandise).

Perot & Co., James E. (breadstuffs, provisions, wines, etc.).

Wreford & Co., S. (dry goods, liquors, groceries, etc.).

Liquor merchants.

De Freitas, Julio.

De Mendonça, jr., & Co., M.

Gaskin, C. P.

Hughes & Co.

Perot & Co., James E.

Soares, Antonio.

Wreford & Co., S.

Printer and publisher.

Macdonald, Wm.

Provisions.

Camacho, Antonio Fernandes.

Collier & Son.

Davson & Co., S.

De Mendonça, jr., & Co., Manoel.

Gomes, Diogo.

Ho-a-Hing.

Hughes & Co.

Ingall, Wm.

AMSTERDAM—Continued.

Provisions—Continued.

Lade & Co., James.
Patoir & Co., J. E.
Perot & Co., James E.
Wreford & Co., S.

Saddlers.

Ferrel, John.
Fraser, H.
Jones, James E.
Wreford & Co., S.
Yard, T.

Tailors.

Ashurst, C. P.
Brown, E.
Crouch, J.
Davson & Co., S.
Elliott, T.
Hartley, T.
King, E. T. N.
Lade & Co.
Leisseur, L. J.
McGee, E. T.
Miller, Charles.
Patoir & Co.
Sealy, J.
Weithers, G.
Wreford & Co., S.

Timber.

Berbice Steam Sawmill.

Watchmakers and jewelers.

Clements, R. P.
Elliott, E. B.
King, J. A.
McInniss, W.
Sargent, T. M.
Yearwood, W. R.

GEORGETOWN.

Account-book manufacturers.

Baldwin & Co.
Jardine, C. K.
Thomson, J.

Banks.

British Guiana Bank.
Colonial Bank, London.

GEORGETOWN—Continued.

Boiler-makers.

Barnwell, Nathan A.
Buchanan & Co., Robert.
Daw, Richard.
Sproston Dock & Foundry Co.
Warren, James.

Bookbinders, booksellers, and stationers.

Baldwin & Co.
Jardine, C. K.
Thomson, J.

Boot and shoe makers.

Applewhite, H.
Bash, W. A.
Bunyan, John.
Campell, J. N.
Couse, P. E.
Daw, W.
Denny, Jno. E.
Dottin, W. C.
Ferreira, Pedro.
Gomes, John.
Hall, J.
Holder, Wm.
Inniss, Thomas.
Jones, F.
Jones, J.
Maxwell, E.
Norton, A.
Oliver, J. J.
Paragraph, J.
Richardson, G. D.
Richardson, W. R.
Rodgers, Wm.
Rufino, John.
Sargent, B. T.
Voltaire & Co., R. D.
Waterman & Co., R. J.
Wood, D. J.
Young & Bros., S. A.

Building contractors.

Bollass, G. W.
Bradshaw, J. R.
Bugle & Co., A. P.
Edey, George.
Evelyn, R.
Franker, B.

GEORGETOWN—Continued.

Building contractors—Continued.

Hannays, G.
 Hope, J. G.
 Job, Solomon A.
 La Pénitence Woodworking Com-
 pany.
 McDavid, W. A.
 Mussenden, H. C.
 Norville, Y. N. G. A.
 Pooler, Alexander.
 Quail, Emanuel.
 Shareles, J. B.

Cabinet-makers and upholsterers.

Blackney, John.
 Blenman, J.
 Collet, G.
 Coward, M. T.
 Cowes, Thomas.
 Cummings & Co., S. A.
 Delph, J. F.
 Delph, J. T.
 George, Simeon Benjamin.
 Goddard, H.
 Goddard, Joseph.
 Greaves, J.
 Hodge, Benj.
 Hyndman, J.
 Jordan, jr., J. T.
 King, J. T.
 Lam-a-Sue.
 Mehler & Co.
 Park & Cunningham.
 Powers, J. F.
 Rodgers, Henry.
 Small, Alfred.
 Straghan, R. T.
 Wong-Yeo-Wing & Co.

Chemists, agricultural and analytical.

Douglas, William.
 Franck, Joseph.
 Fuller, W. J.
 Harrison, John B.
 Millar, William M.
 Pfeiffer, Herr.
 Pontifex, S. R.
 Scard, F. I.
 Von Ziegesar, Heinrick.

GEORGETOWN—Continued.

Chemists, etc.—Continued.

Wegè, Herr.
 Wilson, John.

Chemists and druggists.

Alty & Co., J. D.
 Amson, H.
 Austin, J. E.
 Alleyne, J. R. A.
 Belmey, L. J.
 Brodie & Rainer.
 Bunbury, Nathan.
 Cendrecourt & Co., H. M.
 Cendrecourt, C.
 Coronel & Co.
 Croker, Isaac.
 Daly, E. A. B.
 Davis, H.
 De Souza, J. L.
 Edghill, P. E.
 Fonseca, E. G.
 Green, G. H.
 Haynes, Leopold.
 Isaacson & Co., H.
 Johnson, J. H.
 Jordan, Josephus & Co.
 Kerr, W. B.
 Klien & Co., Joseph.
 Leal, R. S.
 Lobo, Isaac.
 Lord, A. M.
 Main Street Dispensing Co., prop.,
 E. T. White.
 Mall, M.
 Max & Co., E. L.
 Pitta, M. G.
 Roberts, Alex.
 Scott & Co.
 Steman, B.
 Stewart, Ezekiel.
 Tross, D.
 Van Nooten & Co.
 Virtue & Co.
 Wharton, W. H.
 Wilson, J.

Chinese merchants.

Chong & Co., S.
 Hing Cheong & Co.
 Kwong Tai Lung & Co.

GEORGETOWN—Continued.
Chinese merchants—Continued.

Low-A-Yan & Co.
 Wo-Lee & Co.
 Wong-A-Choy.

Commission merchants.

Baptista, João.
 Birch & Co.
 Conrad & Co., Herman.
 Conrad, Wakefield & Co.
 Currie & Co., Donald.
 Daniel & Co., Thomas.
 Da Silva, Abel Maria.
 Dawson Bros. & Co.
 Farnum & Co.
 Garnett & Co.
 Ledoux & Co., Henri.
 MacGowan & Co., D. H.
 Perot & Co., A. W.
 Sandbach, Parker & Co.
 Smith, Wm.
 White, E. T.
 Wieting & Richter.

Dry goods.

Abraham, B. V.
 Bettencourt & Co., Geo.
 Booker Bros. & Co.
 Colonial Co., Limited.
 Crawford & Co., R.
 Currie & Co., Donald.
 Da Silva & Gonsalves, Abel.
 Davis & Co., J. Wood.
 De Cairos Bros. & Co.
 De Jonge & Smith.
 D'Oliveyra Co., E.
 Flett, Smith & McGregor.
 Fogarty, William.
 Garnett & Co.
 Goldsmith, F. E.
 Hing Cheong & Co.
 Humphrey, John H.
 Italian Warehouse, M. A. French,
 manager.
 Kwong-Tai-Lung Co.
 Ledoux & Co., Henri.
 Little & Co., Geo.
 Low-A-Yan & Co.
 McLeod & Co., Edwin.

GEORGETOWN—Continued.
Dry goods—Continued.

Oldfield, A. W.
 Playfair & Co.
 Reed, T. B.
 Reick's Establishment, D. Onckama,
 manager.
 Rodriguez, A. G.
 Smith Bros. & Co.
 Smith & Oldfield.

Exporters.

Barr, Alex.
 Booker Bros. & Co.
 Bugle & Co., A. P.
 Farnum & Co.
 Ferreira & Co.
 McLeod & Co., Edwin.
 Wieting & Richter.

Foundries.

Buchanan & Co., Robert.
 Leandro Bros. & Co.
 Railway Foundry.
 Sproston Dock and Foundry Co.

General merchandise.

Abraham, B. V.
 Bettencourt & Co., Geo.
 Booker Bros. & Co.
 Colonial Co., Limited.
 Currie & Co., Donald.
 Da Silva & Gonsalves, Abel.
 De Jonge & Smith.
 D'Oliveyra & Co., E.
 Garnett & Co.
 Little & Co., Geo.
 Low-A-Yan & Co.
 McLeod & Co., Edwin.
 Oldfield, A. W.
 Smith Bros. & Co.
 Smith & Oldfield.

Gold and silver smiths.

Abraham, B. V., jr.
 Archer, R. M.
 Cosson, M.
 Feelin, James.
 Fraser, G. A.
 Gale, C. H.
 Green, L. G.
 Isaacson, W. A.

GEORGETOWN—Continued.

Gold and silver smiths—Continued.

Jacelon, C. F.
 Martin, José.
 Pakeman, W. A.
 Peppiette, C. W.
 Pickering, E.
 Punch, Thos.
 Sargent & Co., T. M.
 Schüler, Chas.
 Schüler, Hubert.
 Schüler & Sons, J. A. W.
 Smith, Samuel A.
 Wagner, E. C.

Hardware.

Barr, Alex.
 Bettencourt, G.
 Booker Bros. & Co.
 Da Silva, Abel Maria.
 Da Silva & Gonsalves, Abel.
 Forbes & Co.
 Rodriguez, A. G.
 Sharples, jr., J. B.

Hatters.

De Freitas, Fonseca.
 Gomes, J. B. N.
 Reick's Establishment, D. Ouckama,
 manager.

Importers.

Abraham, B. V., jr. (jewelry and notions).
 Alty & Co., J. D. (drugs and chemicals).
 Bettencourt & Co., Geo. (general merchandise).
 Birch & Co. (American food products, ice, and live stock).
 Booker Bros. & Co. (general merchandise and ship chandlery).
 Camp Street Dispensary, H. Davis, proprietor (drugs, wines, liquors, groceries, cigars, tobacco, etc.).
 Cedancourt, Charles (drugs, wines, liquors, groceries, cigars, tobacco, etc.).
 Colbeck, W. R. (pianos).
 Collier & Son (teas, wines, dry goods, groceries, etc.).

GEORGETOWN—Continued.

Importers—Continued.

Colonial Co. Ltd. (estates' supplies, machinery, etc.).
 Conrad & Co., Herman (wines, dry goods, liquors, etc.).
 Conrad, Son & Co. (chemicals).
 Conrad, Wakefield & Co. (general merchandise).
 Currie & Co., Donald (general merchandise).
 Davis & Co., J. Wood (general merchandise).
 De Cairos Bros. & Co. (general merchandise).
 De Jorge & Smith (wines and liquors).
 Demerara Crushed Feed and Grocery Company (general merchandise).
 Demerara Ice House and Aërated Waters Factory.
 D'Oliveyra & Co., E. (dry goods, jewelry, musical instruments, etc.).
 Farnum & Co. (general merchandise).
 Hing Cheong & Co. (general merchandise).
 Isaacson & Co., H. (drugs, chemicals, perfumes, toilet articles, cigars, tobacco, groceries, wines, etc.).
 Italian warehouse, M. A. French, manager (general merchandise).
 Kaufman & Co., R. T. (drapery, millinery, and fancy goods).
 Kwong-Tai-Lung & Co. (Chinese goods).
 Macquarrie, Charles J. (wines, liquors, cigars, and mineral waters).
 Park & Cunningham (general merchandise).
 Perot & Co., A. W. (American merchandise).
 Playfair & Co. (general merchandise).
 Scott & Co. (general merchandise).
 Smith Bros. & Co. (general merchandise).
 Smith & Oldfield (general merchandise).

GEORGETOWN—Continued.*Importers—Continued.*

Strong, H. (pianos and musical instruments).

Virtue & Co. (chemical, electrical, and photographic apparatus).

Wharton, W. Hewley (general merchandise).

White, E. T. (American lumber, feed, provisions, and wines).

Wieting & Richter (American flour).

Liquor merchants.

Baptista, João.

Bayley, B. S.

Birch & Co.

Booker Bros. & Co.

Brazão, José Antonio.

Chapman, J. I.

Colonial Company, Limited.

Conrad & Co., Herman.

Conrad & Son.

Correio, M.

Crosby & Forbes.

Currie & Co., Donald.

Da Costa, J. S.

D'Aguiar, Claudino B. R.

D'Aguiar, José Gomes.

Da Mattos, T. A.

D'Andrade, A. A.

D'Andrade, Joaquin.

De Freitas & Co., J. G.

De Paiva, Manoel.

De Souza, F. F.

D'Gouveia, M. Gomes.

D'Oliveira, P.

Dos Santos, J. P.

Dos Santos, Silvestre.

Faria, José De Franca.

Farinha & Co.

Ferreira, Antonio.

Ferreira, Remigio.

Ferreira, T. A.

Ferreira & Co.

Garnett & Co.

Gomes, Antonio.

Gomes, José Soares.

Gonsalves, Jacintho.

Gonsalves & Co.

GEORGETOWN—Continued.*Liquor merchants—Continued.*

Henriques, J. J.

Jardin & Co.

Jardin, José Gomes.

Jonge & Smith.

Ledoux & Co., Henri.

Lee Kang.

Little & Co., Geo.

Macquarrie, C. J.

Psaila, L.

Ramsay, Hill & Co.

Rodrigues, Maria R.

Roza, J. S. F.

Silvano, J. & Maria.

Silvano, J. & J. G.

Smith Bros.

Teixeira, Maria B.

Viera, J. Baptista.

White, E. T.

Music stores.

Baldwin & Co.

Colbeck, W. R.

D'Oliveira & Co., E.

Gale, C. H.

Strong, H.

Thomson, James.

Paints, oils, varnishes, etc.

Da Silva, Abel Maria.

Da Silva & Gonsalves, Abel.

Rodgers, A.

Smith & Co., James.

Photographers.

Siza, Julio A.

Stevens, Prof. W. H.

Plumbers.

Barry, Richard.

Burgess, J. H.

Ford, Earnest.

Forte, H. A.

Gaskin, Samuel.

Harris, Jas. H.

Prescod, H.

Price, Robt.

Printers and publishers.

Applewhaite, Jas.

"A União Portuguesa" office.

GEORGETOWN—Continued.

Printers and publishers—Continued.

Baldwin & Co.
Hinds, W. H.
Jardine, C. K.
"Nugget" office.
Semple, D. M., manager Government
printing office.
Thomson, James.
Valladares & Co.

Provisions.

Baptista, João.
Chong & Co., C. S.
Collier & Son.
Conrad & Co., Herman.
De Faria, Augusto Caesar.
Demerara Crushed Feed and Grocery
Company.
Ferreira & Co.
Forbes & Co.
Hing Cheong & Co.
Isaacson & Co., H.
Klein & Co., Joseph.
Main Street Dispensary, E. T. White,
manager.
Scott & Co.
Van Nooten & Co.

Saddlers.

Austin, Jos.
De Rooy & Co., J. W.
Drayton, John C.
Edghill & Co., P. E.
Emerson, Albert.
Estwick, John D.
Fernandes Bros.
Grainger, Wm.
Knox & Co.
Ouckama, D.
Young, S. H.

Soda-water manufacturers.

Alty & Co., J. D.
Birch & Co.
Macquarrie, C. J.
Virtue & Co.

Steam sawmills.

Bugle's Sawmill.
Charlestown Sawmill.

GEORGETOWN—Continued.

Steam sawmills—Continued.

D'Andrade Bros. Sawmill.
Georgetown Sawmill.
Kingston Woodworking Factory.
La Pénitence Woodworking Com-
pany.

Tailoring establishments.

Applewhaite, P. H.
Brathwaite & Smyth.
Carew, S. A.
Estwick, Jos.
Ford, W.
Keizar, T.
Lord, G. N.
Mapp, Wm. F. T.
Moe, W. A.
Ouckama, D.
Parris, L. E.
Parris, Wm.
Quenteon, Wm. M.
Robinson, J. L.
Seales, J.
Smith, Isaac T.
Thompson, Samuel.
Wallace & Co.
Yearwood, D. D.

Timber merchants.

Birch & Co.
Bugle, M.
D'Andrade Bros.
Fernandes, Manoel.
Georgetown Sawmill.
Gonsalves, Antonio, sr.
Gonsalves, José, and Wm. Shields.
Huthersall, W. H.
La Pénitence Woodworking Com-
pany.
Lopes, M. J.

Umbrellas.

Da Silva, A.
Da Silva, Manoel.

Watchmakers and jewelers.

Abraham, jr., B. V.
Kaufman & Co., R. T.
Peppiette & Co., C. W.
Sargent & Co., T. M.
Schüler & Sons, J. A. W.

British Honduras.

BELIZE.

Bootmakers.

Bain, A.
Bogle, James.
Butcher.
Ewers, J. C.
Heusner, Jacob.
Lind, Henry.
M'Lachlan, James.
Selgado, Francis.
Williams, K. H.

Builders.

Andueza, Francisco.
Arnold, James C.
Cattouse, E.
Coffin, J.
Elliot, John.
Escolastico, Cancino.
Fairweather, Benjamin.
Genoris.
Horn, Henry.
Kevlin, Henry.
M'Donald, John.
Munnings, John.
Myvett, C.
Ottley, Charles B.
Percival, George.
Reneau, Benjamin.
Reneau, James Wesley.
Shield, George.
Stain, St. Clair.
Trapp, James.
Wagner, John K.

Carriages.

Andueza, Francisco.
Clarke, Ellen.
Harding, Alexander.
Harley, John.
Munoz, Juan N.

BELIZE—Continued.

Carriages—Continued.

O'Neal, James.
Reyes, Marshal.

Chemists and druggists.

Gray & Co., Thomas.
Hunter, Alexander.

Exporters.

Aikman, W. G. (India rubber, hides, tortoise shell, and logwood).
Beattie & Co. (mahogany and logwood).
Belize Estate and Produce Company (mahogany, logwood, cocoanuts, tortoise shell, fustic, ziricote, and rubber).
Binney & Co., William (logwood, tortoise shell, rubber, and sugar).
Cramer & Co. (mahogany, logwood, hides, skins, India rubber, rosewood, and fustic).
Harley, John (India rubber, fruit, and cocoanut).
Heusner, Jacob (hides).
Lind & Co. (hides, skins, sarsaparilla, and sponges.)
Mutrie, Arthur and Currie (mahogany, logwood, sugar, India rubber, sarsaparilla, and skins).
Steven Bros. & Co. (logwood, fustic, ziricote, mahogany, rum, and sugar.)

Grocers.

Bernstein, Henry.
Davidson, Henry.
Harley, John.
Ho Pun.
Leon, Peter.
Lopez, I. N.
Muñoz, Juan.

BELIZE—Continued.

Grocers—Continued.

O'Neal, James.
Perez, Agustin.

Importers.

Aikman, W. G. (merchandise of all kinds).
Beattie & Co. (merchandise of all kinds).
Beatty, Alex. (provisions, etc.).
Beeks, Alfred (provisions, etc.).
Belize Estate and Produce Company (merchandise of all kinds).
Bernstein, H. (provisions, etc.).
Binney, Niven & Co. (merchandise of all kinds).
Brinton, A. H. (merchandise of all kinds).
Brodie & Co. (merchandise of all kinds).
Cramer & Co. (merchandise of all kinds).
Cuevas & Co. (drugs and oilmen's stores).
Cuthbert Bros. (merchandise of all kinds).
Gansz, Henry (merchandise of all kinds).
Gentle & Co., John (merchandise of all kinds).
Gray & Co. (drugs and oilmen's stores).
Harley, John (lumber, oilmen's stores, and provisions).
Heitler, Sigismund (provisions, etc.).
Hensner, Jacob (boots and shoes).
Ho Pun & Son (provisions, etc.).
Krug & Oswald (general merchandise).
Lind & Co., Henry (boots, shoes, and leather goods).
Moir & Jenkyns (drugs and oilmen's stores).
Morlan, A. E. (watches, clocks, jewelry, sewing machines, and notions).
Muñoz, Juan N. (provisions, etc.).
Mutrie, Arthur and Currie (general merchandise).

BELIZE—Continued.

Importers—Continued.

O'Neal, Jas. (provisions, etc.).
Pahmeyer & Co., C. (general merchandise).
Peters, Charles (provisions, etc.).
Stephen, Matthew (provisions, etc.).
Steven Bros. & Co. (general merchandise and lumber).
Trumbach, H. F. (provisions, etc.).
Vernon, C. M. (provisions, etc.).
Wolffsohn, Sally (provisions, etc.).

Jewelers.

Connair, John H.
Morlan, A. E.
Vega, M. F.

Printing offices.

"Angelus" Press.
Banham & Goodrich.
"Belize Independent."
Caines, R.
"Colonial Guardian" printing office.

Saddler.

MacLachlan, James.

Soda-water manufacturers.

Ganz, Henry.
Peters, Charles.
Vernon, Charles M

Undertakers.

Andueza, Francisco.
Fairweather, Benjamin.

Upholsterers.

Dennis, George.
Raboteau, George.

Watchmaker.

Mortan, A. E.

PUNTA GORDA.

Merchants.

Pearce, Levi (exporter of sugar).
Wells, D. S. (exporter of rosewood and ivory nuts, importer of general merchandise.)

STANN CREEK.

Importers of general merchandise.

Genico & Kuylen.

Dominica.

Exporters, general.

Bellot, G. L.
Bellot, John.
Garraway & Co., James.
Giraud & Co., L. A.
Hamilton, Henry.
Macintyre, Wm.
Riviere & Co., A. D.
Stedman & Co., Wm.
Tavernier, J. G.

Importers.

André, Wm. A.
Bellot, G. L.
Bellot, John.
Celestin, Augustin.
Dawbiney & Co., E. S.
Dupigny, W. J. A.
Duverney, Augustus.
Duverney, Eugene.
Emanuel, Augustus.

Importers—Continued.

Eriché, Wm. L.
Garraway & Co., Jas.
Giraud, Chas.
Giraud & Co., L. A.
Gordon, R. H.
Hamilton, Henry.
Joseph, Lucien.
Joseph, Benoit F.
Lionne, C.
Lockhart, A. R.
Macintyre, Wm.
Newman & Co., E.
O'Brien, Stephen.
Potter, F.
Riveiro & Co., D. O.
Riviere & Co., A. D.
Stedman & Co., Wm.
Tavernier, J. G.
Tavernier, J. F.

Falkland Islands.

STANLEY.

Importers.

The Falkland Islands Co.
Williams, Charles.

Grenada.

Banks.

Colonial Bank.
Grenada Savings Bank.

Exporters of cocoa.

Hubbard & Co., A.
Martin, Dean & Co.
Steele & Co., W.

Importers.

Beckwith, H. B. (dry goods, wines,
etc.).
Franks, Antonio.
Franks, Samuel.
Hubbard & Co., A. (foodstuffs, lum-
ber, etc.).

Importers—Continued.

Jardine, George.
La Mothe & Cassar.
Marrast & Co., F. (dry goods, wines,
etc.).
Martin, Dean & Co. (foodstuffs, lum-
ber, etc.).
Murray, Wm.
McNielly & Co., John.
Simmons & Co., Wm.
Steele & Co., W. (foodstuffs, lumber,
etc.).
Webster & Co., D. (dry goods, wines,
etc.).

Jamaica.

ANNATTO BAY.

Bank.

Colonial Bank (branch).

Merchants.

Dias, I. C. (groceries and provisions).

Henriques, F. C. (drugs).

Henriques, Nathaniel (boots and shoes).

BLACK RIVER.

Exporters.

Daly, R. B.

Hendricks & Co.

Isaacs, C. E. (general produce).

Leyden Bros.

Importers.

Clark, I. (millinery and drapery).

Daly, R. B. (provisions).

Hendricks & Co. (commission and general merchants).

Isaacs, C. E.

Leyden Bros.

Merchants.

Hendricks & Co. (groceries and provisions).

Leyden & Farquharson (boots and shoes, drugs, sewing machines).

BROWN'S TOWN.

Merchants.

Delgado, C. P. (groceries and provisions).

Levy, I. H. (general merchant and importer).

DRY HARBOR.

Merchants.

Beverland, Robt. (drugs).

Nash & Co. (drugs).

FALMOUTH.

Bank.

Colonial Bank (branch).

Exporters.

Kerr & Co., J. E.

Kerr, Wm.

Nunes & Co., R. B.

Sloan, Mungo (island produce).

Importers.

Delgado Bros. (foodstuffs and dry-goods merchants).

Kerr & Co., J. E.

Lindo & Co., S. D.

Nunes & Co., R. B.

Merchants.

Delgado Bros. (drugs).

Nunes, Robert (drugs, groceries, &c.).

KINGSTON.

Banks.

Colonial Bank.

Government Savings Bank.

Penny Savings Bank.

People's Discount and Deposit Company (limited).

Booksellers and stationers.

Aarons, Alfred T.

De Cordova & Co.

KINGSTON—Continued.

Booksellers and stationers—Continued.

De Souza, Mortimer C.
Gardner & Co., Aston W.
Hylton, Arthur.
Kerr & Co., J. W.
McCarthy, Justin.
McCartney & Co.
Rouse & Co.
Wesleyan Book Store.

Boots and shoes.

Alexander, M. M.
Bewley, Joseph.
Brandon, Joseph.
Burke, J. Milo.
Burrow, Joseph.
Cassis, John.
Dazevedo, Elias C.
Dick & Abbott.
Ellis & Co.
Hepburn, McCarthy & Co.
Joseph, S. Louis.
Largood, Thomas.
L'Azevedo, Elias C.
Lindo, Henry.
Malabre & Co., Arnold L.
Millingen, Charles.
Morales, A. H.
Motta, Daniel I.
Nathan & Co.
Parks & Burrows.
Pawsey & Co., Alfred.
Pinnock, Bailey & Co.
Recurero & Co., R.
Sargood, Thomas.
Silburn, J. C.
Sutherland, A. N.

Builder.

Roussfan, Paul L.

Carriage and wagon manufacturers and dealers.

Aguilar, Thos. N.
Brent, Alfred.
De Cordova & Son, G. J.
De Lonza, Reginald.
Goring, G.

KINGSTON—Continued.

Carriage and wagon manufacturers and dealers—Continued.

Hunt, A.
Martin & Spicer.
Turnbull, Mudon & Co.
Wales Bros.

Cattle food.

Myers, Fred L.

Cigars and tobacco.

Chacon & Co., L.
Duran & Co., S. V.
Mercado & Co., Lascelles de.

Coal.

McDowell, James H.
Soutar & Co.

Commission merchants.

Ahwe, Albert.
Alexander, M. M.
Boettcher & Co., G.
Bolton & Son, B.
Braham & Son, R. B.
Burke & Bro., G. Eustace.
Campbell, Geo. A.
Cody, H. W.
Colthirst & Co., Davidson.
De Cordova & Son, G. J.
Delgado, Son & Co.
Facey, Geo. S.
Fegan & Co., John C.
Finke & Co.
Fugner & Co., W. M. G.
George & Branday.
Iles, Henry A.
Jesurum, James A.
Levy & Co., Chas.
Lewis, G. C. H.
Lyons & Son, Emanuel.
McDowell, Jas. H.
Mercado & Co., Lascelles de.
Morais, Gerald A.
Schiller & Co.
Simon & Co.
Soutar & Co.
Stern, H.
Stevenson & Co., D.
Stines, B.
Wray & Nephew, J.

KINGSTON—Continued.**Drugs.**

Anveay, P. E.
 Bolton & Son.
 Crossman, John M.
 Crosswell, J. M.
 Curphey & Co., Thos. J.
 Evans, F. R.
 Kinkead, Ed. D.
 McCarthy, Justin.
 McPherson & Co., W. R.
 Mercado & Co., Lascelles de.
 Pawsey & Co., Alfred.
 Recuero, M. E.
 Santter, W. N.

Dry goods.

Aarons, Judith.
 Alexander & Co., Frederick.
 Anderson & Jacobsen.
 Barrow, Chas. S.
 Benjamin, P. A.
 Bewley, Joseph.
 Brandon, Jacob.
 Burke, J. Milo.
 Burrow, Joseph.
 Cohen, Hyman.
 Cox, Isaiah.
 Da Costa, M. P.
 Da Costa & Co., S. M.
 Dazevedo, Elias C.
 Dewdney & Co.
 Dick & Abbott.
 Ellis & Co.
 Finke & Co.
 Hepburn, McCarthy & Co.
 Ledward, E. A.
 Lindo, Henry.
 Maduro, Brandon & Co.
 Malabre & Co., Arnold L.
 McCarthy, Justin.
 McPherson & Co., W. R.
 Millingen, Charles.
 Morales, A. H.
 Motta, Daniel I.
 Nathan & Co.
 Parks & Burrows.
 Pawsey & Co., Alfred.
 Pinnock, Bailey & Co.

KINGSTON—Continued.**Dry goods—Continued.**

Sargood, Thomas.
 Schiller & Co.
 Sutherland, A. N.
 Turnbull & Co.
 Young & Co., W. G.

Furniture.

Aguilar, Thos. N.
 Berry & Son, Alex.
 Facey, Geo. L.
 Fegan & Co., John C.
 Hendricks, Mark C.
 Turnbull, Mudon & Co.

General merchandise.

Aguilar, Thos. N.
 Akin, Alexander.
 Alexander, M. M.
 Alexander, Thadeus J.
 Ashenheim & Co., Solomon.
 Colthirst & Co., Davidson.
 Commercial Exchange.
 Correoso & Co., E.
 De Cordova & Co.
 Facey, Geo. S.
 Fegan & Co.
 Hendricks, Mark C.
 Iles, Henry A.
 Lordly & Son, A. J.
 Malabre & Co., Arnold L.
 McCarthy, Justin.
 • Mercado & Co., Lascelles de.
 Mordecai & Co., A.
 Munro, Archibald.
 Stern, H.

Groceries and provisions.

Abrahams, Horatio.
 Anvray, P. E.
 Beviike & Bros., G. Eustace.
 Boettcher & Co., G.
 Cody, H. W.
 Correoso & Co., E.
 Crosswell, John M.
 Curphey & Co., Thos. J.
 Delapenha, Uriah.
 Delgado, Son & Co.
 Delisser, Andrew.
 Grant, Charles.

KINGSTON—Continued.

Groceries and provisions—Continued.

Hart, A. B.
Hart, John J.
Henriques, David P. C.
Kinkead, Ed. D.
Levy, Mose.
Levy & Co., Chas.
Lewis, G. C. H.
Lewis, J. J. G.
McMillan, A. C.
McPherson, W. G.
Mercado & Co., Lascelles de.
Millengen, Joseph.
Morrice, Alfred.
Myers, Fred. L.
Nunes, Theo.
Pinnock, Bailey & Co.
Recuero, M. E.
Saulter, W. N.
Scott, J. Watson.
Schloss & Co., S. L.
Stevenson & Co., D.
White, Richard.

Haberdashers.

Lopez, jr., C. A.
Scott, Andrew M.

Hardware and agricultural implements.

Henderson & Co., David.
Hendriks, Mark C.
Lazarus & Co., Charles P.
Lyons & Son, Emanuel.
Malabre & Co., Arnold L.
Martin & Spicer.
Middleton & Co., J. W.

Hats.

Chipps, Scott & Co.

Importers.

Alexander, M. M.
Alexander, Thadeus J.
Ashenheim & Co., Solomon.
Colthirst & Co., Davidson.
Correosso & Co., F.
De Cordova & Co.
Fegan & Co., John C.
Gomes, Casseres & Co.
Iles, Henry A.

KINGSTON—Continued.

Importers—Continued.

Joseph, S. Louis.
Mercado & Co., Lascelles de.
Mordecai & Co., A.
Munro, Archibald.
Stern, H.
Sutherland, A. N.

Iron and brass founders.

Lazarus & Co., Charles P.

Ironmongers.

Dicks Bros.
Henderson & Co., David.
Lyons & Son, Emanuel.
Malabre & Co., Arnold.
Martin & Spicer.
Middleton & Co., J. W.

Jewelry and watches.

Alexander & Co., Frederick.
Burton, Charles.
Hylton, Arthur.
Martin & Spicer.
Mercado & Co., Lascelles de.
Milke & Bros., J. H.
Milke & Co., J. O.
Millholland, John.
Whitbourne, J. W.

Liquor dealers.

Crosswell, John M.
Desnoes & Son, Peter.
Finzi & Co., Daniel.
Haffdeen, Chas. T.
Henriques, David P. C.
Leon & Co., Emil X.
McMillan, A. C.
Mercado & Co., Lascelles de.
Recuero, M. E.
Schloss & Co., S. L.
Simon & Co.
Sutherland, A. N.
Turnbul & Co.
West India Brewing Co.
Wray & Nephew, J.

Lumber.

Feurtado, Alex.
Lyons & Son, Emanuel.
Malabre & Co., Arnold L.

KINGSTON—Continued.

Mineral waters.

Da Costa & Co., S. M.
Fegan & Co., John C.
Martin & Spicer.

Musical instruments.

Berry & Son, Alexander.
Fegan & Co., John C.
Martin & Spicer.
Winkler & Co., Louis.

Photographers.

Bavastro, O.
Cleary, I. W.
Macpherson, R. J.
Marby, I. N.
Valdes & Co., I. B.

Produce dealers.

Jamaica Coöperation Fruit and
Trading Company.
Jamaica Fruit and Vegetable Asso-
ciation.

Saddlery and harness.

Agton, T.
Da Costa, M. F.
McDonald, John.
Sinclair, Henry.

Sewing machines.

Da Costa, M. P.
Gomes, Casseres & Co.
Maduro, Brandon & Co.
Nathan & Co.
Recuero & Co., R.

Spectacles.

Milke & Co., J. O.

Sugar.

Correoso & Co., E.
Mercado & Co., Lascelles de.
Schloss & Co., S. L.

Tailors.

Arnaboldi, Chas. A.
Brock & Co., C. S.
Burke, J. Milo.
Lay & Couch.
Pawsey & Co., Alfred.

Unclassified.

Burley, J.

KINGSTON—Continued.

Unclassified—Continued.

Forwood, W. P.
Harrison, Thomas.
Jackson, Robert.
Levien & Sherlock.
Levy, George.
Verley & Co., Robinson.
Wood, Charles J.

Undertakers.

Aguilar, Thos. N.
Berry & Son, Alex.
Hendriks, Mark C.
Turnbull, Mudon & Co.

Wall paper.

Burke, John Milo.
McPherson & Co., W. R.
Nathan & Co.

LUCCA.

Merchants.

Browne & Co. (groceries and provi-
sions).
Santfleben & Sons (drugs).

MANDEVILLE.

Merchants.

Braham, R. B.
Casseres, N. Gomez.
Casseres, B. D. J.
Isaacs, Lionel (drugs).
Sturridge & Co., Geo.

MONTEGO BAY.

Bank.

Colonial Bank.

Merchants.

Corrinaldi, G. L. P. (general merchant
and importer).
Kerr & Co., J. E. (drugs, ale and
beer, groceries and provisions).
Parkin, J. W.

MORANT BAY.

Merchants.

Cresser & Co. (drugs).
Marchalleck & Co., D. (groceries and
provisions).
Mordecai & Co., I. J. (boots, shoes,
drugs).

OLD HARBOR.

Merchants.

Delgado & Co. (groceries and provisions).
Melhado Bros. & Co. (groceries and provisions).

PORT ANTONIO.

Merchants.

Boston Fruit Co.
Cunningham, I. J. (groceries and provisions).
Gideon, David S. (drugs, boots and shoes).
Jamaica Fruit and Trading Co.
Mordecai, Lionel M. (drugs, boots and shoes, sewing machines).

PORT MARIA.

Merchants.

Da Costa, A. L. (ale and beer, boots and shoes, drugs, groceries and provisions, sewing machines).
Goff & Co. (drugs, groceries and provisions).
Kerr & Co., J. E. (groceries, provisions and liquors).
Sweetland, A. L. (drugs).

PORT MORANT.

Merchants.

Carter & Co.
Crawford, R. W. (drugs).

ST. ANNS BAY.

Merchants.

Bravo Bros. & Co. (drugs).
Cotter, Silvester (drugs).
Fraser, L. L. (groceries and provisions).
Isaacs, Solomon.
Solomon & Co., M. (general merchandise).

SAV-LA-MAR.

Bank.

Colonial Bank.

Merchants.

Jones & Co., Herbert (drugs, groceries and provisions).
Leyden & Co. (drugs).
Neilson & Co. (general).
Segree, I. S. (drugs).

SPANISH TOWN.

Merchants.

Boettcher & Co., G.
Rees, G. H.

Montserrat.

Importers.

Burke, H.
Burke, P.
Collins, J. C.
Dyett, H.
Goodall, Jas. S.
Johnson, Mrs. E.
Irish, Geo. H.

Importers—Continued.

Hannan, R.
Lynch & Co.
Lynch, Jos. H.
Loving, J. M.
Walton, Wm.
Wilkin, Wm. H.
Wilkin, York.

Nevis.

Importers.

Bell, J. D.
Briggs, Joseph.
Burke, Wm. H.
Esdaile, C. P.
Damell, Wm. S.
Greaves, C. C.
Green, Wm. H.

Importers—Continued.

Gumbo, W.
James & Co., A.
Kirkwood & Co., R. R.
Maynard, Edward.
Pemberton, Wm.
Simmonds, Chas. H.
Van Romondt & Co., A.

St. Christopher or St. Kitts.

Importers and exporters.

Andrew, J. (dry goods).
Archer & Co., L. H. (general commission).
Berridge, T. P.
Branch, John.
Berkeley, J. H. H.
Ellis, E. J.
Delisle, E. S.
Farara, I. (lumber).
Fraites, A. (breadstuffs and provisions).
Fereira, Joaquin.
Gould, I. R. (breadstuffs and provisions).
Horne, George (dry goods).
Horsford & Co., S. L. (plantation supplies).
Kirkwood & Co., R. R. (dry goods and groceries).

Importers and exporters—Continued.

McKay, N.
McNish, T.
Meggs, M. (dry goods).
Napier, W. E. S.
Payson, Edward.
Pistana, E. (breadstuffs and provisions).
Procope, F. (breadstuffs and provisions).
Rodrigues, E. T. (breadstuffs and provisions).
Ryan, H. M.
Shelford, S.
Todd, E. G.
Wade & Abbott (breadstuffs, cooperage and lumber).
Wattley & Co. (general commission).
Williams, W. (dry goods).

St. Lucia.

CASTRIES.

Bank.

Colonial Bank.

Merchants, general.

Augier & Plummer (dry goods).
Barnard & Co., Peter (general provisions and coal).
Belmar & Sons (dry goods).
Crawford & Monplaisir (dry goods).
Du Boulay & Co. (dry goods).

CASTRIES—Continued.

Merchants, general—Continued.

Langellier & Co., Roger (dry goods, wines, etc.).
Macfarlane, jr., & Co. (provisions and general merchandise).
Macfarlane, Moffat & Co. (dry goods, wines, etc.).
Minvielle & Chastanet (coal, dry goods, provisions, etc.).

St. Vincent.

Importers.

Porter & Co., D. K.
Simmons & Co., C. J
Smith, Alexander.

Importers—Continued.

Smith, George.
Smith, William.
Wyllie, David.

Tobago.

SCARBOROUGH.

Importers of general merchandise.

Agard & Co., Geo.
Blakeley, jr., Thomas.
Carew & Hope.
Date, William.
Briggs, Augustus.
Hamilton, James.
Haynes, Hendy & Co.

SCARBOROUGH—Continued.

Importers of general merchandise—Cont'd.

Henderson & Co.
Heens & Co., Edward.
Isaacs & Co., S. B.
Lees, Benj.
McCall & Co., John.
Murdock, Richard.
Pantin, Henry.

Trinidad.

PORT OF SPAIN.

Ales, beer and porter.

Campbell, Hannay, Campbell & Co.
 Clairmonte & Co.
 Gordon, Grant & Co.
 Schorner & Co.
 Turnbull, Stewart & Co.

Breadstuffs and provisions.

Agostini & Co., Leon.
 Ambard, L. F.
 Archer & Co., Julian H.
 Attale, Jules E.
 Atwell, James.
 Boissiere, Eugene.
 Campbell, Hannay, Campbell & Co.
 Cipriani, Jules.
 Clairmonte & Co.
 Cumming & Co., A.
 Drennan & Co., J.
 Futriner & Ramsay.
 Gordon, Grant & Co.
 Grell, Ellis.
 Hayley & Co., C. L.
 Lee Lum & Co.
 Llanos & Co.
 Michinaux, L. L.
 New York and Bermudez Co.
 Norman, W.
 Ortiz, J. M.
 Robertson, W. S.
 Rodriguez, Sons & Co.
 Schjolseth & Hollex.
 Schock & Co., C.

PORT OF SPAIN—Continued.

Breadstuffs and provisions—Continued.

Schoener & Co.
 Singuineau & Co.
 Smith, M. H.
 Tripp & Co., Edgar.
 Turnbull, Stewart & Co.

Bookbinders.

Luce, E.
 Spooner, Harry.

Boots and shoes.

Galt & Co.
 Goodwille, G.
 Herbert, M. H.
 Miller, Bros.
 Monceaux, H.
 Wilson & Co.
 Wilson, Son & Co.

Chinese and Japanese goods.

Lee Lum & Co.
 Quong Lee & Co.

Cocoa merchants.

Anduzi & Co.
 Borde Bros.
 Carry, Leonard.
 Centano, Leon.
 Drago & Co., José.
 Fabian & Son, Charles.
 Ganteaume, Tinoco & Co.
 Houghton & Co.
 Kernahan, W.
 Leotaud, C.
 Llanos & Co.

PORT OF SPAIN—Continued.
Cocoa merchants—Continued.

Louis & Co.
Ponjados, Cipriano.
Prada & Co., C.

Commission merchants.

Alston & Co., George R.
Ambard, L. F.
Anduze & Co., J.
Bosch & Co.
Colonial Co. (Limited).
Finlayson & Co., T. A.
Grell, Ellis.
Harriman & Co., I. N.
Lambie, G.
Leotaud, C.
Lyon, I. C.
Michinaux, L. L.
New York & Bermudez Co.
Ross, W. S.
Rust, Randolph.
Schock & Co., C.
Spiers, George.
Stiven, Robert.
Toppin & Co., J. S.
Tripp & Co., Edgar.
Turnbull, Stewart & Co.
Wainwright, E. J.

Contractors and builders.

Graham, N. F.
Johnston, J. J.
Saurmann, Carl.
Turnbull, Stewart & Co.
Worrell, J.

Drugs, chemicals, confectionery, perfumes etc.

Alcazar, L. I.
Bock, C. O.
Boland, A. E.
Innis & Son, A. L.
Mills, W. H.
Ramsay, P. A.
Reis, J. F.
Richards & Co., Alfred.
Ross, W. C.
Silva & Co., J. D. de.
Taitt & Son.

PORT OF SPAIN—Continued.
Dry goods and general merchandise.

Alcazar, J.
Blanc & Co., J. M.
Boissiere & Park.
Bodu & Co., L.
D'Ade & Co., J. G.
Delorme & Co.
Galt & Co.
Geoffroy, J.
Geoffroy, L.
Goodwille, Geo.
Herbert, M. H.
Hoadley, John.
Innis, Paul.
Johnston & Co., J. F.
Lafargue Bros.
Lamy, Arnold.
Lamy, Jules.
Metivier, J. R.
Miller Bros.
Miller, James.
Perreira & Co., S.
Skeoch, James.
Smith Bros. & Co.
Watronville, E.
Wilson & Co.
Wilson, Son & Co.

Founders.

Este, Patrick.
Malcomie, C.
Read, I.
Wishart, James.

Furniture.

Borberg, E.
D'Ade & Co., J. G.
Haley & Co., C. L.
Miller Bros.
Monceaux, H.
Todd & Sons, James.

Glassware, crockery and lamps.

Borberg, E.
Bourbon, H.
Deiroses, J. E.
Doyon, L.
Haley & Co., C. L.
Knox, Arnold.

PORT OF SPAIN—Continued.

Glassware, crockery, etc.—Continued.

Leon, Mathieu & Co.
Todd & Sons, James.
Traverno & Perez.

Groceries, canned goods, etc.

Baptista, Querino.
Brown, Frank.
Croney & Co.
Haley & Co., C. L.
Haynes, Charles.
Knox, Arnold.
McGruer & Yuille.
Muir, Marshall & Co.
Rapsey, J. A.
Yuille, Andrew.

Hardware, saddlery, etc.

André, P. B.
Arnott, Lambie & Co.
Gerold & Sherer.
Hunter & Co.
Fitzwilliam & Co., George.
Léon, Mathieu & Co.
Nestor, A.
Turnbull, Stewart & Co.
Urich & Son, F.
Zurcher & Co., F.

Hides and horns.

Urich & Son, F.
Zurcher & Co., F.

Housefurnishing goods.

Borberg, E.
D'Ade & Co., J. G.
Haley & Co., C. L.
Knox, Arnold.
Miller Bros.
Miller, James.
Monceaux, D.
Todd & Sons, James.

Importers and exporters.

Alcazar, John (dry goods).
Barcant & Co. (jewelry).
Bolland, Ant. E. (drugs).
Borberg, E. (glass and china ware).
Cabral Luiz, A. M. (provisions).
Clairmonte & Co.

PORT OF SPAIN—Continued.

Importers and exporters—Continued.

Colonial Co. (Limited).
Crawford, F. E. (ironwork, brass castings, etc.).
Dagleisch & Co. (dry goods).
Dècle, Alexander (clocks and watches).
Des Roses, Ernest (hardware).
Donnatien, John A. (jewelry).
Fabian & Son, Charles.
Fitzwilliam & Co., George (hardware).
Ford & Hutchinson (books, etc.).
Galt & Co. (boots, shoes, and dry goods).
Geoffroy & Co., J. (dry goods and ironmongery).
Gerold & Scherer (hardware).
Gibbs, Geo. B.
Gomez, J. M.
Goodwille, George (draper and outfitter).
Haley & Co., C. L. (ice, provisions, wines and spirits).
Harriman & Co., J. N.
Herbert, M. H. (dry goods, outfitter and tailor).
Hive, Adolphe (jewelry).
Hoadley, John (tailor and outfitter).
Hunter & Co. (hardware).
Miller Bros.
Miller, James (general stores).
Monceaux, H. (boots and shoes, hats, furniture, and pianos).
Muir, Marshall & Co. (stationery, etc.).
New York and Bermudas Co.
Ramsay, P. A. (drugs).
Ribeiro, Joaquim (provisions).
Ribeiro, Joseph J. (spirits).
Richards & Co., Alfred (drugs).
Ross, W. C. (drugs).
Schoener & Co. (general merchandise).
Siegert & Sons., J. G. B.
Skeoch, James (dry goods).

PORT OF SPAIN—Continued.

Importers and exporters—Continued.

Smith Bros. & Co. (dry goods).
 Strong, H. (pianos and music).
 Taitt & Sons (drugs).
 Todd & Sons, James (hardware, earthenware, and chinaware).
 Toppin & Co., I. S. (provisions).
 Traverso & Perez (watches and jewelry).
 Tripp & Co., Edgar (general merchandise).
 Urich & Son, F. (hardware).
 Williamson, W. K. (photographic apparatus).
 Wilson, Son & Co.

Jewelry, etc.

Barcant, C.
 Beaupatre, M. Aumatre.
 David, Leonidas.
 Decle, sr., Alexander.
 Decle, jr., Alexander.
 Donnetien, Alexander.
 Georges, Paul.
 Hire, Adolphe.
 Marcano, J. B.
 Renaud, Charles.
 Todd & Sons, James.
 Traverso & Perez.

Lumber.

Cumming & Co., A.
 Gordon, Grant & Co.
 Government Mills.
 Graham, N. F.
 Newbold, R. S.
 Turnbull, Stewart & Co.

Merchant tailors.

Gonzales, Philip.
 Goodwille, George.
 Herbert, M. H.
 Miller, James.

Musical instruments.

D'Ade & Co., J. G.
 Monceaux, H.
 Perreira & Co., S.
 Strong, H.
 Todd & Sons, James.

PORT OF SPAIN—Continued.

Photographers.

Cazabon, C.
 Micheaux, L.
 Morin, J.

Printers.

Lewis, Joseph.
 Naughlin, T. R. N.
 Rostant, Philip.

Shipbuilders.

Armstrong, H. W.
 Charbonnier, J.
 Harvey, James.
 Thwaites, William.
 Tronchin, J.

Trunks, etc

Guy, Edward.
 Louisy, I.

SAN FERNANDO.

Commission merchants.

Allman, W. B.
 Alston & Co., I. C. (dry goods, glassware, etc.).
 Brown, Chas. (provisions).
 Burt, A. (general merchandise).
 Clerk, W. S. (draperies).
 Cunningham, Thompson & Co. (general merchandise).
 Dalglish & Co., I. (dry goods).
 Donawa, Grecian & Co., (dry goods).
 Drennan & Co.
 Edward, Philip (draperies).
 Leolaud & Knox.
 Plowden, I. A. (general outfitter).
 Robertson, W. S.
 Tennants Agency.

Importers and exporters, general merchandise.

Bonyun, L. W.
 Bourjouis, F.
 Burt, A. H.
 Cunningham, Thompson & Co.
 Donawa, Grecian & Co.
 Drennan & Co., J.
 Dalglish & Co., J.

SAN FERNANDO—Continued.

Importers and exporters, etc.—Continued.

Edward, Phillip.
Leolaud & Knox.
Lewis, J. C.

SAN FERNANDO—Continued.

Importers and exporters, etc.—Continued.

Robertson, W. S.
Tennants Agency.
Turnbull, Ross & Co.

Turks Island.

COCKBURN HARBOR.

Importer of liquors.

Godet, Lewis J.

Manufacturers and exporters of salt.

Arthur, Walter G.
Godet, Lewis J.
Tatem, John W.

GRAND TURK.

Commission merchant.

Astwood, E. J. D.
Murphy, Jeremiah D.

Importers of drugs and chemicals.

Hutchings, J. Frank.
Hutchings, Hugh H.

Importers of dry goods.

Atwood, M. E.
Bascome, J. C.
Darrell, John W.
Frith, Joseph S.
Gardiner, Simeon A.
Glass, James M.
Lowe, Richard T.
Murphy, E. E.
Whitney, Albert E. A.
Whitney, D. St. Geo.

Importers of general merchandise.

Astwood, E. J. D.
Murphy, Jeremiah D.

Importers of groceries.

Astwood, M. E.
Darrell, John W.
Frith, Joseph S.
Gardiner, Simeon A.

GRAND TURK—Continued.

Importers of groceries—Continued.

Glass, James M.
Hinson, Cornelius R.
Lowe, Richard F.
Smith, F. Lindsay.
Whitney, Albert E. A.
Whitney, D. St. Geo.

Importers of liquors.

Astwood, William B.
Gardiner, William M.
Gardiner, Simeon A.

Importers of tools and machinery.

Astwood, E. J. D.
Murphy, Jeremiah D.

Manufacturers and exporters of fiber for cordage.

Astwood, E. J. D.

Manufacturers and exporters of salt.

Darrell, John W.
Durham, Joseph H.
Hinson, Cornelius R.
Murphy, Jeremiah D.
Smith, F. Lindsay.

SALT CAY.

Importers.

Harriott, Daniel F. (general merchandise).
Tatem, Anthony (dry goods, groceries and liquors).

Manufacturers and exporters of salt.

Harriott, Daniel F.
Tatem, Anthony.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

St. Croix or Santa Cruz.

CHRISTIANSTAD.

Bank.

Bank of St. Thomas.

Coal-importers.

Bartram Bros.

Dry and fancy goods.

De Chabert, H.

Frorup, N. E.

Gautier & Co.

General commission merchants.

Bartram Bros.

Heyliger, W. H.

McDougal & Co.

Provisions, wines, etc.

Armstrong & Co.

Creagh, A. G.

De Chabert, H.

Gautier & Co.

McEvoy, W.

Pentheny, W. L.

Roche, James W.

Taylor, James L.

FREDERICKSTAD.

Bank.

Colonial Bank.

FREDERICKSTAD—Continued.

Coal-importers.

Bartram Bros.

Dry and fancy goods.

Benjamin, E. L.

Ferris, R.

Henderson, A. E.

Iwerson, H. J.

Nielsen, R.

Russell Bros.

Smith, E.

Woods, W. B.

General commission merchants.

Armstrong & Co.

Bartram Bros.

Hardware.

Moore, T. M.

Provisions, wines, etc.

Fleming, W. H.

Golden, L. M.

Iwerson, H. J.

Nielsen, R.

Russell Bros.

Woods, W. B.

St. Thomas.

Banks.

Bank of St. Thomas.
Colonial Bank.
St. Thomas Savings Bank.

Booksellers and stationers.

Taylor, Charles E.
Walløe, August.

Boots and shoes.

Gomez & Co., L.
Senior, R. D.

Cigars and tobacco.

Drejer & Co., F.

Commission merchants.

Abbott & Co., Jas. T.
Bach & Co.
Cameron & Co.
Jurgens & Co., J. F. D.
Lamb & Co.
Levi & Sons, Joseph.
McDougal & Co.
Sala & Co., J.
Smith & Co., G. W.

Distiller of bay oil.

Hassell, R. M.

Dry goods.

Beretta, G.
Bronsted & Co.
Carty & Co.
Castello & Co., W. B.
Daniel & Co., C.
Delvalle & Co.
Fratelli, Copello & Co.
Levein, J.
Müller & Co., J.

Dry goods—Continued.

Pearson & Co., Charles.
Senior & Co., R.
Souffront, J. H.
Van Eps & Co., M.
White, Wm.

General provisions.

Fechtenburg & Co., J. H.
Fonseca, D. G.
Klingberg, Krebs & Co.

Hardware.

Cameron & Co.
Levi & Sons, Joseph.
McDougal & Co.

Importers and exporters.

Bornn, B.
Bronsted & Co.
Fechtenberg & Co., J. H.
Michelsen, H.
Philips & Co.
Pretto, D.
Raven & Co.
Rüse, A. H.
Smith & Co., G. W.

Jewelers.

Bornn, B.
Corneiro, F. M.
Lagarde, A. de.

Photographers.

Fraas.
Giglioli, A.

Provisions, wines, etc.

Berg & Co., Louis.
Blasini, A. J.

ST. THOMAS—Continued.*Provisions, wines, etc.—Continued.*

Burnet, Aug.
Delenois, Louis.
Estornel, Theodore.
Fechtenburg & Co., J. H.
Fidanque & Co., J.
Fonseca, D. G.
French & Co., O.
Jürgenson, D. H.
Klingberg, Krebs & Co.

ST. THOMAS—Continued.*Provisions, wines, etc.—Continued.*

Lugo & Co., A.
Michelsen, H.
Pretto & Co., David.
Russell Bros.
Schroeder, E.
Toledano, S. H.
Toussaint, J. H., Suc.
Vance & Co., A.

Dutch Colonies.

CURAÇAO.

Banks.

Banco de Hipotecas.
Banco del Gobierno.

Chemists and druggists.

Evertsz & Co., Hendrik.
Jesurun, Frederico.
Jones & Borchert.
Meyer & Araujo.

Commission merchants.

Boorn, Chris.
Evertsz, C. & H.
Fensohn & Co., Rivas.
Hellmund & Co.
Henriquez & Co., Edwards.
Henriquez & Co., Penha.
Jones, J. & H.
Lima, H. A. de.
Maduro, jr., & Co.
Maduro & Sons, S. E. L.
Oduber é Hijos, Franco.
Pietersz, J. J.
Senior é Hijo, Jendah.
Sola, M. de.
Weeber, J.

Dry goods.

Araujo, Elias.
Baiz, David.
Baiz, Prospero.
Brandão & Marchena.
Capriles & Co., A. D.
Capriles, Elias.
Capriles, Mord.

CURAÇAO—Continued.

Dry goods—Continued.

Capriles, Moses.
Casseres jr., B. de.
Castro, M. de.
Correa Hermanos & Co.
Correa, A. A.
Correa, M. A.
Curiel, Morris E.
Curiel, Moses.
Daal, H. M.
Daal, M.
Dania, R. N.
Dys, J. E. van der.
Evertsz, David.
Evertsz, E. & J. M.
Gorsira, J. P. E.
Gorsira & Co., M. B.
Gorsira, P. E.
Haseth, C. Z. de.
Henriquez, jr., D. D.
Henriquez, jr., D. L.
Henriquez & Co., Herman C.
Henriquez, J. B.
Henriquez, Mord C.
Jesurun Bros.
Jesurun, Benj.
Jesurun, J. & D.
Jutting é Hijo, Chas.
Leon & Ecker.
Lima, jr., D. A. de.
Lima, H. A. de.
Maduro Bros.

CURAÇAO—Continued.*Dry goods—Continued.*

Maduro, M. S. L.
 Marchena & Co.
 Neuman, F. W.
 Obediente & Maal.
 Pardo, Jos. D.
 Penso, E. M.
 Penso, M. H.
 Pietersz & Co.
 Pinedo, Alvarez.
 Salas, Gabriel.
 Sideregts & Co.
 Valencia, D.
 Wederfoort, L.

Hardware.

Ellis & Dania.
 Gorsira, C.
 Jones, James and Henry.
 Leyba & Co., Leon V.
 Salredo & Co., L.

Jeweler.

Castro & Co., J. de.

Printers and publishers.

Bethencourt é Hijos, A.
 Capriles, Aron.
 Neuman, C. J. and A. W.

Provisions.

Baiz é Hijos, Isaac.
 Cordoze, M. and J.
 Correa, B. M. A.
 Curiel, M. F.

CURAÇAO—Continued.*Provisions—Continued.*

Curiel, M. P.
 De Sola, Jacob.
 De Veez, Henry.
 Evertsz, W. C.
 Gorsira & Maal.
 Hellmund, René.
 Henriquez, D. D.
 Henriquez, R. C.
 Jones, J. and H.
 Leyba & Co., Leon V.
 Mendez, A. M.
 Menlen, J. W. van der.
 Morisanto, Juan.
 Pietersz, H. W.
 Smith, L. B. (ice, lumber and salt).
 Sprock & Co.
 Valdeblanquez, M. C.
 Valencia, D.
 Welhous, J.
 Winkel, Christian.

Shipbuilders.

Handel Maatschappij "Curaçao."
 Menlen, J. E. van der.

Stationers and booksellers.

Bethencourt é Hijos, A.
 Capriles, Aron.
 Neuman, C. J. and A. W.

Tailoring establishment.

Ringeling, J. C.

St. Martin.

PHILIPSBURG.

General merchants and importers.

Nisbet, H. O. (provisions).
Percival, H.
Richardson.
Rijnenberg.

PHILIPSBURG—Continued.

General merchants and importers—Cont'd.

Romondt, C. M. van.
Romondt, Joseph van.
Romondt & Co., A. A. van.
Romondt & Co., D. C. van.

Dutch Guiana.

PARAMARIBO.

Bank.

Surinaamsche Bank (W. van Esveld,
director).

Chemists and druggists.

Amson, L. C. van.
Amson, A. L. van.
Cabenda, W.
Coronel, M.
Gans, Mej. H. A.
Gilhuijs, H.
Hering, W. B.
Jesurun, A. M.
Klaverweide, J. J. O. S.
Leno, W. F. van der.
Meerten, J. E. van.
Seiler, G. B. J. K.
Stempel, C. van der.
Wesenhagen, A. L.

General merchants.

Alberga, S.
Amson, G. S. van.
Benjamins & Co., W.
Benjamins Gebrs.
Bixley, A. N.
Bloemendaal, I. J.
Bodensch, J. L.
Boer, D. de.
Bosmans, J. A.
Bromet & Co.
Bruggeman, P. A.
Bruijning, A.
Bueno, A. A.

PARAMARIBO—Continued.

General merchants—Continued.

Castilho, A. del.
Cohen & Drielsma.
Dranger, F. C. Curiel.
Emanuel, E. E.
Exel, G. B. van.
Ezechiels, J.
Fernandes, J.
Flu, P. C.
Fo-lin-Sin.
Fontaine, O.
Fuente, H. de la.
Goveia, M. J. de.
Haas, J.
Heilbron, G. P.
Heilbron, S. A.
Hoeffelman, J. P. A.
Horst, J. D.
Jong, Ma. A.
Leckie, M. J.
Leefmans, L. C.
Leijnsner, R. H.
Levi, M.
Levi & Co., M. S.
Levie, S. J.
Lo Kioeng Schioe.
Loe Sack Sioe.
Lou, Aman.
Lou, Atsoen.
Louzada & Co., S.
Marcus, Erve J. L.
Mesquita, D. Bo. de.
Mesquita, W. Bo. de.

PARAMARIBO—Continued.

General merchants—Continued.

Muller-Pels, Wed. Henri.
 Nahar, J. H.
 Nassy, J. B. L.
 Newsun, W. T.
 Ong a Suie.
 Parra, J. de la.
 Pinto, E.
 Pinto, J.
 Pinto, W.
 Polak, M. S.
 Polak, S. M.
 Poll, J. M.
 Pos, J. H.
 Pos, S. H.
 Praag, Gebrs. van.
 Praag, J. van.
 Praag & Co., M. S. van.
 Reelfs Gebrs.
 Reminos, I. J.
 Robles, J.
 Robles, S. J.
 Rodriguez & Co., José.
 Salomons, Herman.
 Salomons & Co., M. N. A.

PARAMARIBO—Continued.

General merchants—Continued.

Salomons & Co., J.
 Salomons & Co., M. O.
 Samson, B. M.
 Samson, G. H.
 Samson Gebrs.
 Samuels, A.
 Samuels, Jb.
 Silva, Gebrs. da.
 Sträter Esser & Co.
 Stumpf, A. J. L.
 Swift, S. M.
 Taijtelbaum.
 Tjon, Asam.
 Vries, J. M. de.
 Vries, Jacques de.
 Wessels, J. J. P.
 Wijngaarde, J. H.
 Wong Gebrs.

Printers and publishers.

Erve, J. Morpurgo.
 Heyde, B.
 Labad & Zoon.
 Pinto, A. J.

FRENCH COLONIES.

Guadeloupe.

BASSE TERRE.

Bank.

Banque de la Guadeloupe.

Banker.

Lacour, Arthur.

Druggists.

Beleurgey.

Maret-Mercier.

Maurice.

Souque.

Dry goods.

Daucourt, Alcide.

Dufau, Léo.

Gratenel, A.

Jarrin frères.

Réaux frères.

Schmitt et Cognet.

Hardware.

Colardeau.

Sauterey.

Importers.

Bailey & Lesaint.

Beoche, E.

Bonnet, R.

Bourjac, Alphonse.

Buffrenil & Macory.

Farreau, A.

Fleurot & Co., J.

Labordière, H.

Raimund, Am.

Tournier, L.

BASSE TERRE—Continued.

Lumber dealers.

Beoche et Cie.

Cabre et neveu.

Favreau, A.

Laurent & Co., Eugène.

Michaux, A.

Monchy, L. de.

Morau, Paul.

LE MOULE.

Bank.

Banque de la Guadeloupe.

Drugs.

Pic.

Rougé.

Dry goods.

Aimée, Ferdinand.

Dufau, Léo.

Isaac, Félicien.

Mabire et Cie, E.

Moringlane, A.

Réaux frères.

Tessonneau, J. B.

General merchants.

Duchassaing & Co., S. A.

Mabille, A.

Michaux, Alexandre.

Ricon, C.

Ricon, J.

Sergent, Alléaume & Co.

Vaugout, Benjamin.

POINTE-À-PITRE.

Banks.

Banque de la Guadeloupe.
Banque Transatlantique.

Druggists.

Capitaine.
Chambertrand.
Desgranges.
Duportail père et fils.
Duportail & Co., A.
Frossard.
Gédon, Emile.
Houillier.
Raymond.
Rommieu.
Sauvaire.

General commission merchants.

Boniface & Binet, Guérin.
Brumant & Beauperthuy.
Carbonnel & Cie.
Collin de la Roncière, Numa.
Fleurot & Cie., Jules.
Hüe, E.
Japp, James.
La Barbe & Co., A.
Lacroix et fils aîné, Amédée.
La Roncière, N. de.
Lévi, Théodore.
Monnerot et Cie., L.
Picard, A.
Romney & Seignorét.

Hardware.

Cabrie et Cie., Adrian.
Dugard-Ducharmoy.
Gérard frères.
Honoré, Octave.
Lansac, H.
Melon & Co., A.

Ice companies.

American Ice Company.
R. Deumié Ice Factory.

Importers.

Advenant.
Ariste, Léodgard (boots and shoes,
dry goods, confections, etc.).
Arsonneau, Nestor (dry goods, etc.).

POINTE-À-PITRE—Continued.

Importers—Continued.

Bailly et Cie. (provisions, wines,
etc.).
Bertaud, Auguste (provisions).
Bourjac, Alphonse.
Brumant, Beauperthuy & Co. (gen-
eral merchandise).
Ducorp, C.
Dufau et Cie., Léo (dry goods, etc.).
Fleurot & Co., J. (general merchan-
dise).
François-Julien, Saint-Eloi (dry
goods).
Gobin, Émile (dry goods, etc.).
Honoré et Cie., François (dry goods,
confections, etc.).
Mabire et Cie., Ernest (general mer-
chandise).
Martialis.
Melse et Saint-Ange (dry goods,
etc.).
Montcarel.
Moringlane, A.
Nolly, Schmitt & Co.
Reaux frères.
Reynoird freres (dry goods).
Rodrigues, Honoré (dry goods, etc.).
Sarlat, Emanuel (dry goods).
Schmitt et Cognet (dry goods).
Tournier, L. (provisions).
Wolff (boots and shoes, etc.).

Jewelry.

Grellier, R.
Iphigénie, Denis.

Liquors.

Bailly & Lesaint.
Beau, G.
Cardonnier, J.
Giraud, Léon.
Raimund, Amédée.

Ship chandler.

Wachter, A.

Sugar factories.

Alary, E. de St.
Brumant & Beauperthuy.
Cail & Co.
Chazelles, A. de.

POINTE-À-PITRE—Continued.

Sugar factories—Continued.

Compagnie Sucrière Marseillaise.
 Crédit Foncier.
 Dubos frères.
 Duchassaing, A.
 Gérard frères.
 Hayot & Co., Charles.
 Pauvert et Cie., A.
 Retz, H. de.
 Sainte Anne.
 Souques et Cie., E.

Timber merchants.

Champy, A.
 Duchassaing, Joseph.
 Fleurot & Co., E.
 Laurent & Co., Eugène.
 Léonard, Joseph.
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Martinique.

ST. PIERRE.

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Banque de la Martinique.

Commission merchants.

Aries et Cie., C.

Borde et fils.

Hurard, M.

Knight et fils aîné, L. T.

Lassière frères.

Marius, Coipel.

Plissoneaux et Cie.

Romondt, C. van.

Dry-goods merchants.

Coppier, J.

Grandmaison, H.

Lapignonne, R. et E.

Laurent et Cie., H.

Masson, F.

Reynoir frères.

St. Ange, E.

Fancy goods.

Collot, E.

Delsue, Madame.

Glondut, Madame des.

Grottes, Madame des.

Hardware.

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Hatters.

Boissière, V.

Delsue, O.

Importers, general.

Bareme, A.

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Importers, general—Continued.

Coipel & Lawyer.

Cottrell, Joseph.

Decomio, L.

Dela, R.

De Lathifordière, P. M.

Delsue, O.

Lassère, An.

Massias de Bonne, G.

Nassignac & Co., Paul.

Ninet, A. F.

Reacae, S. C.

Remy, J.

Reynaud, L.

Importers of—

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Borde et fils (coal and fertilizers).

Comairas & Co.

Knight et fils aîné, L. T.

Marius, Coipel.

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Devin, Ad.

Lafosse, A.

St. Ange, Berte.

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Barbe, G.

Coppier, J.

Declemy, J.

D'Olivet & Co.

Grandmaison, H.

Masson, F.

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St. Ange, E.

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Lunny, C.
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Du Lettasse, Godet.

Lumber, etc.

Berte, G. (staves).
Blaisemont, T. (lumber, etc.).
De Garrori & Avon (staves).
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Dela, R. (American provisions, wheat, etc.).
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Croquet, Armand.

St. Martin.

MARIGOT.

Merchants.

Becker & Morales.
Moreilhon, A.

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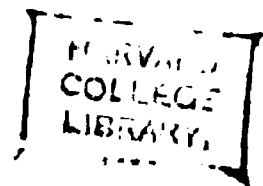
Romondt, L. A. van.
Wager, Rey.

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MINES AND MINING LAWS

Yl 6102

OF



Latin America.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

Bulletin No. 40.

April, 1892.

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1. Hand Book of the American Republics, No. 1.
2. Hand Book of the American Republics, No. 2.
3. Patent and Trade-Mark Laws of America.
4. Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics.
5. Import Duties of Mexico.
6. Foreign Commerce of the American Republics.
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12. Import Duties of Santo Domingo.
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16. Commercial Directory of Peru.
17. Commercial Directory of Chile.
18. Commercial Directory of Mexico.
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27. Import Duties of Colombia.
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39. Commercial Directory of European Colonies.

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MINES AND MINING LAWS

OF

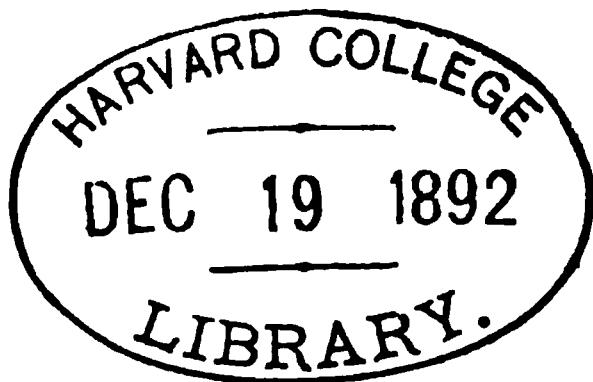
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The Argentine Republic.

The mineral resources of the Argentine Republic, according to all accounts, are extremely abundant, but up to the present time they have not received the development of which they are capable. The provinces of San Luis, La Rioja, San Juan, Catamarca, Córdoba, Salta, Jujuy, and Tucumán, without counting Patagonia and the Tierra del Fuego, both of which have rich mines of gold, appear, more prominently than all the others of this vast and interesting country, as being rich in minerals of all classes, and although the people there have in general paid more attention to agriculture and cattle breeding than to anything else, a large amount of money has been, however, invested in mining enterprises in the these provinces.

The official publication made in Buenos Ayres in 1889, to be used in the Paris Exhibition of that year, under the title of "*Memoria general y especial sobre las minas, metalurgia, etc., de la República Argentina*" (General and especial essay on the mines, metallurgy, etc., of the Argentine Republic), prepared by Mr. H. D. Horkold, the inspector-general of mines of that nation, a handsome volume of 596 pages in folio, contains full information about the mines of the Argentine Republic and the degree of progress which the mining industry had reached there at that time.

"The Argentine Republic," says that report (p. 374), "is in regard to mining wealth as favorably situated as any other country in the world. It may be asked, then, why are we not to expect such a development in that respect as has been reached for instance

in Australia? * * * It can be said in general that the Republic affords an ample field for mining enterprise * * * and the national Government, always prompt to promote the general interests of the Republic, has devoted its whole attention, as far as possible under the circumstances through which the country has passed, to cause the mining industry to be encouraged and carried on with advantage."

In the province of San Luis, as appears from that report, no less than 66 concessions of mines had been granted by the Government from September 25, 1872, to April 11, 1888, the mines being either of gold, silver, or copper, or gold, silver and copper, silver and copper, gold and copper, lead and copper, lead and silver.

In the province of La Rioja there were 318 mines, of which 212 were of silver, 28 of gold, 62 of gold, silver and copper, 15 of silver and lead, and 1 of gold and iron.

In the province of San Juan there were 1,028 mines, of which 150 were of gold, 836 of silver, 23 of copper, 2 of iron, and 17 of coal.

In the province of Jujuy there were 103, distributed as follows: 61 of gold, 30 of silver, 1 of gold and silver, 4 of silver and copper, 5 of copper, 1 of quicksilver, and 1 of coal.

Many of these mines are now in operation, but many others have been abandoned, the result being, as it appears from the report of Mr. Edward L. Baker, United States consul at Buenos Ayres, dated June 8, 1891, and submitted in answer to a circular of the State Department asking for information on the subject of mines and mining laws, that although considerable amounts of money have been invested in costly machinery for the purpose of working the mines, the profits derived up to 1889 had scarcely corresponded to the efforts and sacrifices made. Official statistics, according to Mr. Baker, show that in 1888 the whole output of the mines in the whole Republic was valued at only \$1,526,057,

and that in the following year, 1889, it had increased to no more than \$1,629,160.

A Buenos Ayres paper, named *La Nación*, in its issue of December 7, 1891, published a report made by Mr. H. F. Garrison, a mining engineer, to the President of the Republic, in regard to the gold mines of the province of Jujuy, in the study of which he had been engaged for several years. If the conclusions of this report are correct, the name of "Argentine California," which *La Nación* suggests to be given to that province, might not be inadequate.

Mr. Garrison says that near the town of La Rinconada there is a vein of auriferous quartz, 2 miles long and 4 feet wide, running from northeast to southwest, from which a large quantity of gold has been already extracted, and which when worked at the depth of 500 or 600 feet could yield sufficiently to give occupation for half a century to 5,000 laborers.

At Santa Catalina, at about 1,000 yards above the ordinary level of the Rio Grande River, there are three mines, known by the names of Eureka, Belga, and Suripugio, which Mr. Garrison states exceed in wealth all other mines in the world.

Two great veins, 5 feet wide, now worked at the place called Timon Cruz, which, while yielding at present only \$2 per ton, will, according to Mr. Garrison, if worked by electricity at a greater depth, afford occupation to 10,000 laborers for many years.

Among the many measures which the Government has taken to develop the mineral resources of the country prominently appear the organization of the bureau of mines and geology established at Buenos Ayres, the creation of a school of mines, which seems to have attracted considerable attention and enjoy great reputation, the orders given for an official mineralogical survey of the country, and the promulgation of the new mining code (*Código de Minería*), which has superseded, with advantage, as it is claimed, the laws previously in force.

It is to be regretted that the volume of this code, which contains 375 sections, many of them subdivided into different subsections or "paragraphs," and forms in the official edition made at Buenos Ayres in 1887 a well-printed book of 537 pages in Spanish quarto, does not allow its translation in full in the present Bulletin, without making it unnecessarily cumbersome.

It was put in force on the 1st of May, 1887, and it is claimed by its admirers that it has taken advantage of all the laws on the subject promulgated in the rest of the world and has incorporated all their best and wisest provisions.

The following extract has seemed to be sufficient for the purposes of the present Bulletin:

Mines in the Argentine Republic are divided into three classes, as follows:

I. Mines which exclusively belong to the nation and can not be worked by private parties, except upon a concession made in their favor by competent authority. In the mines of this class the ownership of the soil in which they are found is entirely independent of the ownership of the mine and constitutes a secondary or accessorial thing.

II. Mines which owing to their importance are to be granted in preference to the owner of the soil in which they are found, and also mines which, on account of the peculiar manner in which the material of which they consist is found to have been deposited, are permitted to be of common use.

III. Mines which belong exclusively to the owner of the soil in which they are found, and which can not therefore be worked or utilized in any manner by strangers, unless upon permission of the said owner and with his consent, except in those cases in which condemnation of private property for public use may take place.

The mines of the first class are described by the law as follows:

(a) Mines of gold, silver, platinum, quicksilver, copper, iron, lead, tin, zinc, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, manganese, antimony, and arsenic.

(b) Mines of hard and bituminous coal, lignite, and anthracite.

(c) Wells, pits, and deposits of all kinds of bitumen in whatever form, and of mineral oils.

(d) Mines of precious stones.

The mines of the second class, which must be granted to the owner of the soil in preference to any other person, are the following:

(a) The deposits of borates and nitrates.

(b) The deposits of salt on maritime shores (*salinas*) and the turf or loam deposits (*turberas*.)

(c) The mines of some metal not mentioned in the description of the mines of the first class.

(d) The pyritous, vitriolic, aluminous, and magnesian earths, the earths called *de batan*, the deposits of emory, all kind of ochres, almagra, resins, esteatite, phosphate of lime, sulphur, barytine, fluor spar, sulphates of iron, zinc, and copper, graphite, kaolin, and alkaline or terrous-alkaline salts.

The mines of the second class, which must be set apart for the common use and allowed to be worked by whomsoever wishes to do so, under the provisions of the law, are the following:

(a) All kinds of metalliferous sands, and precious stones, carried by the rivers, or found in their beds.

(b) The placers, or placer mines.

(c) The tailings, rewashings, and refuse and slag heaps of mines abandoned, or of abandoned smelting and reducing establishments—as long as they are not claimed or recovered by the lawful owner.

The mines of the third class are the quarries of building stone, marble, granite, etc., and all other deposits of rocky or earthy material for architectural purposes.

Mines of all classes are declared to be real estate. The engines, and all kind of appurtenances, permanently attached to them and necessary for their proper working, are also real estate.

The ownership of a mine, when created or vested in conformity with the law, is as perfect and as solemnly guaranteed and protected as the ownership of any other property whatsoever.

The Government can not interfere with the business of a mine, or interrupt its labors, or mingle in its management, unless it be in some extreme case in which public safety justifies the interference, or when such interference is necessary for the preservation either of the mine itself, or of the lives of the laborers.

Mines, by the reason of the benefit which the public derives from their proper operation, are privileged property, in so far as their owners, the same as the State, can take all kind of private property for their own use, under proceedings of condemnation and when necessity justifies the taking. But the mines also may be taken under the same proceedings, whenever the public benefit to be derived therefrom is greater, or of a higher character than the advantage which they afford.

Under the same principle a number of easements are created in favor of the mines on and against the property adjoining them. These easements are substantially governed by the same rules which are observed in all countries since the days of the Roman law. The owner of a mine has always, for instance, the right of way through the lands of his neighbor, or the right to use the water which he needs for his works, or for his people, or his animals, which is found in the adjoining estates, and the right to take advantage of the pastures therein situated, when so needed; also the right to take material for building railroads, canals, etc., and the right to cut down timber and use it for fuel, for building, or other purposes, etc.

In all cases, however, proper compensation must be paid.

The concession of a mine carries with it the right to compel the owner of the soil on which the mine is situated to sell it to the miner. If the soil belongs to the State, the province, or the town, the conveyance of all the title and right in and to it is to be made

gratuitously; but if it belongs to private individuals the miner must pay for it the full value according to appraisement.

A mine is an entirety which does not admit of actual material division. Each one has to be worked and dealt with, in every respect, as a whole of the same dimensions and with the same limits as appear from the concession and registry.

If, however, it should be found that two or more *pertenencias* (units of mining property, which form one mine), can be worked with advantage, independently of the others and without doing injury to them, permission can be asked and granted to make the division. But, in that case, each one of the portions made must be registered and considered in all respects and for all the purposes of law as a new mine.

The law provides with care and minuteness for all that is to be done in regard to searching and prospecting for mines. All persons are entitled to make searches of this kind either in public or private lands, but always on condition that they apply to the proper authorities for permission to do so and that they bind themselves to pay the proper indemnification for all damages caused. They have also to subject themselves to all the rules established for these investigations.

In case the one who wishes to undertake these searches should be the owner of the land, permission from the Government is not required. But it will be of advantage for him to apply for such permission, because otherwise he may run the risk of losing his right to claim preference against outside applicants, either as the owner of the land, or as the first explorer of the mine.

Persons exercising authority in mining matters and their near relatives are forbidden to make these searches within the limits of their respective districts.

Applications for permissions of this kind are to be made in writing and addressed to the local mining authority. They must describe as accurately as possible the tract of land to be searched and the precise purposes of the search.

No permission of this kind will be granted without first serving a copy of the application upon the owner of the land and publishing the same in the newspapers and otherwise, for a certain time. If no opposition is made during the period allowed for that purpose, or if the opposition proves unsuccessful, the permission is granted.

The field for the explorations to be undertaken under this permission is limited to an area of 500 hectares, equivalent to 1,250 acres, more or less.

This searching can not last, under ordinary circumstances, more than 140 days at the most, but this time may be extended upon sufficient reason by order of the authority.

The owner of the soil has the right under all circumstances to cause the applicant to give bonds before commencing operations.

When the searching is finished, or when no searching is necessary, the miner may ask for the concession of the mining properties (*pertenencias*) which he wishes to obtain.

A *pertenencia* or unit of mining property is generally in the shape of a prism, cut through the ground perpendicularly to its surface by imaginary planes of indefinite length. This prism is generally of rectangular bases, 200 meters in length by 300 in width, and its depth or altitude, in a vertical direction, is indefinite. But in some cases, as required by the topographical conditions of the locality, the bases of this prism may be square, or of some other geometrical form.

The application for the concession must be filed in duplicate and shall set forth the name, occupation, etc., of both the applicant and the owner of the soil. It must contain also a description, as accurate and precise as possible, of the locality where the mine is to be located. The clerk of the court, on receiving both copies, shall certify at the foot of each the day and hour in which they were handed to him, and also whether or not any other petition relative to the same locality has been filed there. One of the copies

shall be returned to the petitioner, who must sign the certificate together with the clerk, and the other shall be laid before the court, by whose order it shall then be registered or entered in full in a book kept for this purpose. It must be subsequently published for a certain number of days in the usual manner, either in the newspapers, if there be any, or otherwise.

The object of this publication is to give an opportunity to any one having a right to the mine to come before the authority and show his reasons why the concession should not be granted. The opposition must be made within sixty days immediately subsequent to the date of registration.

As a general rule the discoverer of a mine is entitled to three *pertenencias* or units, which can be either contiguous, or separated from each other by spaces of no lesser extent than what is required to constitute an unit.

An important requisite which must be complied with previous to the concession, in cases of discovery, that is to say, when the mine is located in places where no others had been found before, consists of what is called "the legal labor" (*la labor legal*) and is as follows: The applicant for the concession is bound to make, within one hundred days subsequent to the date of the registration of his petition, some mining work, to a depth of 10 meters or less, sufficient to show the position and thickness of the vein and the nature and quality of the ores. This period may be extended, upon good and sufficient reasons, for one hundred days more.

The next step to be taken, the survey of the mine, is officially made, upon petition in writing of the interested party and a notice thereof served upon the owners of the adjoining mines or estates, besides a publication by the newspapers, or otherwise, stating the date in which the operation shall take place.

The opposition, if any, shall be briefly disposed of, and in case the decision is adverse to the opponent, or when there is no opposition, the survey shall be made under the personal supervision

of the local authority and of the clerk of the court of mines, by the official engineer, and if there is none, by any engineer or expert appointed then for that purpose.

The limits must be marked, and substantial and lasting monuments fixed to designate the angles.

A complete record of all that has occurred during the operation shall be made, and it shall be signed by the authority, the interested parties, the engineer and the clerk of the court of mines. This record shall be entered in full on the registry of mines, elsewhere referred to, and a certified copy, or transcript, of all that appears from the said registry in relation to the mine in question shall be given to the interested party, and it shall constitute his title and complete the concession.

Mines of the second class, first subdivision, may be granted to strangers if the owner of the soil on which they are situated does not work or benefit them within the period of one hundred days subsequent to the date in which they received from the authorities a notice to that effect.

The mines of the second class, second subdivision, do not require any formal concession on the part of the Government to become common property. It is necessary, however, for those who wish to take advantage of them, to constitute *pertenencias*, or mining properties, which in this case consist of an area of rectangular form, varying according to circumstances from 10,000 to 60,000 square meters. These areas are to be surveyed with the intervention of the authorities, and according to certain rules intended to avoid confusion and conflicts of rights.

As soon as the owner of an abandoned mine, or smelting establishment, resumes work, the tailings, rewashings, etc., cease to be common property and revert to the owner.

No mine or mining establishment shall be considered abandoned when being worked by a number of laborers, which may vary from two to six according to circumstances.

Mines of the third class are private property and belong to the owner of the soil. They are subject, however, like all other private property, to the eminent domain of the State and can be taken for public use, upon indemnification, and according to the rules for such cases generally made and provided.

Mines can be sold and transferred and conveyed in the same manner and by the same methods as all other real property.

Bolivia.

The mineral wealth of Bolivia has been proverbial almost from time immemorial. Students of history read with amazement the glowing pictures of Cuzco which were made to Pizarro and his followers, the description of those temples, where the roofs were plated with gold and the floors inlaid with tiles of the same precious metal, and the circumstances, portentous in this respect, which attended the last days of the unfortunate Atahualpa. The mere fact that an apartment, 17 feet broad by 22 long, could be filled with gold up to a line drawn round the walls 9 feet from the floor, and that another apartment of smaller dimensions could be filled twice with silver in like manner, and all of this within two months' time,* says enough of the mineral wealth of the land.

The Hill of Potosí, one of the very many replete with precious metals which exist in many localities on Bolivian soil, has long been celebrated as perhaps the richest deposit of silver ore in the world. According to the official accounts of the Spanish Treasury, embracing a period of two hundred and forty-five years (from January 1, 1556, to December 11, 1800,) not less than \$823,950,508 and $7\frac{7}{8}$ *reales*, worth of silver from the Potosí mines, had passed through that office and paid the fifth belonging to the crown, and other dues and taxes. The same Treasurer who signed his name to this account stated, in a note, that from the discovery of the Potosí mines to the time from which his books commence, that

* Prescott. History of the Conquest of Peru, Book III, ch. 5.

is to say, in the eleven years intervening between 1545 and 1556, "another sum equal to the above of \$823,950,508 and $7\frac{7}{8}$ reales, which makes in all \$1,647,901,017 and 3 *cuartillos reales de gruesa*.*

Subsequent to 1800 and during the period, more or less turbulent or unsettled, which covers the last days of the Spanish rule, the establishment of republican institutions, and all other events up to 1864, the Potosí mines have yielded, as far as it is officially known, the sum of \$1,257,001,673.†

They are still at work and yield enormous profits.

Besides the Potosí there are other rich silver mines, such as those of Oruro, which are now yielding at the rate of 1,200,000 ounces per year, Aullagas, which produce also annually 3,200,000 ounces, and Huanchaca, which yield at the annual rate of 5,600,000 ounces. Mr. Richard Gibbs, United States Minister to Bolivia, in dispatch of February 20, 1884, after giving the above figures, says that "the product of the mines of Bolivia is increasing as new machinery and methods are being introduced."‡

In the northern part of the country there are gold washings which have yielded rich results. Minister Seay states (October 20, 1885) that one family of miners, named Rodriguez, realized from gold washings at Tipuani 30,000 pounds of gold.

The mining laws of Bolivia consist of the *Ley de minería* (Mining Law) promulgated on the 13th of October, 1880, and the *Reglamento de la ley de minería* (Rules for the application of the Mining Law) made on the 28th of October, 1882.

The provisions of the *Ley de minería* are simple and wise. They are contained in no more than twenty-seven articles and leave little room for casuistics or embarrassing technicalities.

The full text of the law is as follows :

* *Crónicas Potosinas*, by D. Vicente G. de Quesada. Vol. I, page 119.

† Report of Consul General Seay on the trade, etc. of Bolivia, October 20, 1885. *United States Consular Reports*, No. 60, p. 31.

‡ *United States Consular Reports*, Vol. XIII, No. 44, page 639.

MINING LAW.

TITLE I.—*Ownership of the mines.*

ARTICLE 1. All kind of metalliferous substances of whatever origin and however laid on the ground, whether on the surface, or beneath the same, in any manner or form, belong originally to the State.

ART. 2. For the purposes of this law, the soil and the subsoil are two things altogether different.

Soil is the exterior coat, or surface, extending downwards only to such a depth as may be reached by the work of the owner, either when engaged in agricultural pursuits or when paving or making foundations, or doing any other labor whatsoever different from mining.

Subsoil is all that lies beneath that coat and extends downward indefinitely.

ART. 3. The ownership of the soil, whether belonging to private individuals or to the State, is never impaired or jeopardized, except upon proceedings of condemnation, and the owner can at all times use it or take advantage of its products. But the ownership of the subsoil, which is under the control of the State, may, according to circumstances, and under no other rules than the dictates of advisability or profitableness, be either abandoned by the State, so as to allow said subsoil to become common property, or ceded or conveyed by the same State to the owner of the soil, or granted by a regular concession in the form of a patent, also by the State and subject to the provisions of the present law, to a third applicant.

ART. 4. Mines are real estate and constitute a property different and independent from the land in which they are situated, even if their owner and the owner of the land are one and the same person. The ownership, possession, use, and enjoyment of a mine can be transferred or conveyed exactly in the same way as the ownership, possession, use, and enjoyment of all other property, subject, however, to the provisions of this law.

ART. 5. Mines do not admit of actual material division, but the capital which represents their value may be divided into shares.

TITLE II.—*Searching and testing.*

ART. 6. Searching and testing is allowed, without previous permission from the authorities, on lands belonging to the public domain, and also on private land when not fenced. In both cases excavations and test works may be made.

When the lands belong to private parties and are fenced, no searchings or excavations can be made, except with the consent of the owner or by judicial authority, granted upon indemnification.

Searchings and excavations are forbidden in grounds improved by buildings and in public or private gardens.

TITLE III.—*Concessions and mining properties.*

ART. 7. All persons who are in possession of their civil rights can obtain, through only one individual concession, one or more mining properties in mineral lands already known, and no more than thirty in lands where mineral wealth has been recently discovered. The mining properties which are the object of one concession shall be contiguous and have no vacant spaces between them, so as to show that the limits of one coincide exactly with the limits of the others which are adjacent on any side.

ART. 8. Priority in the filing of the petition to obtain the grant shall give preferential right.

ART. 9. When between two or more tracts granted by different concessions a vacant space happens to be found not large enough to constitute by itself one mining property, then the said space shall be granted to the owner of any of the adjacent mines who first asks for it, and, upon his renunciation, to any outside applicant.

ART. 10. If the application has for its object the construction of galleries for general investigation, or for draining, or transportation purposes, the applicant shall be granted the mining properties he may ask for, exactly as in all other cases, if vacant ground to do so is found in existence; but, if such works are to be made across mining properties already granted, the applicant shall have to enter into an agreement with the respective owners and arrange with them upon the proper terms and conditions for the payment of any valuable ores which may be actually found.

If the owners of the mining properties object to the excavating of these galleries, they will not be made, except upon proceedings of condemnation.

ART. 11. The unit to be used for these concessions, that is, an individual mining property, is a prismatic figure, having for its basis a square one hundred meters on each side, horizontally measured, and of indefinite depth.

ART. 12. Sands which carry gold, or tin, and all other metallic productions to be found in rivers, or placer mines, or in veneros, aventaderos, rebosaderos, or reventazones, in vacant lands, whether belonging to the State or to private individuals, shall be subject to concession and adjudication in the same way and with the same formalities as all other mines.

ART. 13. The tailings, rewashings, and slag and refuse heaps of abandoned mines and smelting establishments which may be found on uninclosed or unfenced grounds shall be granted to whomever first shows his desire to work them; but they shall be considered vacant if no work on them has been done for six months.

ART. 14. After the concession is made, even if no ore has been found or no work of any kind has been done, and upon no more evidence than that necessary to show that the ground is free, the demarcation or survey of the mining property shall be in order.

This demarcation may embrace all kind of grounds, buildings, roads, etc., and the mining labors must be made according to the police and safety regulations.

The starting point for each property shall be marked either outside or inside the same property, according to the location of the metalliferous deposits and with a view to secure the best possible identification.

TITLE IV.—*Working of the mines and forfeiture of the concessions.*

ART. 15. The miners shall work their mines with entire freedom, without being subject to follow in any way whatever any kind of technical rules or processes, but paying, however, due attention to the laws and regulations in force, the compliance with which shall be closely watched by the authorities.

ART. 16. The concessions of mines are made in perpetuity, but the grantees shall have to pay a patent of five *bolivianos* per hectare.

For the hills of Potosí, Machacamarca, and others where actual work is now being done and where the mining properties can not be constituted according to Article 11 of this law, because of the fact that some properties there are to be located one upon another, the cost of the patent shall be four *bolivianos* for each mine opening or mouth, whether it is the mouth of a *socavón*, or subterraneous passage driven from the skirt of the hill, or of a *barreno*, or hole bored in the rock, or any other mine opening. No other mouths are exempted from the payment herein provided for except those which are plainly and exclusively destined to allow the passage of light for other labors.

The cost of the patent for the mining properties referred to in Article 12 of the present law shall be two *bolivianos*. Nothing will be paid for patents in the cases referred to in Article 13 of the present law.

ART. 17. These patent fees shall be paid semianually and in advance, and shall be due from the date of the concession. All mining properties shall be deemed to be abandoned if the amount of patent fees due for one year is not paid within fifteen days after the miner is required to do so under proceedings of execution.

ART. 18. Upon the failure to pay the patent fees the mine shall be sold at auction and granted to the highest bidder, on condition that he shall continue to pay said fees. Out of the proceeds of the sale such a sum shall be taken as is required to pay the amount of patent fees due to the Treasury, the expenses incurred,

and an additional 10 per cent. The balance shall be given to the delinquent ex-owner.

ART. 19. If no bidder makes his appearance on the appointed day the sale shall be postponed; but if the same thing happens on the new day assigned for that purpose, the ground shall be declared vacant and free.

ART. 20. Miners who desire to abandon their mines may report their intention to the proper authorities, and from that day forward they shall be exempted from paying the patent fees.

TITLE V.—*Rights and duties of the miners.*

ART. 21. Every miner is bound to allow the neighboring mines to be ventilated, and is also subject to an easement consisting in suffering the waters from the said mines to pass naturally through his property to the general outlet. He is bound, moreover, to comply with all the police regulations which may be made and provided.

In all these cases of easement, proper valuation and indemnification of the harm done is to be previously made.

ART. 22. The owners of a mine shall indemnify, either upon agreement or according to appraisement made by experts under the general provisions of laws, for all damages caused by them to other mines by waters accumulated in their own works, when, although required by the injured party to make the proper drainage, they failed to do so. They shall also be bound to pay damages sustained through any other cause which results in detriment or injury to the property of others inside or outside the mines.

ART. 23. Miners are free to enter into such agreements as may be proper with the owners of the soil in regard to the area they need for dwellings, storehouses, shops, offices, etc. If no agreement can be reached by them, either in regard to the extent of the area or to the price to be paid, the miner shall be entitled to secure the acquisition of the said property upon proceedings of condemnation.

ART. 24. Such roads as have been made for the service of one mine shall be used by all others located in the same mineral district. But the expenses of preservation and repair shall be defrayed *pro rata* of the use made of said roads.

ART. 25. The ownership of the waters which may be found in their works belongs to the miners.

ART. 26. They are also the owners, within the limits of their mining properties and in the whole depth of the same, of all the veins and metallic deposits which they may find. But they are forbidden to work or benefit said veins or deposits by trespassing on properties belonging to others.

ART. 27. Trespassers are bound to make restitution of the value of the ore

obtained by them in this way, as appraised by experts. If convicted of having acted in bad faith, they shall be deemed guilty of larceny.

Bad faith is presumed when the trespass exceeds ten meters.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

ART. 28. The present owners of mines may build their mining properties in the form provided by this law without prejudice to the rights acquired by third parties.

ART. 29. The concessions made under the former legislation shall become perpetual, and enjoy all other privileges granted by the present law, as soon as the patent fees herein established commence to be paid.

ART. 30. All questions in trespass, easements, etc., arising between old mines which have not built their properties in accordance with the present law shall be tried and adjusted according to the laws in force at that time.

ART. 31. Miners are subject to the courts of ordinary jurisdiction, and mining companies shall be established and governed according to the provisions of the code of commerce.

ART. 32. No execution can be made on mining and metallurgic interests; but the creditors may cause receivers to be appointed.

ART. 33. Mines of precious stones shall be subject to the provisions of the present law until especial regulations regarding them are made and promulgated. Article 17 of the decree of January 8, 1872, is hereby repealed.

ART. 34. The decree of December 31, 1872, relative to inorganic matters, is left in force, but the concessions which it makes are reduced one-half and its Article 27 is repealed.

ART. 35. The executive shall make rules providing for the manner and form in which the applications are to be made, the form of the concessions, and how the surveys of the mining properties must be made. It also shall make police regulations applicable to the mining industry. All these rules shall be enacted upon consideration of such drafts or projects for the same as shall be framed by three mining committees simultaneously sitting at Sucre, Potosí, and Oruro.

ART. 36. The present law shall be in force as soon as the executive promulgates the rules to which the preceding article refers.

ART. 37. The decree of July 23, 1852, relative to stakes (or pits of a certain depth) for the benefit of public instruction, is hereby repealed.

The Rules for the application of the foregoing Mining Law of Bolivia, reference to which has been made elsewhere, form a code of seventy-five articles, which may be condensed, as follows:

I. *Rules relative to the "cateo" or preliminary testing excavations.*— These excavations, or *calicatas*, which must not exceed 10 meters in length or depth, may be undertaken by all persons capable of contracting valid obligations.

If made in lands belonging to the State no license nor any other requisite whatever is necessary; but previous notice must be given to the local authority.

If made in lands belonging to private parties, the permission of the owner should be first obtained; but, if he refuses it, the *cateador* may apply to the district court for a special permission; and the court may grant or refuse it, according to circumstances.

The application must be in writing, and shall set forth in precise terms, besides the names, occupation, and places of residence of both the applicant and the landowner, what are the purposes of the *cateo*, and specify particularly the place in which it is proposed to be made.

Upon the filing of this application the court shall appoint a day in which both parties shall be heard and the case decided. But on petition of any of the parties, or merely on its own motion, the court may direct an investigation to be made at the locality, either by the official engineer, or, if there be none, by an expert appointed by the court itself, and suspend its decision until receiving his report.

The decision shall then be rendered without further discussion and shall be final in all cases.

A record shall be made and entered in a book specially kept for this purpose, which shall remain in the custody of the court, accurately setting forth all that transpired in the case.

The landowner may cause the *cateador* to give bonds to secure the payment of the indemnification due him for damages arising out of the *cateo*, if allowed. Application to that effect may be made at the hearing of the case, and the court shall grant it, either in general terms, by holding the *cateador* responsible for these damages, or, if so requested by the landowner, by fixing the amount

and ordering its previous payment. The determination of this amount shall be made upon a hearing of the two parties, or, if necessary in the judgment of the court, upon professional or expert examination and report.

The decision of the court shall fix the time during which the excavations may be made. This time shall never exceed thirty days, to be counted from the date of the decision.

If no work has been done during this period or if the works prove to be fruitless, no license can be given the *cateador* for a second attempt on the same ground.

II. *Rules concerning the mining properties, their concession, survey, possession, and registry.*—Persons desiring to obtain one or more mining properties shall file an application to that effect before the highest executive officer of the department, called the *prefecto*, stating their names, occupations, and places of residence, the name to be given to the property where concession is asked, the number of *pertenencias* or mining properties which are desired, the exact point, either inside or outside the ground, as the case may be, from which the surveys have to start, fixing it as far as possible with relation to some other point the location of which admits of no doubt, the mineral district to which the new mines belong, expressing whether said district is already known as a mining district or whether it is new in this respect, the names of the adjoining mines if any, how the new mines are to be located in relation to them, and the name of the landowner, should the ground belong to private parties.

For the purposes of the law, mineral districts shall be considered to be known as such when one mine at least is actually worked at the time of the application or was formally worked before, or when two or more petitions for registries within their limits have been filed by different persons.

As soon as the application is filed, a record shall be made at the foot thereof of the exact time, hour and minute, in which it was

received. This note or memorandum shall be signed in the presence of the applicant by the *prefecto* and his secretary. If the applicant wishes to file his petition in duplicate, he has the right to do so, and in that case the record above mentioned shall be made on both copies, one of which shall be left in the office and the other returned to the applicant for his own use.

The secretary of the *prefecto* is directed to keep a book called "book of petitions for mining properties," in which he shall enter in strict chronological order the applications of this kind which he has received. Each application shall be made the subject of a different item, and each item shall have its number and shall be signed by the secretary.

Applicants have the right to examine this book whenever its contents may affect their applications.

The *prefecto* shall order the concession to be made in favor of the applicant, under article 7 of the law—that is, no more than 30 *pertenencias* in new mineral districts and 1 or more in the old ones, these *pertenencias* to be contiguous—and shall cause his order to be made known to the neighboring miners and also published in the newspapers or otherwise.

The object of this publication is to afford an opportunity to any interested party to come and oppose the final carrying out of the concession, and for this purpose a period of at least thirty days is granted.

The opposition, if any, must be founded either on a preferential right growing out of priority in the filing of an application for the same grant, or on the allegation that there is no vacant or unoccupied ground wherein the new mining properties could be located. No other grounds shall be allowed.

Should such opposition be made within the period marked by law, the *prefecto* shall refer the whole matter to the district court, where the case shall be tried under the regular proceedings of law followed in all ordinary suits.

If the decision is adverse to the opponent, or if no opposition is made, the next step to be taken after the order of the *prefecto*, consists in the survey, which shall be made by order of the authority and upon notice given to the neighboring miners and to the owner of the ground.

The petition for the survey shall be filed at the latest within sixty days after the date on which the order of the *prefecto* granting the concession became final. Otherwise the petition shall be considered as abandoned and the concession shall be canceled.

The *prefecto* shall order the survey to be made, as above stated, and shall name the engineer or expert by whom it is to be made, and also the subordinate officer who must represent his authority at the time of its being made.

The next thing shall be to give possession of the surveyed mining properties to the persons in whose favor they were granted, and this shall be done on the spot by the same officer who attended the operations of the survey, with the usual formalities. A full record of all the proceedings shall be made and preserved.

The engineers or experts who surveyed the *pertenencias* are bound to draw in duplicate a plat of the same, to which they and the attending executive officer shall affix their signatures. One copy shall be given to the interested party and the other shall be preserved in the *prefecto's* office.

The mining notaries for each district shall keep a book, or registry, in which they will enter each concession. The entry shall be a complete copy of the whole record of the case, from the application filed before the *prefecto* to the record of the act of possession. A copy of this entry shall constitute full evidence of the ownership of the mine.

Every volume of the registry shall be closed on the 31st of December each year, and a new book shall be started on the 1st of January. Several formalities are required to prevent this book from being tampered with in any way whatever and to secure its authenticity.

III. *Rules relative to the condemnation of private property for mining purposes, the constitution, or establishment of easements in favor of the mining industry, and the mining police.*—Mines and mining business are always presumed to be matters of general utility and enjoy all the privileges of public works, among them the important right of securing, through proceedings of condemnation, the acquisition of whatever private property may be required for their success, if no agreement can be reached with the owners.

The very nature of the mines and the mining industry has been the cause of several easements, in some cases of peculiar importance. Particularly noticeable among them are the three following, to wit:

1. The easement of *ventilation*, under which every miner is bound to allow the air to pass through his mine to the neighboring ones, when necessary. This service is to be rendered gratuitously, and if any question should happen to arise out of the exercise of this right between the respective owners, it shall be speedily settled by the local authority, upon examination by experts if necessary.

2. The easement of *drainage*, under which every miner is bound to allow the waters naturally flowing toward his mine from the neighboring ones to pass through it on their way to the common outlet. The exercise of this right is subject to several regulations which insure its equitable and reasonable enforcement, and implies in all cases the necessity of paying the proper indemnification to the injured party if any damage is done to his property.

3. The easement of *passage* under which every miner is bound under certain circumstances to allow his neighbors to enter their mines through the one belonging to him.

Miners are bound to comply with certain rules of police, which are conducive either to the common safety or to the better success of the mining industry. They are bound to have their mines properly ventilated and lighted. No work is allowed to be done

in darkness. Waters must not be allowed to remain deposited, and ditches and gutters are to be made to carry them outside. The heaps and deposits of material extracted from the mines must be arranged in such way as to prevent any injury, either to the persons or to the property from being sustained in the mines to which the material belongs, or in the neighboring ones. Accidents must be immediately reported to the legal authority, and the local authority has the right to see that no accident happens through neglect or disregard of the mining regulations in force.

Actions intended to secure indemnification for damages, of whatever origin, are to be brought before the civil courts against the owner of the mine, whether an individual, a corporation or a company.

Criminal actions intended to secure punishment for some offense are to be brought directly against the offenders.

The whole subject of mines in Bolivia has been placed in charge of the Secretary of Industry. Under him and subject to his authority jurisdiction in mining matters is exercised respectively by the *prefectos*, or heads of the departments, and the *intendentes* and *subprefectos* in the provinces. There are also certain engineers appointed by the Government and called *ingenieros fiscales*, by whom all official engineering work is to be done.

Brazil.

The mining laws of Brazil have never been codified and are scattered in the statute books of that country, forming a part of what is called there, as in all countries where the Roman law is the basis of their legislation, the Administrative Law.

As stated in the Hand Book of Brazil (Bulletin No. 7 of the Bureau of the American Republics), the development of the vast mineral resources of Brazil, with the exception of gold and diamonds, has only just begun. Its deposits of coal and iron, laid bare by scientific explorers, await for the most part the labor and machinery that shall utilize them for the benefit of man. Scattered widely over the broad expanse of the country, they await, prepared to hasten its advent, the day of future prosperity when its inland waters shall swarm with steamers laden with the products of its hills and valleys.

The existence in Brazil of copper, manganese, and argentiferous lead ore in considerable quantities and in widely extended localities has been demonstrated. Mines of iron, coal, gold, and diamonds have already been worked there. Amethysts, topazes, beryl, garnets, and agate are found in various parts. Gold is found in every State of Brazil, and is systematically mined in Minas Geraes, Rio Grande do Sul, Goyaz, Bahia, Matto Grosso, Paraná, S. Paulo e Maranhão. The product of the mine of S. João del Rei, operated by an English company since 1835, in the year 1875 was 4,774 pounds; the average yield of metal per ton of ore, 535 grains. The Ouro Preto mine furnished in 1887

594 pounds of gold. D'Eschwege estimates the amount of gold produced by the mines of Minas Geraes, from 1700 to 1820, at 1,404,965 pounds troy; and Henwood calculates at 171,000 pounds the amount produced from 1820 to 1860. Corcieux estimates the quantity obtained from 1860 to 1888 at 132,000 pounds. Castelnan thinks the production much greater in this State, and puts at \$100,000,000 the value of the gold produced in the States of Bahia, Maranhão, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso. Diamonds are coextensive with the gold deposits, and, like that metal, are most abundant in Minas Geraes, where they have been found since 1789. The most important locality known for the production of this gem is the district of Diamantina, in the above-named State. They are found in Paraná in the gravels of the river Tibagy, and in the beds of streams dry during the summer. Since the discovery of diamonds at the Cape of Good Hope the Brazilian production has greatly diminished. The amount of these stones found in Minas Geraes during 1887 is estimated by the director of the school of mines at Ouro Preto at 5,673 grammes.

The future wealth and prosperity of Brazil, however, depends less upon the yield of the precious metals and stones than upon the production of its mines of iron and coal. The diamond can not rival with that other form of carbon, nor gold with the unpretentious iron.

Gorcieux says:

“In Minas Geraes iron is not found in veins or strata, buried deep in the earth, but in enormous beds, often lying at the surface, or in mountain masses, hundreds of metres high.”

These vast deposits are worked only by small, scattered furnaces, charcoal being used in the reduction of the ore. Of these little furnaces there are five groups, producing about 3,000 tons annually, the product being used in the surrounding districts in the manufacture of articles of home consumption, as hoes, shovels, picks, drills, nails, horseshoes, etc.

In the State of São Paulo are found deposits similar to the best Norwegian ore, and one of the mines is worked by the government establishment, near the village of Sorocaba. This establishment has two furnaces and produced in 1887 790 tons of pig iron. The ore used has 67 per cent of iron. In Santa Catharina, not far from a harbor accessible to the largest vessels, are vast deposits of hematite, containing, on an average, 30 per cent of manganese and 25 to 30 per cent of iron. In the State of Goyaz, as in Minas Geraes, are found enormous masses of the ore itabberite.

The presence of copper has been demonstrated in Rio Grande do Sul, in Matto Grosso, in Minas Geraes, and Ceará. The ore has never yet been mined, but in the last-named State works have been begun with a view to its extraction and reduction. The ore, as far as yet reached, gives 40 per cent of copper.

The deposits of lead so far discovered are few, but its presence has been determined in Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, and Minas Geraes, generally in connection with silver—argentiferous galena—and sometimes with gold.

Bismuth and antimony are found in combination with ores of other metals, but not as yet in considerable quantities.

Up to the present the deposits of coal discovered are not relatively so extensive as those of iron, but its presence has been determined in São Paulo, where the borings indicated its existence in quantities and situations that render probable a profitable extraction. In Santa Catharina, in the valley of the Tubarão, bituminous coal exists, and a concession has been granted by the Government for working the beds. The State of Rio Grande do Sul appears to be the most favored in respect to coal deposits. In the Candiota basin veins of coal crop out, of a thickness varying from 4 to 6 feet, but the only mines worked up to the present are those of Arroio dos Ratos, which supply coal to the steamers that ply on the rivers, and to the Government railroad.

Marbles are abundant and widely distributed; they are of

various colors, and resist the disintegrating influences of the climate under conditions destructive of the marbles imported from Europe. In Rio Grande do Sul and S. Paulo are various manufactures of works in marble. Important deposits of loadstone are found in Minas Geraes.

In the State of Goyaz, in the Serra dos Cristaes (Crystal Range) are found in abundance the well-known "Brazilian pebbles," whose pure quartz is employed in the manufacture of lenses and spectacles. They are found near the surface, usually covered with a coating of iron oxide.

In the calcareous caverns of the S. Francisco plateau and of the river Veheas, in Minas Geraes, saltpeter has for a long time been collected. One of these grottoes, near Diamantina, has furnished within a few days after its discovery 40 tons of the pure crystals. Graphite is also found in considerable quantities in Minas Geraes, one of the deposits yielding 83 per cent of carbon suitable for pencils.

As far as the mining legislation is concerned, nothing better can be done than transcribing literally the translation made by Mr. Charles Negley, United States consul at Rio Grande do Sul, of certain portions of the standard work of Senhor Veiga Cabrol, "The Administrative Law of Brazil," published in 1859, which Mr. Negley submitted to the State Department on June 24, 1891, in answer to a circular of the 6th of February previous.

That translation will give a fair idea of the Brazilian mining law, and reads as follows:

MINING IN GENERAL.

SECTION 1. The mineral riches of Brazil consist of mines of gold, diamonds, silver, iron, lead, saltpeter, coal, and other products of a chemical nature.

SEC. 2. The ancient Roman law considered mines as an integral part of the soil in which they are contained; the ownership accordingly belonged to the proprietors of these lands; the later Roman law modified the former provisions in the interest of society; mines which contained precious metals and marbles

were considered as objects of public property. The emperors did not appropriate the ownership to themselves, but if the proprietors did not develop them, granted their exploitation to other persons upon the condition of paying one-tenth of the gross product into the treasury and an equal amount to the owner of the surface.

SEC. 3. According to the Brazilian laws mines of diamonds, gold, silver, and other metals or substances of a chemical nature belong to the nation or the State; these can not be explored by private persons without the permission of the Government, which stipulates conditions in conformity with the laws in force for carrying them into execution, or they remain subject to the approval of the general legislative assembly in those particulars in which such approval is necessary.

SEC. 4. Diamond mines. The resolution of September 24, 1845, to be observed with the alterations of the decree of September 6, 1852, distinguished diamond lands between those already explored by the old administration and those which are not effectively occupied by concessionaires; in the first case they may be rented to the persons who may be occupying them; in the second case they should be leased at auction. The title of lease having been effected it will continue in force as long as may suit the lessor or the legislative body does not give to him another location.

Mines which have not been leased or granted to companies may be taken up by any person whatever who protects himself with a license from the administration. Reg. 1081 of Dec. 11, 1852. See sections 24 to 26 of Chapter Dominion of State.

SEC. 5. Mines of gold, silver, copper, or lead. Mines and mineral veins being at the disposal of the nation, Sec. 3 of this chapter. It is in accordance with this doctrine only that these substances can not be explored without authority, in order that the proprietor of the surface may be indemnified, in view of the fact that it is necessary to conciliate the rights of the individual owner with the rights of society in regard to objects of general interests; but the decree of Jan. 27, 1829, going upon a principle contrary to the doctrine of those economists who denied the power or right to work mines to belong at all to the ownership of the soil, declared that Brazilian subjects did not require a license to undertake mining on lands of their own, by means of companies, national or foreign.

The decree of Nov. 28, 1831, requiring that gold taken from mines should be accompanied by a permit from the public mint or treasury department in order to avoid fraud, under penalties imposed upon contrabandistas and embezzlers of duties, did not impose the obligation of having it melted unless so desired, provided the import exacted by law for stamping it be paid; and Art. 94 of the law of Oct. 24, 1832, elaborated in accordance with the tenor of the decree of

Jan. 27, 1829, permits the free collection of gold dust in the provinces which produce it in any quantities whatever; and if in these cases the proper duty has not been paid, it may be presented at the mint for reduction to the bar, or to money, payment being made in the former case of the required duty, and in the latter of the same duty and also that of Seiguiorje.

There may be conceded as many as 150 grants for mining gold, silver, copper, and lead, each grant being 141,750 square brasas (square brasas = 4.84 square meters) according to the rules of 225 square brasas to a workman, established in Sec. 3 of Art. 6, of Alvara May 13, 1803, taking the mean limit of workmen according to the form of Sec. 2, Art. 7 of the same alvara. See Secs. 27 and 29 of Chapter Dominion of the State.

SEC. 6. Mines of any other minerals or natural chemical substances whatever. The privilege conceded to mining companies contains in general for those who shall discover, the right to exclusively work the mines, the maximum term of a privilege if 30 years included in the concession of each grant; for the mining of any natural chemical substance whatever, the grants should have double the number of brasas conceded to companies for mining precious metals, to be measured and marked out immediately that the places chosen and designated for mining have been approved by the president of the province; the disappropriation of private lands in which minerals shall have been discovered should be in conformity with the laws in force. See decrees Nov. 21, 1857, for the Province of Ceara, and Oct. 30, 1858, which has conceded the privilege for 30 years to a company incorporated to work the mines of lead in Freguezia de Iporanga in the Province of São Paulo and elsewhere.

SEC. 7. Conditions imposed upon new concessions and favors granted. Companies shall employ in the works of the mines none but free hands; mines of gold, silver, copper and lead are subject to existing taxes and to those which may hereafter be imposed by law; other minerals or natural chemical substances are subject to the burdens which may be imposed by law after the first five years during which companies are exempt from all taxes whether for exploration or working; it is, however, to be understood that this exemption does not include the provisions of law or the ordinances of the Government which may be enacted for the regulation of mining, whether on public lands or private estates.

Another favor granted to mining companies newly organized consists in the exemption from import duties on materials and tools which may be ordered from abroad for the work of exploration or mining.

SEC. 8. Appointment of commissioners by the Government with a view to the preservation of the mines. As public authority intervenes for the exploration of mineral substances in order to create a property, so also it ought to intervene for its preservation; hence necessity for the appointment of commissioners

who are charged with the inspection of concessionaires to the end that the mineral riches may be preserved, reminding of their obligations those who do not fulfill the intent and purpose of society, whether in the abuse or failure to comply with their contracts in view of the fact that the property of the concession is constituted not alone in the exclusive interest of the concessionaires but also in the interest of society; the law should conciliate in one system the interests of the proprietor of the soil, the interests of the explorer and the interests of society.

SEC. 9. Cases in which a dissolution of mining companies takes place. In order that concessions gratuitously granted by the State may be usefully employed mining companies should follow out the object of their formation; a concessionaire who neglects or abandons exploration loses the right to the privilege which had been conceded to him; consequently mining companies may be dissolved in the following cases provided for by Art. 295 of the Commercial Code in conformity with the regulations laid down in art. 2. of the Statutes in regard to companies (Mining Maranhense) approved by Decree No. 1925 of April 25, 1857: First, on the expiration of the term of duration of a company, if the stockholders refuse new contracts there would be no license from the Government; second, in cases of bankruptcy; third, in case of it being shown that a company is not able to fulfill the intent and purpose of its organization.

SEC. 10. It is competent for the judiciary to determine causes in regard to the loss of privileges by mining companies in the cases provided for by the Commercial Code and which are enumerated in the foregoing paragraph.

It is also competent for the judiciary to pass upon indemnities, which may be due from one company to another by reason of damages growing out of explorations, which is a natural consequence of the general principles under the division of jurisdiction, and in addition to this it appears in the stipulations written in the contracts, or the conditions annexed to the decrees of concessions.

By parity of reason there should be laid before the judicial authority all questions of indemnity not expressly reserved by the administrative authority.

It is equally competent for the judicial authority to apply the act of concession in conformity with fundamental rules, within the respective limits of a judicial dispute and a question of administration, unless a necessity exists for the interpretation of the said act of concession, when in this case the question devolves upon the administrative authority.

So, also, it is competent for the judicial authority to decide all questions of satisfaction from concessionaires of mines by reason of explorations and workings anterior to the concession; and in regard to indemnities, one to the proprietors of the surface in respect to the lands in which concessionaires of mines have

established their works, previous permission having been secured from the Government to disappropriate lands of private ownership. See title, Disappropriation for necessary purposes and public uses.

SEC. 11. It is competent for the administration to pass upon all contested claims relative to the obligations of concessionaires to the State.

DIAMOND LANDS.

SEC. 24. (Page 128.) The diamond lands at present recognized as such in the Province of Minas Geraes, or that may hereafter be discovered in it, are also under the dominion of the nation or the State law, Dec. 24, 1734. Resolution Oct. 25, 1832, Art. 16, whose provisions the decree of May 31, 1833, extended to the Province of São Paulo, the ministerial order of March 23, 1838, declaring that the diamond lands and diamond mines belonging to the nation or the State can not be explored by private individuals without authority from the general assembly; but the Government having been authorized to rent the diamond lands by Resolution No. 374, Sept. 24, 1845, it was ordered to be put into execution by Decree No. 665, Sept. 6, 1852, and further expanded in Regulation No. 1081, Dec. 11, of the same year.

The above-mentioned resolution of Sept. 24, 1845, created an inspector-general of the diamond lands, a fiscal superintendent, and such employés as the Government should deem necessary to assist these, with the object of superseding the ancient administration of the diamond fields.

SEC. 25. Administration of the diamond fields. The administration of the diamond fields is exercised by the inspector-general of the diamond fields and his delegates, who alone may grant concessions to lessees and farmers of the lands in the district in which are established their respective authority. If, however, the discovery of diamonds in some other district happens to attract a great number of explorers who tumultuously seek to possess themselves of the diggings, or if, under other circumstances, the authority of the delegate becomes ineffectual, the president of the province may order that the inspector-general himself go there to exercise his functions for such time as may be necessary, the authority of the delegate in the meantime increasing, he acted as the secretary, fiscal superintendent or agent of the former; and in such a case a substitute will exercise the duties of the inspector-general where his administration is established. There should be observed, not only in the Province of Minas, but also in that of Bahia, the regulations of Aug. 17, 1846, with the alterations appearing in Decree No. 543, of Dec. 5, 1847; of Art. 35 of Law No. 514, of Oct. 28, 1848; of Resolution No. 665, of Sept. 6, 1852, and the provisions following the aforementioned Regulation No. 108, of Dec. 11, in the same year, in regard to the security which ought to accompany the petitions of those who intend to leave diamond lands, in regard to the measurement and demarkation, and in regard to the terms

of the contracts and the concessions of titles of leases, after there has been presented to the inspector-general of the diamond fields the acknowledgment of the payment to the collector of the district the amount of the rent falling due up to the end of the financial year. Questions which arise between two or more claimants who have no title to the digging nor to the property in the soil, because to each one of them has not fallen the number of square bracas ($\text{braca}^2 = 4.84$ meters²) which he desires, are decided by the inspector-general, who, after hearing the fiscal superintendent, may command to be made such a division as may seem to him most just, it being competent, however, for the parties to have the decision re-examined, within the space of 30 days, by the Treasury department of the province, and this in turn by the tribunal of the National Treasury.

SEC. 26. Special provisions that may be observed in the leasing of the diamond fields in the Province of Minas Geraes: 1st, the leases should be made at public auction for terms of from 4 to 10 years; 2nd, a single lessee shall not be granted a greater extent of land than 100,000 square bracas, all portions following in such a manner that they will touch and succeed one upon the other (all portions being contiguous); 3rd, the minimum price of each square braca is 30 reis (equal to about one cent at the present rate of exchange) per annum; 4th, the first payment should be made at the time of lease, and the others on the first of each year following, the necessary security being exacted for the protection of the national treasury; 5th, the ground which shall not have been leased in the manner indicated in the foregoing provisions, especially rivers and other places of more difficult exploration, may be granted to companies for a term of a definite extent, they binding themselves to pay a tax to be agreed upon either according to the number of persons employed or in proportion to the value of the diamonds extracted; the term of each one of these concessions shall not exceed fifteen years, nor be more than one square league in extent; 6th, lands which shall not be leased or granted to companies may be worked by any persons whatever who for this purpose shall fortify themselves with a license from the administration; the license shall consist of a title good for one year, according to which shall be collected from each free person or slave the amount of two milreis at the time of employment, and it may be annulled whenever the individual who obtains it infringes the regulations of the administration or invades the rights of other concessionaires; 7th, whenever the territory leased or granted to companies embraces cultivated lands or improvements, which on account of said lease shall suffer injuries, the proprietor should be indemnified by the lessee or company according to the forms of law; outside of the cases above mentioned it is prohibited under penalties of the law to carry on mining upon diamond lands already discovered or which may hereafter be discovered in any part of the Empire so long as they continue to be national property.

From Article 15 of the above-cited resolutions, September 24, 1845, authorizing the Government to extend the foregoing special provisions to other provinces of the Empire where there may be diamond lands not subject to the administration created in mines, the execution of the law being in such cases incumbent upon any public functionaries whatever already existing there, results regulations No. 1081 of Dec. 11, 1852, of which we have made mention in the preceding paragraph.

SEC. 27. Mines of the precious and other metals. The mines of the precious and other metals belong equally to the dominion of the nation or of the state, Ord. L. 2nd Tit. 26, sec. 16. They cannot be explored by a private individual without the authority of Government, except such mines are upon his own lands (Decree Jan. 27, 1829), paying nevertheless the taxes fixed by law upon gold extracted from mines, that it may circulate in merchandise, and he must have a cedula or permit, accompanied with the necessary precautions, in order to prevent embezzlement of the said duties.

SEC. 28. Administration. gold-bearing lands should be measured, set apart, and divided according to the provisions of the regulations and orders established for the mineral provinces. The intendencias and mints of the Province of Minas Geraes, the treasuries and collecting bureaus of the other provinces, are competent authorities for the general receipt of duties on gold dust extracted from the said mines; but mining companies and any other miners or merchants who present gold dust at the above mentioned mints are not obliged to have it melted unless they so desire, although the duty which is established by law (Decree Nov. 28, 1831) must be satisfied.

As to the mines of coal recently discovered in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, (*) the Government is authorized by Sec. 14 of Art. 16 of Law No. 938, of Sept. 26, 1857, to order examinations and explorations to be made in the provinces in which coal exists and to work the mines discovered, or that may be discovered, if it is deemed expedient.

* The Government having demanded that the coal discovered in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul should be used on the steam war ships, after the necessary experiments it was found that the coal was as good as the best Cardiff coal; and though it left a residue of 20 per cent more than the English Newcastle, it possessed a superiority in the development of steam in 50 minutes, whereas one and a half hours are necessary for the foreign coal. (Information from the commander of the steamship *Amelia*, annexed to a statement by the minister of the Empire, in 1856.)

The experiments then made have not been borne out by experience. The coal referred to is a hard, slaty coal, and is now regarded as inferior fuel, although it is used to some extent on the small river boats around Porto Alegre in connection with wood, and entirely by the Government railroad, "Estrada de Ferro de Porto Alegre a Uruguayana." The mines are at São Jeronymo.

British Colonies.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Gold and silver mines abound in British Guiana, but there was no attempt to work them to any considerable extent, until 1880. Then an ordinance was passed by the Governor and the Court of policy, as the legislative body of that colony is called, which may be considered as the first mining law enacted in the country. Under this ordinance every private person or company undertaking to work mines in lands belonging to the Crown was required to apply to the Government for a license, and the concessions could not exceed the area of 500 acres. A royalty was also to be collected on all gold and silver found, at the rate of 2 per cent of the value.

Seven years afterwards, the yield of gold from the placers increased so much and so rapidly that it was deemed best by the Government to make new legislation on the subject. A new ordinance was then promulgated (March 30, 1887), which in its turn was partially amended and supplemented by a subsequent enactment on the 9th of March 1889. Both statutes, which are now the law in force in British Guiana, in regard to mines, together

with the regulations made to properly carry into effect the provisions of both laws, literally read as follows:

ORDINANCE OF 1887.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE PROVISION FOR MINING FOR GOLD, SILVER, PRECIOUS STONES, AND VALUABLE MINERALS.

(30th March, 1887.)

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for mining for gold, silver, precious stones, and valuable minerals: Be it therefore enacted by his excellency the governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the court of policy thereof, as follows:

1. This ordinance may be cited as the mining ordinance, 1887.

Mining concessions and licenses as regards the crown lands.

2. It shall be lawful for the governor, in the name of Her Majesty, to grant a concession or license authorizing any person or body corporate therein named to occupy any portion of the crown lands of the colony and, subject to the provisions of this ordinance, therein to mine for, and, when found, to take and appropriate to the use of such person, or body corporate, all gold, silver, and valuable minerals, other than precious stones, found within the area specified in the concession or license: provided as follows, that is to say:

- (1) No one concession or license shall be granted to any one person or body corporate for any larger area than five hundred acres.
- (2) Nothing in any such concession or license shall give any right to any precious stones.
- (3) Nothing in any such concession or license shall be construed to prevent the governor granting to any other person or body corporate a concession or license to search for and obtain precious stones within the same area.
- (4) Nothing in any such concession or license shall be construed to prevent the governor granting to any person or body corporate besides the person or body corporate mentioned in the concession or license the right to lead or convey water or make or construct water ways through or over, or to construct reservoirs on, or to take water from, the lands specified in the concession or license; and the governor may grant to any such other person or body corporate the right so to do.

- (5) Every such concession or license shall become forfeitable whenever the person or body corporate to whom the same has been granted ceases to work the same to the satisfaction of any officer appointed by the governor to inspect any land so occupied.
- (6) Nothing in any concession or license shall be construed to prevent the governor at any time directing that any portion of the land specified in the license shall be taken and used for public purposes, and when the governor so directs the land specified in the order of the governor shall be taken and used for public purposes, without giving any right to any claim for compensation.
- (7) Every such concession or license shall be subject to such regulations as may from time to time be passed by the governor and court of policy.
- (8) The holders of every such concession or license shall pay on the value of all gold, silver, and valuable minerals as aforesaid which may be procured such royalty as the governor and court of policy may from time to time determine, on pain, in default thereof, of forfeiting the concession or license.

3. The holders of every such concession or license may, subject to the provisions of any regulations, cut timber and fuel on the crown lands for mining purposes, on payment of the royalty prescribed by the regulations.

Mining concessions and licenses as regards private lands.

4. It shall be lawful for the governor, in the name of Her Majesty, to issue a concession or license to any person or body corporate authorizing such person or body corporate to enter on private lands and there search and mine for and, when found, take and appropriate to the use of such person, or body corporate, all gold, silver, or any valuable mineral other than precious stones: Provided always, that every such license shall be subject to the provisions of such regulations as may from time to time be passed by the governor and court of policy.

Precious stones.

5. It shall be lawful for the governor, in the name of Her Majesty, to issue a license to any person or body corporate authorizing such person or body corporate to enter on any lands and there search or mine for and, when found, take and appropriate to the use of such person or body corporate all precious stones: Provided, that every such license shall be subject to such special regulations as may from time to time be passed by the governor and court of policy.

Regulations.

6. The governor and court of policy may from time to time make, and, when made, may alter or revoke, regulations with respect to any or all of the following matters; that is to say—

- (1) All matters connected with the search or mining for or dealing with gold, silver, precious stones, or any valuable materials.
- (2) For regulating the use of the surface of the land and the cutting of timber and fuel and the use of water.
- (3) For determining the amounts to be paid for royalty, fees of office, and other amounts payable to the colonial government.
- (4) For regulating the conditions on which entry may be made on private lands and securing to the persons entitled thereto due compensation for any disturbance with the surface of such land; and, generally,
- (5) For all matters connected with the proper carrying out of this ordinance.

Every regulation purporting to be made under the provisions of this ordinance when published in *The Official Gazette* shall have the same effect as if it were contained in an ordinance, and shall be judicially noticed.

Miscellaneous.

7. This ordinance shall only continue in force so long as the legislature of the colony make due provision, to the satisfaction of Her Majesty, for maintaining the civil list establishment of the colony, and no longer.

8. Ordinance No. 16 of the year 1880 and ordinance No. 16 of the year 1886 are hereby repealed, except as to anything done thereunder, and the regulations passed under the provisions of the last mentioned ordinance shall remain in force until altered or amended under this ordinance.

9. This ordinance shall come into operation and take effect on the publication thereof.

ORDINANCE OF 1889.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE SPECIAL PROVISION WITH REGARD TO THE UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF GOLD, AND TO AMEND THE MINING ORDINANCE, 1887.

[9th March, 1889.]

Be it enacted by his excellency the governor, with the advice and consent of the court of policy thereof, as follows:

1. This ordinance may be cited as the mining ordinance, 1889.

2. Every person in whose possession raw gold is found by any officer herein authorized in that behalf shall be guilty of an offence against this ordinance, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the court before which he is tried that he is lawfully entitled to the same.

3. It shall be lawful for any officer hereinafter mentioned who has reasonable cause to suspect that any person is unlawfully in possession of or removing any raw gold to stop and examine such person, and any vessel or any cart or other conveyance in the possession or under the control of such person or in which such person may be, and any package under the control of such person, and, if any raw gold is found upon such person or in any such vessel, cart, conveyance, or package, to seize and detain the same, and to arrest and detain such person until he can be brought before a magistrate and dealt with according to law.

4. If any such officer shall have reasonable cause to suspect that any raw gold is in the unlawful possession of any person in any house, store, shop, building, or other enclosed place whatsoever, then, upon oath made by such officer before any justice of the peace of the fact of such suspicion, such justice may, by warrant under his hand, authorize such officer, with all necessary assistance, to enter, by force, if required, and at any hour of the day or night, such house, store, shop, building, or other enclosed place, and to seize and detain any raw gold found therein, and to arrest and detain the owner or occupier or the person in charge of such house, store, shop, building, or other enclosed place, and the person or persons in whose possession such raw gold shall be found, until he or they can be brought before a magistrate and dealt with according to law.

5. For the purpose of examining any person under section 3, it shall be lawful for the officer to cause such person to be taken to the nearest police station or other station appointed for the purpose of this ordinance, and, if such person is a female, she shall be detained until she can be searched by a duly appointed female searcher.

6. All raw gold seized shall be taken by the seizing officer as soon as possible to the magistrate of the district in which the same was seized, who shall make such provision for its safe custody as he shall deem advisable.

7. If upon the trial of any person in respect of such raw gold, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the magistrate, to whom the gold belongs, the magistrate may make an order for the delivery thereof to the rightful owner, on payment of the royalty and of such expenses as in his opinion have been properly incurred in recovering such gold.

8. In the event of there being no proof or not sufficient proof as to the ownership of any gold seized, the magistrate shall advertise such seizure, with particulars thereof, for four successive Saturdays in the *Official Gazette* and one other newspaper circulating in the colony; and any person having any claim

thereto may, on or before the last Saturday on which such seizure is required to be advertised, give notice in writing thereof to such magistrate, whereupon such magistrate shall fix a day and hour for the hearing of any claim or claims so made and adjudicate thereon in a summary manner.

9. If on such hearing such magistrate shall be of opinion that the claimant has established his claim, he shall order the gold to be delivered up, after payment of such royalty and expenses as aforesaid.

10. If such claim is not established, such magistrate shall thereafter transmit such gold to the crown surveyor to be dealt with as the Government shall direct.

11. Any order of a magistrate under this ordinance shall be subject to review.

12. It shall be lawful for the governor, by notice to be published in the *Official Gazette* and one other newspaper circulating in the colony, to declare any portions of the colony to be gold districts, and to establish one or more stations in the neighborhood of any gold district, and, by a like notice, to direct that all persons going to or coming from a gold district shall stop and report themselves at any particular station to the officer in charge thereof and be subject to examination and search.

13. Any person failing to report himself at the proper station, or failing to attend at any station when required by an officer so to do, or refusing to allow himself or anything under his control to be examined and searched, shall be guilty of an offence against this ordinance.

14. Any person guilty of an offence against this ordinance shall be liable on conviction before a court of summary jurisdiction to forfeit a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and, in default of payment forthwith or within such time as the court may direct, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six calendar months, and, on a second or subsequent conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six calendar months and, in addition, to pay a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

15. The proceeds of all seizures, fines, penalties, and forfeitures shall be divided and appropriated as provided by Ordinance No. 5 of 1872.

16. It shall be lawful for the governor to appoint such special officers, including female searchers, for the purpose of this ordinance as he shall consider necessary, and such officers shall receive such salaries or remuneration as shall from time to time be assigned to them by the combined court.

17. In this ordinance the word "officer" shall mean and include every justice of the peace, every commissary of taxation, every customs officer, every officer of the Government land department, all police and other constables, all officers specially appointed for the purposes of this ordinance, 1887, and every other

public officer approved by the governor by notice in *The Official Gazette*. The term "raw gold" shall include any substance or thing containing raw gold or of which raw gold forms a part.

18. And whereas by section 6 of the mining ordinance, 1887, power is given to the governor and court of policy from time to time to make, and, when made, to alter or revoke, regulations with respect to the matters therein mentioned, but no penalty is imposed for a breach of any regulation so made: Be it enacted that any person committing a breach of any regulation made or to be made under the mining ordinance, 1887, shall be liable, on conviction before a court of summary jurisdiction, to forfeit a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and in default of payment forthwith or within such time as the court may direct, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two calendar months.

19. This ordinance shall come into force on the publication thereof.

THE MINING REGULATIONS, 1887.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO MINING FOR GOLD, SILVER, AND VALUABLE MINERALS, AND FOR WORKING PLACER CLAIMS, MADE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE MINING ORDINANCE, 1887.*

[28th May, 1887.]

Mining concessions.

1. The governor, subject to the provisions of any ordinance and of any regulations at any time in force, may issue mining concessions to mine for gold, silver, and valuable minerals, other than precious stones, in any portion of the Crown lands in British Guiana.

2. A mining concession, so long as the owners and holders thereof comply with the laws of the colony and with the regulations from time to time in force, shall, according to its terms, confer the right, subject to the provisions of any ordinance and of any regulations at any time in force, to the enjoyment of the surface included within the lines of the concession and to all veins, lodes, and ledges throughout their entire depth the top or apex of which lies inside of such surface lines extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes, or ledges may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downward as to extend outside the vertical side lines of such concession; but the right of such outside parts shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between the vertical end lines continued in their own direction.

* By the Mining Regulations, 1891, it is provided that these regulations may be shortly cited as the Mining Regulations, 1867.

Where any portion of the vein, lode, or ledge extends its downward course beyond the vertical side lines of the concession and beneath the land included in another concession, the right to such portion shall only accrue to the owner or holder of such vein, lode, or ledge if he commences the work on such portion before the owner or holder of the other concession commences to work such vein, lode, or ledge where it extends within such other concession.

Nothing herein shall authorize the owner or holder of a mining concession giving the right to a vein, lode, or ledge which extends in its downward course beyond the vertical lines of his concession to enter upon the surface of any land not included within such lines.

3. Where two or more veins intersect or cross each other, priority of title shall govern, and the owner or holder of such prior concession shall be entitled to all ore or mineral, other than precious stones, contained within the space of intersection, but the owner or holder of the subsequent concession shall have the right of way through the space of intersection for the purposes of the convenient working of the mine.

Where two or more veins unite, the owner or holder of the prior concession shall, subject to the other provisions of these regulations, take the vein below the point of union, including all the space of intersection.

Location of mining claim and application for concession.

4. Every person desiring to obtain a mining concession may locate a mining claim on the ground, and apply for a concession by petition addressed to the governor and sent through the Crown surveyor.

5. Any person may locate a mining claim on any of the Crown lands not previously lawfully occupied.

6. The person desiring to locate a mining claim shall distinctly mark out on the ground the limits desired, so that the boundaries may be readily traced.

7. Every mining claim containing two hundred and fifty acres or more shall not be less in width at any point than one hundred roods:

Every mining claim containing less than two hundred and fifty acres shall not be less in width at any point than fifty roods:

Unless in either case the adjacent land is lawfully occupied or unless, from configuration of the ground or other cause, it is expedient that the width should be less.

8. No one mining claim shall be located and no one mining concession shall be granted for a larger area than five hundred acres.

9. No one person shall locate any mining claim or hold more than one mining concession within a distance of five miles of any other mining claim or concession or placer claim located or held by him.

10. Every person, on locating a mining claim, shall, in the presence of two witnesses, post on the ground located, in some conspicuous position, a notice stating the name or names of the person or persons locating the claim, the date and hour of the location, and such a description of the claim located, by reference to some natural object or permanent monument, as will identify the claim.

11. Every person, on locating a mining claim, shall within a reasonable time thereafter file or cause to be filed at an office of the Government land department a duplicate of such notice together with a petition for a mining concession on the ground so located. The officer of the Government land department receiving the same shall give an acknowledgment for the same, stating the day, hour, and minute when such notice and petition were so received.

12. The person lawfully occupying a placer claim shall, as regards other applicants, be deemed to have a preferent claim to obtain a mining concession for the ground included within such placer claim, and it shall not be necessary for him to locate the same ground for a mining concession: Provided that, on applying for a mining concession the land applied for shall, as nearly as may be possible, be in the form required by these regulations.

13. In all other cases the person first locating any mining claim on any of the Crown lands to which no person has any equitable claim shall be deemed the first applicant.

14. If there appears to be no objection to the issue of the concession, provisional permission may be granted to occupy and mine on the Crown land described in the application, and the application shall be advertised for four consecutive Saturdays in *The Official Gazette*.

Placer claims.

15. A license may be issued to occupy a placer claim on any portion of the Crown lands not previously lawfully occupied.

16. A license to occupy a placer claim shall, during the continuance of such license, confer the right, subject to the provisions of any ordinance and of any regulations from time to time in force, to take all gold and silver found in the land comprised in such placer claim, except the gold and silver in veins of quartz or other rock in place; and such license shall confer no right to take any gold, silver, or valuable mineral deposit in veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold or silver or other valuable mineral deposits.

17. Every license to occupy a placer claim shall be deemed to be subject to the provisions of any ordinance now in force or hereafter to be passed relating to the taking of gold or silver and of any regulations passed or hereafter to be passed relating thereto.

18. No one placer shall exceed in area fifty acres.

19. The width of each placer claim located after these regulations come into operation shall be at least twenty-five roods, unless from the configuration of the ground it is expedient that the width should be less.

Where the placer claim is not on a water course, the claim located must, subject to the other provisions of these regulations, be in the form of a parallelogram. Where the placer claim is located on a water course, the claim may, subject to the other provisions of these regulations, follow the line of such water course.

20. No one person may hold at one time more than five placer claims within a radius of five miles.

Any person may at any time surrender any placer claim occupied by him, and thereupon shall cease to be holder thereof.

Location of placer claim and application for license.

21. Every person desiring to obtain a license for a placer claim may locate a placer claim on the ground and apply for a license by petition, addressed to the governor and sent through the Crown surveyor.

22. Any person may locate a placer claim on any Crown land not previously lawfully occupied.

23. Every person desiring to locate a placer claim shall distinctly mark out on the ground the limits of such claim, so that its boundaries may be readily traced.

24. Every person, on locating a placer claim, shall, in the presence of two witnesses, post on the ground located, in some conspicuous position, a notice stating the name or names of the person or persons locating the claim, the date and hour of the location, and such a description of the claim located, by reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim.

25. Every person, on locating a placer claim, shall, within a reasonable time, file or cause to be filed at the Government station nearest to the place where the ground included in the placer claim is situated an application for a license to occupy such placer claim, with a duplicate of the notice posted on the ground, and a Government officer, on receiving such application and notice, shall immediately note thereon in writing the day, hour, and minute when such notice was brought to such Government station, and shall sign his name thereto and the day, hour, and minute on which such note was made, and shall further enter in a book, to be kept at the Government station for the purpose, the particulars contained in such notice and the day, hour, and minute on which such notice was so brought as aforesaid, and shall then transmit such application and notice to the Crown surveyor.

26. The Government officer receiving such application and notice shall give to the person bringing them an acknowledgment on a printed form, to be furnished by the Crown surveyor, of the receipt of the same, such form shall include the description of the ground located contained in the notice.

27. Every person, on receiving such acknowledgment, may proceed as if he had obtained a license to occupy the ground so located as a placer claim, until intimation be served on such person, either at his residence or on the ground located, that the application for the license is rejected.

28. Where any dispute arises as regard the person who is to be deemed the first applicant for a license to occupy any land as a placer claim, the person first locating the same shall be deemed the first applicant.

29. If there appears to be no objection to the application, it shall be advertised for four successive Saturdays in the *Official Gazette*.

Water courses.

30. No person may hold at the same time any mining claims, or concessions, or placer claims, or any one navigable water course within a radius of five miles which include more than one mile of such water course measured along its course.

31. A person may hold at the same time, on any one water course which is not navigable, any concession or any placer claims extending from the point where such water course ceases to be navigable to its source, provided the total area of such placer claims does not exceed the total area allowed by these regulations.

32. For the purposes of these regulations a water course shall be deemed to be not navigable where there is, in ordinary weather, in such water course less than two feet of water in depth.

33. In case of dispute, the questions whether a water course is or is not navigable, and at what point any water course is or is not navigable, shall be determined by a Government officer.

34. No person holding a mining claim or concession or a placer claim or any navigable water course shall prevent free navigation and passage thereon.

35. Where any water course passes through or adjacent to any mining claim or concession or any placer claim the use of the water passing through or along the same shall be subject to any regulations to be from time to time in force.

Paths or trails.

36. Where any person prospecting for gold cuts a path or trail through the forest, he shall be entitled to the exclusive use thereof for a period of three months from the time he finished such path or trail.

37. Every person, other than the person cutting such path or trail, who uses
S. Ex. 8, pt. 13—4

any portion of such path or trail before the expiration of the said period, after such portion has been finished, and subsequently locates a mining claim or a placer claim on any ground to which he traveled by such portion of the path or trail without the permission of the person cutting the same, shall forfeit all right or claim to such mining or placer claim.

38. Where any question arises as to whether any person has traveled to any ground located by him by or along a portion of the path or trail cut by another, without permission as aforesaid, before the expiration of the said period, the question shall be determined by a Government officer.

Surveys.

39. Where the applicant for a mining concession or for a licence for a placer claim does not desire to have the land which he has included in the mining or placer claim at once surveyed, it shall not be obligatory on the applicant to defray the cost of the survey, unless and until the crown surveyor considers it necessary to make the survey in order to prevent disputes or errors.

40. Where the crown surveyor considers it necessary to make a survey, he shall cause an intimation to be given to the applicant that he considers a survey to be necessary, and thereupon the applicant shall be bound to pay the fee for such survey; and if the applicant does not pay to the crown surveyor the fee for such survey within one month after such intimation has been given, the application shall be deemed to be rejected.

41. No mining concession and no licence for a placer claim shall be issued until the land included therein has been surveyed by an officer of the Government lands department.

42. Every such survey shall be at the expense of the applicant.

43. The officer surveying the ground may modify or alter the boundaries marked out on the ground, so as to make the application conform to the regulations, or so as to avoid interference with the rights or privileges of others.

44. Where the mining or placer claim of any other person prevents any concession or licence being issued in the form required, such concession or licence may be issued for the land desired, but the area included shall as nearly conform to the provisions of the regulations as the circumstances will allow.

The diagram shall show the limits as marked out by the applicant, and the boundaries which the officer of the Government land department deems should be adopted.

45. The fees shall be according to a scale to be from time to time determined by the governor and court of policy.

46. The person applying for the concession or licence shall be bound to supply sufficient labour to cut the boundary lines in such manner as a Government surveyor may direct.

Concessions and licences.

47. Any application for a concession or licence may be at once rejected.

48. After the application has been duly advertised and the land surveyed, the governor, if it appears to the governor expedient so to do, may issue a mining concession or a licence to occupy the placer claim for the time therein mentioned.

Nothing contained in these regulations shall be deemed to make it compulsory on the governor to issue any such concession or licence.

49. Any person objecting to the issue of any concession or licence may file at the office of the Government land department his reasons of opposition, on or before the last Saturday on which the application is required to be advertised.

50. No licence to occupy a placer claim shall be issued to remain in force for more than twelve months from the date of its issue, but the same may be renewed from time to time, if it appears to the governor expedient to permit the same to be renewed.

Determination of disputes.

51. A Government officer may, where it appears to him absolutely necessary to do so for the maintenance of the public peace or for the protection of the interests of individuals or the crown, require all work to cease on a concession or placer claim, and thereupon all work shall cease for such time, unless such order be varied or set aside in review.

52. Where any dispute arises as to what land is or is not occupied, or has or has not been lawfully located, the question shall be decided by a Government officer.

53. Every order of a Government officer affecting the interest of any private individual in or to any concession or any mining or placer claim, or in or to any valuable mineral, shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be deemed to be an order made by a stipendiary magistrate under the provisions of the summary jurisdiction ordinances now or hereafter to be in force, and shall be subject to the review and appeal provided by the ordinances relating to the summary jurisdiction of stipendiary magistrates now or hereafter to be in force, subject to the following modifications, that is to say:

(1) The order of the Government officer shall be given effect to and be enforced notwithstanding any application for review, until such order be varied or set aside in review.

(2) The application for review may be made within any time not exceeding six months from the date of the order, and within one month from the date on which the applicant for review became aware of the order.

- (3) When the decision depends on questions of fact, either party on depositing in the registry of court the sum of one hundred dollars for costs, shall be entitled to have the matter reheard and the witnesses examined before the court of review.
- (4) The application for review, instead of being served on the Government officer giving the order, may be served at the office of the Government land department in Georgetown; and
- (5) The proceedings in review shall be in Georgetown, unless otherwise ordered by the court of review or appeal.

54. Where any reasons of opposition are or have been filed to the granting of any mining concession or any licence for a placer claim, the crown surveyor shall cause notice to be given to the applicant of such opposition, and shall file the application and reasons of opposition in the office of the registrar of British Guiana in Georgetown. The applicant may, within fourteen days thereafter, file in the said office his answer to such reasons, and the person opposing may, within fourteen days thereafter, file his rejoinder. The registrar, after the lapse of one month from the date of the filing of the papers by the crown surveyor, or before the expiration of that period on the application of the parties, or if the applicant is in default of filing his answer within the prescribed time, shall set down the matter for hearing by the court of review.

The parties or any of them, and whether or not they have filed any answer or rejoinder, may appear at the hearing, and may summon and examine such witnesses as they or any of them may desire.

55. The court of review shall have full jurisdiction to hear and to decide all matters brought before the said court under the provisions of these regulations, and shall decide as between the parties all questions of facts and of law so raised.

Every person aggrieved by any decision of the court of review may appeal to the supreme court of civil justice in the manner provided by the said summary jurisdiction ordinances, and the said court shall have full jurisdiction and shall determine all questions as between the parties so raised in appeal.

The term "the court of review" in these regulations means the supreme court of civil justice sitting as a court of review under the provisions of ordinance No. 5 of the year 1868.

56. The decision of the court of review or of the supreme court in appeal shall bind the parties, but shall give no right as against the crown or any Government officer, and shall not be deemed to confer any right to obtain any license or concession.

57. The court of review may, on any good cause being shown, order that all work shall cease on any concession or placer claim pending the decision of the

matter. Such order shall only be made after notice of the application for the same has been given to the persons to be affected or to their agent in Georgetown or New Amsterdam.

Obligation to work concessions or placer claims.

58. The owner or holder of every mining concession shall be bound to work the same to the satisfaction of any Government officer appointed by the governor to inspect the same: Provided, That twelve months shall be allowed from the date of the application for the concession for the completion of the arrangements.

59. Where, after the expiration of the said period of twelve months, the royalty on the minerals extracted from the ground comprised in any concession in any twelve months is less than a sum equal to one dollar per annum for each acre of land above fifty acres included in the concession, the owner or holder of the concession shall be bound to pay to the crown surveyor a further sum, equal to the amount required to make up the difference, and in default thereof the concession shall be forfeited.

60. Every person occupying a placer claim shall be bound to work the same to the satisfaction of the Government officer appointed by the governor to inspect the claim, and if the claim be not so worked the person occupying the same shall forfeit all his interest therein if the governor so directs.

61. Subject to the other provisions of these regulations, every person occupying a placer claim shall be bound to have working on each placer claim at the same time not less than three men.

62. Every person on occupying a placer claim shall be bound to work the same continuously, unless prevented by any reasonable cause: Provided, That where two or more placer claims held by the same person adjoin each other or are within one mile of each other, it shall be sufficient if work be carried on on one of said claims with a number of men equal to the number of placer claims multiplied by three.

63. When work ceases on any placer claim the placer holder shall be bound to report the fact at the nearest Government station within a reasonable time, and obtain from a Government officer permission to desist from work for such time as may be necessary.

Transfer of rights.

64. Any interest in any concession or mining or placer claim may be transferred on registering such transfer in the office of the Government land department and paying a fee of five dollars.

Employment of laborers.

65. No person occupying any concession or mining or placer claim shall permit any other person to work as a laborer on or to work on any such concession or mining or placer claim until such laborer has been registered at the Government station nearest to such concession or placer claim.

66. [Repealed by the mining regulations, 1891.]

67. The fee for registering each laborer shall be one shilling, to be paid to the general revenues.

When laborers are registered in Georgetown the fee shall be paid there, and no further fee shall be payable for registering any such laborers at any other Government station.

68. No East Indian immigrant shall be registered unless he produces his certificate of exemption from labor.

69. The register shall contain the name of the person registered and his description, and such other particulars as the Government may from time to time require.

70. The magistrate or Government officer before whom any person is first registered shall reduce to writing the particulars of the contract, and the entries purporting to be made for the purpose shall be evidence of the facts therein stated until the contrary be shown.

Any copy of any entries purporting to be so made, certified by any magistrate or magistrate's clerk, or by any Government officer, to be a true copy of any entries purporting to be so made, shall be evidence of the facts therein stated until the contrary be shown.

71. On any person being registered he may require a portion of the amount accruing due to him to be paid to any person he desires to support, and the officer before whom such person is registered shall cause a memorandum of the agreement to be made and acknowledged by both parties in his presence, and thereupon the person in whose favor such agreement is made, and no other, may recover thereunder on proof that the person employed has not returned, unless the person who is liable shows that the person employed has left the concession or claim.

72. Where any person is registered to work on any concession or mining or placer claim and the agreement between himself and his employer is for a time limited, it shall not be necessary, on the expiration of the term, if such person desires to continue on such concession or claim, to again register such person.

Where such person continues on the concession or claim he shall be fed or supplied with rations as required by Regulation 75.

73. Where any person who has been engaged to work on any concession or

mining or placer claim for a time limited desires on the expiration of such time to leave such concession or claim, the holder of such concession or claim shall, within a reasonable time thereafter, provide the means of conveyance to the place where such person was engaged, and in default of so doing shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction, and on conviction shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

74. Every person occupying a concession or mining or placer claim who employs any labor on, or suffers or permits any person to work on, any such concession or placer claim who has not been so duly registered, shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction, and on conviction shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

75. Every person who employs any other person to work on a concession or mining or placer claim shall be bound to keep on such concession or mining or placer claim such medicines and medical remedies as may from time to time be required by the governor, by notice published in *The Official Gazette* and a newspaper circulating in the colony, and shall also be bound to feed every such person or to furnish every such person so employed with sufficient rations or with rations in accordance with any scale from time to time determined by the governor and published in like manner.

No person shall be convicted or punished in respect of any breach of contract for not working on any concession or mining or placer claim where the person prosecuting does not prove that the provisions of this regulation have been complied with.

76. Where any person on any mining claim or concession, or on any placer claim, is seriously ill, a Government officer may require the person in charge to send the person who is ill to the nearest hospital for medical treatment; and if the person in charge refuses or neglects to comply with such requirement, he shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction, and on conviction shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Royalty.

77. Every person occupying a concession or placer claim shall record in a book, to be approved of by the Government, a correct account of all gold and silver obtained on such placer claim, and every such book shall be at all times open to the inspection of a Government officer.

The account shall be written up daily, and on any day on which gold or silver is not obtained an entry to that effect shall be made.

78. The royalty shall be ninety cents for each ounce of gold and four cents for each ounce of silver.

Prospecting licence.

79. Where any person desires to prospect without or before locating any claim, he may obtain from any stipendiary or special justice of the peace a prospecting licence in the following form, that is to say :

Prospecting licence.

A prospecting licence is hereby granted to [here give name of person to whom issued and such particulars as may identify the holder], to prospect for, and, when found, to take gold and silver on any of the crown lands of the colony not previously lawfully occupied.

Given under my hand, this — day of —, 18—.

C. D., S. J. P.

N. B.—The holder is warned that this licence in no way secures the right to occupy any ground. If he desires to secure any right to occupy any ground, he must locate his claim; and if he does not do so, any person locating any ground on which the holder is prospecting will be entitled to turn him off, as a right of occupation is secured by the person first locating a claim.

80. The fee for such licence shall be one shilling.

81. Every stipendiary or special justice who issues any prospecting licence shall, once in each month, report to the Government secretary the particulars of the licences issued by him during the previous month, and shall cause the fees to be paid into the treasury.

Conveyance of gold and silver.

82. Every person obtaining gold or silver on any placer claim, hereinafter referred to as raw gold or silver, who desires to remove the same, shall, except as hereinafter provided, cause it to be conveyed to the nearest Government station, and obtain from the Government officer a permit to convey it to Georgetown or New Amsterdam.

83. The person who conveys any raw gold or silver to Georgetown shall take the same to the office of the Government land department, and, on exhibiting his permit, an officer of the Government land department shall certify the amount to be paid, and such amount shall be thereupon paid to the colonial receiver-general; and the person who conveys any raw gold or silver to New Amsterdam, shall take the same to the office of the assistant receiver-general.

84. On the payment of the royalty, the colonial receiver-general or assistant receiver-general shall give a receipt for the royalty so paid.

85. Every Government officer shall be bound to transmit to the crown surveyor a copy of each permit issued by him.

86. It shall be lawful for the crown surveyor, on receiving security to his satisfaction, to issue to the holder of any concession or mining or placer claim,

a written permission to convey raw gold or silver to Georgetown or New Amsterdam without obtaining a permit.

87. Every person conveying raw gold or silver without a permit beyond the Government station nearest to the place where it was found, or without obtaining written permission from the crown surveyor so to do, shall forfeit such raw gold or silver.

88. Every person, other than a person licensed to trade in raw gold or silver, who is reasonably suspected to have passed any Government station and to be conveying or to be in possession of raw gold or silver, and who can not produce a permit from the Government officer or the written permission of the crown surveyor to convey the same, or a certificate that the royalty has been paid, may be arrested by any constable and searched, as well as all the packages under his control.

89. Every person who is not lawfully occupying a mining or placer claim, or who is not authorized by such person in writing, or who has not obtained a prospecting licence shall not obtain a permit to convey raw gold or silver.

90. No person shall purchase any raw gold or silver without the production of the permit authorizing its removal from the placer claim, or of a receipt for the payment of the royalty, and all raw gold or silver purchased contrary to the provisions of this regulation shall be forfeited.

91. No person, other than a person lawfully occupying a concession or a mining or placer claim, to sell any raw gold or silver; and no person shall purchase any raw gold or silver unless he holds a licence to trade in raw gold or silver.

92. An annual licence to trade in raw gold or silver may be issued by the crown surveyor on the payment of a fee of ten dollars.

93. The holder of every such licence shall be bound to keep such books as may from time to time be required by the governor, by notice published in *The Official Gazette* and a newspaper published in the colony; and every such book shall be at all times open to the inspection of Government officer.

94. The person giving information as to the breach of these regulations respecting the removal of, or dealing with, any raw gold or silver which leads to the forfeiture of any raw gold or silver shall be entitled to such portion of raw gold or silver so forfeited as the governor may award.

95. Where any raw gold or silver is forfeited, it shall be sold by the crown surveyor at public sale, after notice of the sale has been advertised for four successive Saturdays in *The Official Gazette*.

Forfeiture of right to placer claim.

96. Every person who holds a mining concession or a mining or placer claim and does not comply with these regulations shall forfeit all his interest in all placer claims held by him, if the governor so orders.

Where the right to any placer claim is forfeited all interest in any erections or works thereon shall cease, and the same shall become the absolute property of the crown.

Concessions or licences to mine in private lands.

97. The regulations shall apply to lands held by private individuals, with the exception that no one shall locate any mining or placer claim on the lands of any private individual without the consent of the owner of the surface of such land, and it shall not be necessary to survey the land.

Precious stones.

98. Any person may, on application, obtain a license to search for and take precious stones on any of the crown lands not lawfully occupied.

99. Every person obtaining any precious stones shall communicate in writing to the Government secretary, for the information of the governor, the locality where such precious stones were found.

Dredging licences.

100. The governor may issue licences to dredge on any navigable river or creek, on such terms and conditions as may appear expedient, provided that the royalty payable under the regulations shall be payable on all gold and silver obtained, and nothing in any such license shall be deemed to authorize any act which would prevent the proper navigation of such river or creek.

The aboriginal Indians.

101. The aboriginal Indians shall not be affected by these regulations.

102. All lands occupied or used by the aboriginal Indians and all land necessary for the quiet enjoyment by the aboriginal Indians of any Indian settlement shall be deemed to be lawfully occupied by them.

103. No aboriginal Indians shall be entitled to disturb any person lawfully occupying any concession or mining or placer claim or to take any gold or silver from any land lawfully occupied as a concession or mining or placer claim; and all gold or silver found in the possession of an aboriginal Indian, and which can be proved to have been removed from a placer claim, shall be forfeited.

104. Any person occupying any concession or mining or placer claim who ill uses any aboriginal Indian shall forfeit all interest in any concession or mining or placer claim or claims he may be interested in.

105. No person shall obtain, receive, or purchase any raw gold or silver from any aboriginal Indian, and all raw gold or silver obtained from any aboriginal Indian shall be forfeited.

106. Where it appears to the governor or to a magistrate that any person has made use of any aboriginal Indian to obtain any raw gold or silver in fraud of these regulations or of the law, the gold or silver so obtained shall be forfeited, and may be applied for the benefit of such Indian, or otherwise, as the governor may direct.

107. Where any aboriginal Indian obtains and desires to sell raw gold, it shall be purchased by the Government, and the proceeds paid to such Indian or applied as the governor may direct.

Repeal.

108. The regulations heretofore in force are hereby repealed; but this repeal shall not affect any location or application made thereunder or any rights or interests acquired thereunder; and all acts done in pursuance of the regulations hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been done under these regulations, and all proceedings commenced under the regulations hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been commenced and shall continue under these regulations.

Government stations and Government officers.

109. The governor may appoint and maintain Government stations.

110. The governor may direct what person, officer, or officers shall be deemed to be Government officers for the purposes of these regulations, and who shall be deemed to be such Government officers at any Government stations so appointed.

111. Every Government officer may enter and inspect any mining concession or claim or any placer claim and any building or work connected therewith.

112. Every person obstructing or molesting any Government officer in carrying out these regulations shall be guilty of an offense punishable on summary conviction, and on conviction shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and forty dollars.

113. Notice of the position of all such Government stations so appointed, and of the persons or officers appointed to be Government officers as aforesaid, shall be published in *The Official Gazette*.

114. The governor may direct that any Government officer shall be a Gov-

ernment officer with power to act in any part of the colony or in a particular district, or to perform any particular duty under these regulations.

115. These regulations shall come into operation on the publication thereof.

THE MINING REGULATIONS, 1891.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO MINING FOR GOLD, SILVER, AND VALUABLE MINERALS, AND FOR WORKING PLACER CLAIMS.

[17th January, 1891.]

1. These regulations may be cited for all purposes as the mining regulations, 1891.

2. The regulations with respect to mining for gold, silver, and valuable minerals, and for working placer claims, made by the governor and court of policy on the 21st day of May, 1887, may be cited for all purposes as the mining regulations, 1887.

3. These regulations shall, so far as they are not inconsistent therewith, be read and construed as one with the mining regulations, 1887.

4. Where laborers are engaged in Georgetown they shall be registered before any Government officer appointed by the governor for that purpose.

5. Where a laborer is registered in Georgetown it shall not be necessary for him to be registered at the Government station nearest to the concession or claim for which he has been engaged.

6. Every laborer who is engaged for or is working at any concession or claim, and who ought to have been registered, shall be liable to produce his certificate or certificates of registration to any Government officer on being required so to do; and, in default of his so doing without reasonable excuse, he shall be deemed to have been not duly registered, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars.

7. No. 66 of the mining regulations, 1887, is hereby repealed, but without prejudice to anything duly done thereunder.

Chile.

The mineral resources of Chile are abundant and valuable. In the northern provinces the inhabitants are mostly engaged in mining industries, while in the central and the southern provinces ample occupation is given to miners by the rich copper and silver mines which abound in the former, and the plentiful coal beds which are found in the latter. At least 350,000 inhabitants find thus a livelihood, and not a few make rapid fortunes by the discovery of some rich mineral veins in the unexplored mountains.

The value of the mineral products exported from Chile in 1885 was \$42,043,404.

At the present time Chile is the only country producing nitrate of soda, commonly called Chilean nitrate, of which great quantities are consumed in Europe and the United States and which is used either pure or mixed with guano for the fertilization of exhausted lands.

Generally the mining industry has attained in Chile a very high degree of perfection, and large mining companies, provided with railroads and very efficient machinery, furnish profitable occupation to expert foreign engineers, chemists, and miners who go to that country to aid in the development of this source of wealth. The works of the nitrate company of Antofagasta, which can compete with any in the world, the large copper ore smelting works of Tamaya, and the colliery and ore smelting amalgamated company of Lota can be cited as examples.

All these products and mines, said Mr. W. Henry Thomas, the British vice-consul at Santiago, in an official report dated November 28, 1889, are nothing no doubt in comparison with what the future has in store for Chile, for one can say that in its mountains and its deserts are inexhaustible stores of substances little known, and the working of which has not been undertaken, because with the present means it would not be profitable. The high price of labor, owing to sparse population is also a cause which delays the development of the mining industry. Nevertheless it has been a great factor in the prosperity of the country, and many towns and villages have risen in the midst of the deserts, owing their existence exclusively from the working of mineral substances.

The mining code (*Código de Minería*), the provisions of which have been in force since the first of January, 1889, has largely contributed to promote the mining interests of Chile. It has in many respects decided advantages over the old laws, especially in regard to the facilities which it affords for the acquisition of perfect titles, which in former times were often subject to dispute. Consul Thomas says that under the old laws the legal possession of a mine could not be considered to be an actual fact unless the alleged possessor kept four men constantly at work there, and that it often was the case for the owner of the mine to have to cede to these men a portion of his rights and title to free himself from denouncements or complicated and interminable law suits.

The new code obviates all difficulties in this respect by constituting a perfect title through the payment to the Government of an annual amount of money, in exchange for a license, which, when properly issued, makes the title immutable and perpetual, whether the owner does or does not work the mine, as he pleases, or whether the work is done by four men or more or less, according to his will. The owner of a mine can now transfer his property, freely, to whomsoever he pleases, and the latter can feel sure that his title will not be allowed to be impaired or disputed.

The following is a translation of the code in force, made by Vice-Consul Thomas:

MINING CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE.

TITLE I.—*Mines and mining properties.*

ARTICLE 1. The State is the owner of all the mines of gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, tin, precious stones and other fossil substances, notwithstanding the dominion which corporations or private individuals may possess over the surface of the ground under which they are situated.

But the power is conceded to private persons to survey and to dig, in grounds of any dominion whatsoever, in search of the mines referred to in the preceding paragraph; also the power to form and work the said mines and to dispose of them as their owners, subject to the rules prescribed in this code.

ART. 2. Free acquisition is granted to persons of mines of gold, silver, copper, platinum, quicksilver, lead, zinc, bismuth, cobalt, nickel, tin, antimony, arsenic, iron, chromo, manganese, molibdinum, venadium, rodium, irridium, tungsten, and precious stones, whatever may be the form and origin of their deposits.

The working of coal and other fossil mines not specified in the preceding paragraph is ceded to the owner of the soil, who will be obliged, should he work them himself, to constitute the mining property in conformity with the prescription of this law.

The mineral substances of all kinds discovered in unoccupied State or municipal grounds are also of free acquisition by private persons.

The right to work deposits of salts on maritime shores and in lagoons or lakes belongs to the proprietor of the grounds within his limits of demarcation prolonged towards the sea, lagoon, or lake.

Notwithstanding the foregoing dispositions, the State reserves to itself the right to work all guano deposits in grounds of any dominion whatsoever, and also the deposits of nitrates and analogous ammoniacal salts in State or municipal grounds in which former mining rights had not been constituted by private persons.

ART. 3. All loose metals and precious stones found on the surface of the soil belong to its first occupant.

ART. 4. The working of auriferous sands, and also those producing tin, and all other mineral productions of rivers and placers is declared to be free when found in unoccupied ground of any dominion or ownership whatsoever.

Notwithstanding, when the workings are carried on in fixed establishments, mining properties must be constituted.

ART. 5. The refuse heaps, slag heaps of smelting furnaces, and rewashings of abandoned mines are an integral part of the mine to which they belong, but until these do not become private property they shall be considered as common property.

The refuse heaps of slag and rewashings of old and abandoned reducing establishments shall also be of common utility where they are found on grounds not enclosed or walled in.

ART. 6. The existence of the mine being established, the surface grounds become subject to the service of the mine, and to become occupied in all the extension necessary for its convenient working as the development of this requires; for the establishment of sorting floors, refuse heaps, smelting furnaces, and machinery for the extraction and reduction of its ores, either alone or mixed with others; for the construction of houses for the workmen, and means of transport to public roads, not only for the produce of the mine, but also for all the elements necessary for its proper working. Mines not metallic are also subject to the same service or rights.

The superficial grounds not cultivated or enclosed are also subject to be used to cut the wood existing on them, and which the miners require as fuel, but the right to cut it ceases if the owner of the property delivers such fuel to the mine already cut.

Such services of the mine are to be constituted by indemnifying not only the value of the ground occupied, but also all damages which they may cause to the owners of the surface grounds and to any other owner of property existing on the grounds.

ART. 7. The roads opened for one mine may be used by all the others existing in the same district, in which case the cost of its repairs shall be distributed among them in proportion to the use they severally make of it.

ART. 8. The surface grounds of the mine, as well as those adjoining and in the vicinity, are subject to the right of pasturing the animals necessary for its working while those grounds are not cultivated or enclosed, and also to the use of the natural water running through them for the drinking purposes of workmen and animals. Works may also be executed on such grounds with the object of obtaining water for those purposes and to obtain motive power for working and reducing machinery, as long as they are not made inadequate for the uses to which they are destined. It is understood that all this may be done after arranging the corresponding indemnity.

ART. 9. Waters proceeding from subterranean workings of mines belong to these.

ART. 10. Mines form a landed property distinct and separate from the surface property, although both may belong to the same owner, and the property,

possession, use, and enjoyment of them is transferable as in the case of all other properties, subject to the special dispositions of this code.

ART. 11. All permanent things and accessories destined to the working of the mine by its owner are to be considered as real property, such as buildings, machinery, pumps, instruments, utensils, and animals. But the animals and objects employed in the service of the person, or in the transport or trading of the ores, or of produce, or tools, or provisions for the working of the mine, or other personal objects of the proprietors or workers of the mine, shall not be considered as real property.

ART. 12. Mines are not susceptible of material division. Nor is it permitted to any partners in the ownership of a mine to exclusively appropriate one or many given galleries or workings of it. Notwithstanding, the interest of two or more partners in a mine may be divided into parts or shares.

ART. 13. The law concedes the the perpetual proprietorship of the mines to private persons under the condition of an annual payment of a tax per superficial hectare of ground occupied by them; and it shall only be understood that the property becomes lost and returns to the State through the nonfulfilment of that condition, and subject to the procedure specially provided in this code.

TITLE II.—*Prospecting for mines or searching for mines.*

ART. 14. The power to survey and excavate in grounds of any dominion in search of mines may be freely exercised where those grounds are not enclosed or cultivated.

ART. 15. To be empowered to execute works of investigation in arable cultivated lands, the permission of the owner or of the manager of the property is required. In case of the owner or manager denying this permission, the district magistrate may grant or refuse such permission, without recourse or appeal, after hearing the interested parties, and, should he deem it convenient, or should either of the parties request it, the opinion of a mining engineer.

ART. 16. The permission conceded by the judge in accordance with the dispositions of the preceding article, must state the number of persons who may be employed in the investigation, which must be effected under the following conditions :

1. That the investigation must necessarily be effected when there are no fruits or produce existing in the grounds ;
2. That the time allowed must not exceed one month from the date on which the investigation was permitted ;
3. That the petitioner must first give a guarantee, if this is exacted by the owner of the ground, to answer for the compensation of all damage caused to its owner, either by or through the investigations to be made.

ART. 17. He who may have obtained permission from the judge to effect an investigation in a ground, can not in any case solicit a new permission with reference to the same ground.

ART. 18. If, through any justified cause, the investigation can not be effected within the time given, the permission may be transferred to a more convenient occasion, and in virtue of a new decree from the competent authority.

ART. 19. The judge can not concede permission to work limestone mines or quarries in houses, gardens, orchards, nor in any other irrigated property, nor in arable lands containing trees or vineyards.

ART. 20. No limestone mines, or quarries, or other mining works, must be opened at a less distance than 40 metres from a building or a railway nor on steep grounds higher or lower than any road or canal, without special permission from administrative authorities, who will give the permission if there is no inconvenience in the opinion of the respective engineer, and who will prescribe the measures to be adopted to ensure safety in each case.

The same rules must be observed when works are to be commenced within a distance of 100 metres from canals, aqueducts, watering places for cattle, or any class of springs.

In qualified ports submarine work may not be commenced without permission of the administrative authority and a previous report by experts.

Likewise, and without detriment to the dispositions contained in the foregoing paragraph in its case, permission must be obtained from the respective military authority to execute those works within a distance of 1,400 metres from fortified places.

The infringement of this article will be punished by the imposition of a fine of from 100 dol. to 1,000 dol., besides the indemnities recovered for all damages caused by its infringement.

TITLE III.—*Of persons who may acquire mines.*

ART. 21. All persons capable of possessing real property in Chile may acquire mines by all legal means, excepting those specified in the following article:

ART. 22. The acquisition of mines or of any interest in them is prohibited to:

1. Intendentes, or mayors, within the province under their command, and departmental governors within their departments;
2. Magistrates of the superior courts of justice, and district judges, who have to administer justice in mining affairs within their territorial jurisdiction;

3. Notaries of mines and their officials, secretaries of mining courts and their officials, also within the territory of their offices;
4. The undivorced wives, and children under age, of the before-mentioned functionaries.

This prohibition does not comprise mines acquired by married women before their marriage.

ART. 23. The mine, or part of a mine, acquired in contravention to the dispositions of the preceding article, shall be adjudicated to the municipality of the department in which the mine is situated.

ART. 24. Nobody can, under the title of discoverer, registrator, or concessionaire, acquire more than three mining properties on the same mineral lode; but any person capable of possessing property may with other titles acquire any number desired without limitation.

ART. 25. Minors and adult sons may, without the consent or authority of their parents or guardians, acquire the mines discovered or registered by them, these becoming incorporated in their industrial capital.

TITLE IV.—*Of Discoveries of Mines and the Method of Constituting the Ownership of them.*

ART. 26. The discoverer of mines at a place where no other mine has been registered within a radius of 5 kiloms., is called a discoverer in virgin ground.

The discoverer of a mine within a radius of 5 kiloms. of a registered mine, is called a discoverer in known ground.

ART. 27. The first person who presents himself to register a mine shall be considered as a discoverer, excepting cases where it is proved that fraud has been practiced to anticipate the registration, or to delay the registration by the person who really discovered it first.

ART. 28. A person who discovers a mine while executing mining works by order, or for account of another, shall not be considered as its discoverer; only the person for whom or in whose name the works are being executed shall be considered as the discoverer.

ART. 29. The discoverer of a mine must make a declaration of his discovery before the district judge of the department, or before the mayor (alcalde) acting in lieu of that officer.

On making it he must express his name and those of his partners, if he has any; the most marked and characteristic signs of the place where the mine was found, and the workings in which he discovered the ore; the specification of the species of this; the name he proposes to give to the three properties to which he has a right, and the extension, expressed in hectares, which he desires to give to

each property. He must also declare if he is a discoverer in virgin or known ground.

These properties must be registered and marked out separately.

ART. 30. The discoverer in virgin ground shall be the only one who shall have the right to ask for properties within the radius of five kilometers, measuring from the shaft of the discoverer mine, during the fifty days following its registration.

ART. 31. The secretary of the court before which the declaration is made will note on it its receipt, with the day and hour on which it was presented; he will make a note of it in a numbered register to be kept for the purpose, and will give a receipt to the interested party should he require it.

ART. 32. The respective judge will order the registration of the declaration and the publication of the registration in conformity with articles 29 and 30.

ART. 33. The registration is the transcription of the entire declaration of petition and of the decrees attaching to it, together with the note of its receipt and a certificate of the day and hour when it was presented, made in the register of discoveries, which must be kept by all notaries of mines (*escribanos de minas*).

A copy of the proceedings shall be given to the interested party should he request it, and the original papers are to be archived.

ART. 34. The publication of the registration shall be made by inserting it in a periodical of the department, if there should be one existing, three times, once every ten days.

Should there be no periodical in the department, the publication of the registration must be made by means of handbills or notices, to be attached during thirty days on the door of the notary's office and in two other and most frequented places.

ART. 35. He who registers a mine (the registrator) is obliged, within 90 days from its registration, to make a shaft or gallery at least five meters in vertical depth, to serve as a point of departure to fix the situation of the property and to prove the existence of the mineral about to be worked.

ART. 36. A property (*pertenencia*) is the extension of ground ceded to a miner to work his mine.

ART. 37. The property for mines referred to in paragraph 1 of article 2 is a solid of rectangular base and indefinite depth within the vertical planes of its limiting sides, and comprises an extension of five superficial hectares as a maximum, and of one hectare as a minimum, at the will of the person registering it.

For the mineral substances referred to in paragraphs 2 to 5 of article 2, the property will comprise as much as 50 hectares.

ART. 38. After making the shaft or gallery described in article 35 the owner

of the mine must proceed to provisionally enclose his property by stakes or piles of stones visibly placed at each end of it. He must then ratify its registration by means of a petition directed to the district judge, or mayor (alcalde) acting as such judge, and express in the petition the circumstances which characterize his mine and the directions in which he has provisionally staked out his property and its extension, expressed in hectares, comprised in it.

This petition must also be registered like the declaration.

The obligations must be complied with by the owner within the time stipulated for making the shaft.

ART. 39. The proceedings referred to will serve as the provisional title to the mining property until, at the petition of the owner or interested parties, the definite title is constituted by the measurement of the property by order of the judicial authorities.

But the contents of the provisional title cannot serve in any case as a legal proof (cannot be accepted as evidence).

ART. 40. If the registrator (owner) does not wish to obtain the provisional title and prefers to constitute the definite one instead, he must express his wish to this effect in his petition to ratify the registration.

ART. 41. If the owner should fail to make the shaft and to ratify the registration he shall be considered as having desisted from his rights.

ART. 42. Any error with regard to any of the circumstances stated in the ratification of the registration may be rectified at any time, and the ratification shall be inscribed in the register.

All of which it is understood is not to prejudice the rights or interests of third parties.

ART. 43. The persons who claim to possess a preferable right to a discovery must present his or their claims within the time granted to the owner or registrator to ratify the registration, and such persons will not be heard should they present claims afterwards.

TITLE V.—*Of Properties to be Explored in Known Grounds.*

ART. 44. 180 days after the ratification of the registration or demarcation of the property of a discovered mine any person may solicit a property to explore the ground in the direction he indicates from the limits of the property marked out for the discoverer.

These petitions must be inscribed in the register in the same manner as the declarations of discoveries.

ART. 45. If two or more persons should solicit properties of this kind in the same direction, the first to present himself shall have the preference to select his

grounds; and the others in the respective order of the dates on which their petitions are presented.

ART. 46. The owner of grounds under this class of properties is obliged to make the shaft and ratify the registration thereof, although he may not have found mineral-bearing lodes, and subject to all the obligations imposed on discoverers.

TITLE VI.—*Of the demarcation or measurement and constitution of the definite title of the properties.*

ART. 47. To proceed to the demarcation and measurement of a property, the owners of contiguous properties must be summoned, personally, if known, or if they reside in the same mineral district or department, or the manager of the mine whose owner resides anywhere else; and if the owners or manager are not to be found in the place, they shall be summoned by an edict fixed during 15 days on the door of the court of justice, and by a notice inserted three times in a periodical, should there be one in the department.

The parties so summoned will have 10 days to claim preference for the measurement of his or their mine or mines.

ART. 48. The priority of the manifestation or declaration of a mine gives the preferential right to its demarcation and measurement with respect to other and less older mines.

ART. 49. If no contradiction occurs in the petition for measurement, or on the resolution of any litigious questions arising therefrom, the judge will order the operation to be proceeded with, giving previous notice to the parties of the day when this is to be carried into effect.

ART. 50. The measurement of the properties must be effected by the interested party employing any titled mining engineer in the presence of two witnesses, and in default of the engineer by an expert appointed by the judge.

ART. 51. Each of the interested parties will also have the right to appoint before the judge an expert to assist in the measurement and demarcation, who will watch the operations of the person appointed to make the measurement, and will make on the ground the observations and claims referring to the proceedings, data, and appreciations of the measurer.

ART. 52. The engineer or expert must first examine the mine, and if there should be ores or lodes in it, and if the legal work has been done, he will proceed to mark out the property, in the forms in which the miner has indicated or petitioned in the ratification of its registration, or as he may then decide, if there are no adjacent properties, or, should there be any, their owners make no objection; but the shaft made must always be included in the property.

The measurer will also take some samples of the ore, and will mark the points for placing the boundary stakes or piles of stones, and shall see that these are well and firmly built, and that they are plainly visible.

ART. 53. Properties solicited to explore grounds situated at the continuation of another known mine must be marked out in such a way as to leave no free space between the one and the other.

ART. 54. The property must always be continuous. Should there not be sufficient ground to make the measurement by the interposition of another property already measured, the new property must be restricted to the free space intervening between them, and the measurement must not be completed by passing over the property of the intervening mine.

The extension of ground less than one hectare resulting from the measurement of several properties, shall be ceded to the owner of a neighboring property registered before any of the others.

ART. 55. The engineers or experts shall take magnetic north for fixing directions, and, whenever it is possible, shall determine the position of the legal shaft which has served them as a base for making the measurement in relation to fixed and visible objects on the ground with a note of their distances from each other. In places where the astronomical meridian is fixed, the engineer will be careful to note the angle of magnetic variation.

ART. 56. After making the measurement, the engineer or expert will make a minute of the operation, which shall contain a clear, precise, and detailed account of the manner in which it was made and the result obtained, and also of any observations or claims made by the experts present named by all the interested parties.

This minute, to be subscribed by the engineer himself, the experts present, the interested parties, and two witnesses, must be presented to the judge, who, on finding the legal requisites to be complete, shall order its inscription in the register, the original to be archived and a copy to be given to the interested party; or to make good any legal faults in the proceedings, if there be any.

ART. 57. In the case of divergence of opinion between the engineer and the experts present as to points of judgment in the measurement, the judge will appoint another engineer or expert to proceed in common accord with the differing parties, and should the new operation result in a majority of opinions in favor of the proceedings the inscription shall be ordered to be made in accordance with the majority and in the form determined in the preceding article.

ART. 58. The operation effected in conformity with the preceding articles shall be immutable and shall constitute the definite title to the property of the mine, and this title shall not be impugned unless an error of judgment should

occur in the minute of measurement or unless a fraud has been perpetrated in carrying out this operation.

ART. 59. The operation may also be rectified on the petition and at the expense of the miner, who should situate himself on the limits or in the vicinity of a measured property, and who should allege that this contained a greater extension than that assigned in its title.

ART. 60. In the rectification the same mode of proceeding shall be adopted as that determined with respect to the primitive demarcation and measurement.

ART. 61. The miner is obliged to maintain and keep in repair the boundary marks of his property, and he may not move or alter them without incurring the penalty of a fine of not less than fifty or more than five hundred dollars, without prejudice to the criminal responsibility attaching to him for any malicious infringement of this law.

ART. 62. Should any accident or fortuitous cause destroy any of these boundary marks, the miner must give notice of the fact to the judge, in order that the latter may order such mark to be replaced on its proper site, and to give notice of this to the owners of surrounding properties.

TITLE VII.—*Of the rights of the miner to his property, and of the trespass of mines.*

ART. 63. The concessionaire of a metalliferous mine is the exclusive owner, within the limits of his property and to any depth, of all the mineral substances found or existing in it.

The concessionaire of mineral substances, to which paragraph 2 and the succeeding ones of article 2 refer, is owner only of the substances declared and registered by him.

ART. 64. The neighboring miners have the right to visit personally, or through an engineer or expert named by them or the judge, all the mines in the vicinity.

When the visit is solicited by reason of suspected trespass or through fear of inundation, the engineer or expert may measure the workings nearest to the mine of the petitioner.

ART. 65. The refusal and any difficulty or obstacle put in the way of the inspection or examination of neighboring mines, shall be taken as a presumptive breach of faith on the part of their owners.

ART. 66. If from the measurement effected by the engineer or expert appointed by the judge a trespass on another property should be proved, the judge will order the provisional suspension of work in the part trespassed upon, and will fix seals on the dividing boundaries, while the interested parties ventilate their respective rights in the law courts.

ART. 67. All trespassers will subject the person effecting it or them to the restitution of the value extracted from them, assessed by experts, without prejudice to his being prosecuted for larceny should breach of faith be proved against him.

Breach of faith is to be presumed when the trespass exceeds an extension of 10 meters.

TITLE VIII.—*Of the working of mines and the services proper to them.*

ART. 68. The miners may freely work their mines without subjection to any technical prescriptions, save and except the observance of the rules laid down for police vigilance and safety.

ART. 69. For the purposes of the preceding article, the mines are subject to the vigilance of the administrative authorities, which will order their inspection in the manner and at the times they may deem most convenient.

ART. 70. The miner may work his mine by means of adits commenced outside his property on ground not occupied by other mines.

ART. 71. If to execute these works he should have to commence them in a property not his own, or to traverse this in its total extension, or only in part, and not being able to arrive at an agreement with its owner, he should apply for permission to execute such works to the respective judge.

The judge will grant this permission if, on the report of an engineer, the following circumstances should be established:

1. That the work is possible and useful;
2. That the work can not be effected from any other point without incurring a large excessive expense;
3. That the working of the mine traversed by the adit is not interfered with to any considerable extent.

ART. 72. Each of the parties may also appoint an expert to proceed in the matter, together with the one appointed by the judge, who will notify these beforehand of the day when the examination of the ground is to take place.

ART. 73. Should the engineers or experts not arrive at any agreement, the case shall be proceeded with as provided by article 34.

ART. 74. The judge, on granting the license, will decide the direction to be taken by the adit, and the maximum of its extension in the other owner's property, in conformity with the report of the engineer or experts; and the constructor of the adit shall not vary that direction or extension in the course of the work without obtaining a new license, which must not be granted to him without a report by the engineer.

A new license will not be necessary when the variation is accidental, to avoid the difficulties which may present themselves during the work.

ART. 75. Before commencing the adit, or gallery, a guarantee must be given by the person about to commence it to answer for the indemnity for damages done to the mine he proposes to traverse.

ART. 76. The owner of the mine traversed must respect the adit, or gallery, traversing it, and not touch its retaining works, and abstain from taking ores from points where the walls would be left with less than 2 meters in thickness, unless he should properly and solidly fortify them. But the owner of the adit shall pay the damages caused to the miner by the fulfillment of this obligation.

ART. 77. Should the constructor of the adit discover a metallic deposit in another's property, he is not allowed to work this, and must limit himself to follow on with his adit and deliver the ores extracted to the owner of the mine, deducting the cost of extracting them.

ART. 78. The owners of mines draining their properties through the adit, or working their mines through its facilities, must pay to the constructor of the adit, on the assessment made by experts, the value of the benefit received, or the cost of obtaining those benefits by other means.

This disposition is also made extensive to cases where the mines are drained by means of shafts.

ART. 79. The mines are subject to give ventilating facilities to those requiring these, and to permit the subterranean passage of the others in the direction of the general drain. They will also allow free passage over their surface which is necessary for the work, and, on the surface as well as in the interior, all those services or uses which, without interfering with the working of such mines, are to be ceded for the benefit of the others.

It is understood that all such services are to be granted subject to the payment of the damage caused by them, and which are to be valued by experts.

TITLE IX.—Of the transfer, of the prescription of the mines, and of the sale of ores.

ART. 80. The mines may be transferred between live persons, and transmitted by cause of death in the same manner as all other real property.

ART. 81. The original possession of the mines is acquired by the legal ratification of their registration, and from the time in which this is effected the mine registered is subject to the prescriptions which govern the property inscribed.

ART. 82. For the transfer of measured mines and the constitution of real property in them, a special register shall be kept in each department by one notary, who shall be the same notary who keeps the other registers of mines, if this is always possible. This special register shall be governed by the same dispositions which rule the register of the registrar of real property.

ART. 83. The transfer of the mines, the registration of which has not been ratified, or in respect of which a definite title has not been constituted, must be verified by the inscription in the register of discoveries.

ART. 84. The contracts in which the mines are transferred can not in any case be rescinded by cause of any damage (*lesion enorme*) done to either of the contracting parties, by paying either too little or too much for the property.*

ART. 85. The sale of the mines shall not be considered as having been perfected until it is reduced to public writing. Notwithstanding, written private contracts shall be valid as promises to reduce them to public writings.

ART. 86. The time of possession necessary to acquire the mines by prescription shall be only two years for the ordinary and ten years for the extraordinary prescription, without distinction in all cases between persons present or absent.

ART. 87. Ores bought on the sorting floors of the mine, or from a known miner, or in the presence of a judge, or of witnesses, who are not employés of the purchaser, or by a certificate given by the local authorities, in which it is stated that the vender actually works a mine of the ores sold, or that he has acquired the said ores by a legitimate title, can not be recovered in any manner whatever.

ART. 88. The purchase of stolen ores, made without the requisites established in the preceding article, will subject the purchaser to the presumption of being the concealer of the theft.

ART. 89. In the case of the preceding article, it will be sufficient for the recoverer to prove that the ores have been stolen from him, and that those claimed by him are equal to those produced by his mine.

TITLE X.—*Of the hire by time of the services of workmen.*

ART. 90. Contracts for the hire of services of workmen for a given time over one year must be made in writing, but the workman shall not be obliged to remain in such service for more than five years from the date of his contract.

ART. 91. If a time should not be fixed, the service may cease at the will of either party.

Notwithstanding, in the case of foremen, artisans, or other workmen of the same class as these, both parties must give notice of at least fifteen days of his

*This disposition is different from the Civil Code which governs all other real property, in which it is provided that contracts for the transfer of property can be rescinded when it is proved that the contracted value was less than one-half or more than double its real value at the time of the sale.—J. H. T. (Note by the translator.)

intention to conclude the contract, whether or not dismissal has been stipulated in this.

ART. 92. If the workman who was contracted for a given time and with a stipulation as to dismissal, should leave his work in an inconvenient manner and without just cause, he shall pay to his employer a sum equal to one month's salary, or of the time for the dismissal, or of the days wanting to complete this, respectively.

ART. 93. The employer, who, in like cases, should dismiss the workman, will be obliged to pay the latter an equal sum, besides the expenses of his coming and returning, should he have been contracted in such a way as to be obliged to move his place of residence.

ART. 94. The inaptitude, bad conduct, or insubordination of the workman, or his incapacity to attend to his work through any cause for more than one month, shall be just causes on the part of the employer to put an end to the contract.

The employer, notwithstanding, must have the proper attentions paid to the workman who has been wounded or become ill in the execution of his duty, or through any accident occurring in the mine.

ART. 95. A just cause on the part of the workman shall be bad treatment by the employer, or his failure to pay the workman's wages at the agreed or usual times.

ART. 96. The workman who should abscond, having received payments in anticipation, or advance, of his work, or salary, without working this out, shall become responsible for the sum embezzled.

ART. 97. Credit shall be given in the books of the mine, when they are properly kept by its bookkeeper, and not by owner himself: (1) In the order of amounts of salaries; (2) in the order of payment of salaries already due; (3) in the order of payments on account made to workmen for the current month.

ART. 98. Contracts made for the execution of stated works, and those referring to services of managers, bookkeepers, and other employés of this category, although these may have been contracted for a given period, are not subject to the foregoing dispositions.

ART. 99. The salaries and wages due in the current month to the workmen and the other employés of the mine, including the manager, must be paid preferentially with the product of the mine. The useful tools of the mine may even be sold with this object.

With respect to the other goods and chattels of a bankrupt miner, the wages and salaries of the workmen and employés will enjoy the privileges granted by common right to clerks and servants.

TITLE XI.—*Of mining companies.*

ART. 100. A company is constituted when two or more persons together work one or more mines, in accordance with the prescriptions of this Code. Companies are constituted: (1) By the fact of registering a mine in company with another; (2) by the fact of acquiring a part in registered mines; (3) by a special contract of company. This contract must consist of a written private or public instrument or deed.

ART. 101. All business concerning a company must be treated and resolved at meetings, by majority of votes.

To form a meeting, the attendance of one-half of the shareholders present with the right to vote will be sufficient, after having summoned them all, those without the right to vote included.

In the notice the object of the meeting, and the day and hour on which it is to take place must be specified.

ART. 102. The notices must be given by means of advertisements and edicts.

The advertisements must be published in a daily paper of the department three times during fifteen days.

The edicts must be fixed during the fifteen days on the doors of the office of the notary of mines.

Should there be no periodicals, the edicts will suffice for the purpose.

ART. 103. Shareholders with a right to vote, or their representatives if these are known, shall be personally summoned if they reside in the department in which the mine is situated.

Otherwise the advertisements or edicts shall be considered as sufficient summons or notice.

ART. 104. When, in the minutes of meetings, their objects have been stated and another day and hour fixed for a new meeting or successive meetings, the shareholders present shall be considered as having been personally summoned.

ART. 105. The notices or orders of summons to convene a meeting shall be given by the chairman of the company, whenever he should deem this to be convenient, or when any of the shareholders should solicit it.

In default of a chairman, two or more shareholders, or the manager, should the latter have the power so to do, may convene a meeting.

Only in the case of a refusal of the chairman to convene a meeting, may the shareholders proceed to do so.

ART. 106. The company, or its board, must constitute a representative sufficiently empowered to do all and everything in connection with the authorities.

ART. 107. In the deliberations of the shareholders, those members shall have

the right to vote, save and except specified cases, who hold or represent at least 4 per cent. of interest or property in the mine.

Those members who possess lesser parts, should they all conform, may unite them to form as many votes as whole parts they may compose.

ART. 108. To constitute a majority, the number of votes, and not of voters, must be counted.

Votes belonging to one owner alone can not of themselves constitute a majority.

When they are one-half or more than one-half of the shares, the result of the voting shall be considered as being equal on both sides.

ART. 109. The judge shall decide such equalities of votes, whatever may have been the cause of such equality, taking into consideration the points most in conformity with the law and the interests of the company.

ART. 110. The shareholders may freely and effectively dispose of their interests in the company.

But the encumbrances and obligations affecting them will remain subsistent.

ART. 111. The administration of the company corresponds to all its members; but one or more persons elected by them may be appointed by two-thirds of the votes present.

The time, attributions, duties, and remunerations of the managers shall be fixed by the board, if they have not been stipulated in the contract of company.

The managers can not contract credits, encumbrance the mine or any part of it, sell the ores or bar-metal, appoint or dismiss foremen, without special authorization to do so.

In every case the shareholders may impede the sale of ores or bar-metal by paying the corresponding expenses.

ART. 112. The expenses and products shall be distributed among the shareholders in proportion to the parts or shares they hold in the mine, unless there should be any disposition to the contrary.

Any stipulation which would deprive a shareholder of all participation in the benefits or products of the mine is null.

ART. 113. The distribution of the benefits or products of the mine shall be made whenever the majority of the shareholders shall so determine; and in the event of disagreement between them, when the managers of the company and the mine may think fit.

ART. 114. The distribution shall be made in ores, bar-metal, or in money, as the shareholders may decide.

In the case of disagreement as to the distribution, this shall be made in money.

On the petition of one or more shareholders who represent the fourth part of all the shares, the distribution shall be made in ores or bar-metal.

ART. 115. The value and extension of works to be executed in the mine with the products of this shall be determined by majority of votes when the value of such works do not exceed one-half of the products.

ART. 116. Should the mine not give sufficient products, the shareholders will fix the part to be subscribed by each to pay expenses. In this case, to make the resolution obligatory, the votes of those who represent two-thirds of the total rights or shares in the mine must be counted in its support.

ART. 117. There is disagreement—

1. By not paying the corresponding calls within the time stipulated for doing so.

2. When in default of a stipulation, or resolution, these calls are not paid within 30 days from the date they were made.

3. If expenses are incurred without making calls, or should such expenses exceed the amount of calls paid in, should the shareholders not pay their corresponding parts within 15 days.

4. Whenever a member of the society does not contribute to the expenses necessary for the safety and maintenance of the mine.

ART. 118. In either of the cases expressed in the preceding article, the manager of the company may dispose of the parts of ores, bar-metal, or money corresponding, to the party not concurring with his call, to the amount of his arrears.

ART. 119. Should the mine give no products, or should these not be sufficient to cover the expenses or calls in full or in part, any of the contributing members may ask the judge that the shareholder not concurring with his call, be summoned judicially to pay this, under the penalty of considering him as having desisted from his rights.

Should he fail to make the payment within 30 days after such summons, his part of the mine shall be declared void, and it shall be sold by public auction for the minimum of the calls owing upon it. The surplus, should there be any, will be handed to the party in arrears, after deducting the expenses of the sale.

ART. 120. If the shareholder not concurring should be absent from the territory of the Republic, the summons shall be made by advertisements and public notices as established in article 102.

But in the present case the notices must be published five times in 30 days, and the placards must be fixed for an equal time.

ART. 121. The summoned shareholder may oppose the pretensions of the concurring shareholders within the 30 days described.

The statement of opposition must be accompanied with the documents, and a clear and concise exposition of the facts which justify it.

If no opposition should be made within the 30 days fixed, the judge will order

the sale by public auction of the part of the mine belonging to the shareholder in arrears.

ART. 122. The following are causes for making the opposition:

1. The payment of the amounts for which the shareholder was summoned;
2. That those amounts proceeded from works executed without the consent of the opposing shareholder, in cases where this consent is necessary;
3. That the call or amount demanded is to be invested in the same class of works;
4. The existence of ores sufficient to cover the debt.

ART. 123. The claiming shareholder will present, together with his statement of opposition, a guarantee for the expenses to be incurred or calls to be made after the summons to pay, until the definite settlement of the question.

The payment must be effected if the judge should disallow the sale, or if the claiming shareholders should desist from their claims.

ART. 124. Mining companies are dissolved—

1. By the fact of one person becoming sole possessor of the whole of the mine;
2. By a declared abandonment of the mine; and
3. When, having formed a company under special stipulations, anything should occur to produce dissolution in accordance with such stipulations.

ART. 125. The company which is dissolved under the last clause of the preceding article, subsists legally in respect of persons who have remained with a part of the mine.

ART. 126. A company is not dissolved by the decease of one of its members. He is succeeded by his heirs, each in the proportion of the mine inherited by him.

ART. 127. Exploring companies are constituted by simple agreement between two or more persons to carry into effect an expedition with the object of discovering mines or lodes.

Such agreement may be made either verbally or in writing, publicly or privately.

ART. 128. When explorers do not receive wages or other remuneration, they are to be considered as partners in what they may discover.

ART. 129. Every person in an exploring party who earns wages, whatever may be his occupation in such party, discovers for the person employing him.

Should a previous promise or agreement exist, this must be made in writing.

TITLE XII.—*Of the patent and lapse of proprietorship in the mines.*

ART. 130. The mines comprised in paragraph 1 of article 2 of this code, shall pay an annual patent of 10 dol. for each hectare. The properties formed with deposits of the mineral substances described in paragraph 3 of the said article, shall pay 5 dol. per year per hectare.

ART. 131. Mines worked by the owner of the soil shall pay no patent until they are transferred to another person as a real property separated from the soil. In the last case they shall pay a yearly patent of 5 dol. per hectare.

ART. 132. The present proprietors of mines must pay the patent without taking into consideration fractions of hectares, but those who possess less than 1 hectare must pay the patent for 1 hectare.

The present owners of copper mines whose properties have been fixed by them in planes parallel to the inclination of the lode shall only pay the patent for the exterior surface occupied by them also, without taking into consideration fractions of hectares.

The proprietors of mines which actually enjoy the privileges granted to the constructor of adits, or horizontal galleries, to preserve several properties through one adit only, shall not pay a patent for more than 30 hectares, whatever may be the extension of ground occupied by them.

The present concessionaires of deposits of borates shall pay, as a maximum, the sum of 100 dol. for all the properties held by them in one deposit.

ART. 133. The annual patent must be paid in advance into the fiscal treasuries, from March 1 to March 31, inclusive, of each year.

The amount of the patent payable by concessionaires prior to the ratification of the registration or measurement of the mine shall be proportioned to the time wanting to complete the annual period ending March 1, inclusive, of each year.

The payment may be made in any departmental treasury. If the payment is made in a department which is not that in which the mine is situated, the chief of the receiving office will, within three days, remit the treasurer of that department an authorized copy of the receipt of the patent as noted in his books.

ART. 134. A mining concession or mine shall only lapse by the nonpayment of the patent within the time fixed by this law, in which case the mine will be sold in public auction and adjudicated to the highest bidder, with the condition of continuing to pay the respective patent. From the amount of the sale the sum owing to the Government shall be deducted, and the balance, less the cost incurred, shall be returned to the previous owner. The latter may suspend the auction of his property by paying a sum equal to double the value of the patent owing, but he is not allowed to bid or to make any offer on the day of the sale without first paying a fine equal to the sum owing plus the costs of the proceedings. Should there be no bidders the judge will declare the ground free.

ART. 135. During the first 15 days of April the offices entrusted to receive the patents will pass to the respective court of justice of the department a list of the mining properties which have not paid their respective patents.

The judge will order the publication of notices five times in a periodical of the
S. Ex. 8, pt. 13—6

department, should there be one, and if not, by means of placards on which the day of sale must be fixed, and this must take place between 40 and 50 days from the date of the first publication of the notice.

Any omission incurred by the officers entrusted to remit the lists referred to in the first paragraph of this article may be rectified on the application of any person.

ART. 136. The officers entrusted to keep the registers of mines will every quarter remit to the principal treasury a list of the properties measured or the registration of which has been ratified in the same period.

TITLE XIII.—*Of provisions for working mines.*

ART. 137. By the compact of provisions a person obliges himself to pay the cost of working the mine, and to pay himself only with its products.

ART. 138. The contracts for provisions must be in writing; and they will be of no effect in respect of third parties or of other creditors, unless they are made in public writing and inscribed in the register of the constitution of real property in mines.

ART. 139. Contracts for provisions may be made for a given amount or for a given time or to execute one or more works in the mine.

ART. 140. Should the provision contract not specify the amount of the provisions or length of time it is to last, either of the contracting parties may cancel it whenever he thinks fit, by previously paying anything owing in respect of it.

ART. 141. The miner may put an end to contracts or agreements for provisions at any time by ceding the mining property to the furnisher of the provisions and by the latter relinquishing his credit for provisions.

ART. 142. It may be stipulated that the payments owing to the furnisher of provisions are to be made in ores valued by the interested parties, or by a third person, as in the case of sale, or in money with the specified premiums, without any limitation.

ART. 143. It may likewise be stipulated that the furnisher of the provisions may become the owner of a part of the mine in compensation or payment of the provisions furnished by him, and in this case the contract shall be ruled by the same dispositions as those which rule partnerships in mines.

But if in virtue of the right conferred by article 141 the furnisher of the provisions should stop their supply, the part of the mine taken over by him in virtue of such contract shall return to the proprietor of the mine free of all encumbrance or obligations.

ART. 144. The provisions must be supplied by the furnisher in the terms stipulated, or as the progress of the works may require them; and if on request he should refuse to pay them, or should delay in so doing to the detriment of

the works, the miner may elect to demand the payment through the corresponding courts of justice, or to borrow money from another person on account of the furnisher of the provisions, or to contract with a new furnisher of them whose credit shall be paid preferentially.

ART. 145. Should the miner invest the money or effects supplied in or for any object but the one for which they were supplied, without the consent of the furnisher, he will become answerable for breach of confidence, and the provider of the supplies will then have the right to take the mine under his own management.

The furnisher of the provisions shall have the same right, if when the mine does not pay its expenses, it is proved that the miner manages the work in a negligent and extravagant manner, after having pointed this out to him and protested against the above.

ART. 146. If after the conclusion of the contract for provisions the mines should be still owing money, the furnisher of the provisions may exercise the right to retain the mine, and to work it under his own administration, until he has recovered the whole of his credits preferentially to those of any other creditor, with the exception of former hypothecations or mortgage credits, not only for the sum owing but also for the new provisions supplied, together with the premiums thereon in the manner stipulated in the contract.

ART. 147. If, in the case of the preceding article, the furnisher should refuse to continue the supply of provisions to the mine, the miner may contract with other suppliers of them, who will enjoy the preference over the former provider.

ART. 148. The shares ceded to the furnisher of supplies under the preceding articles do not impede the examination of the mine by its owner, nor his intervention in its affairs; and the opposition of the furnisher of the provisions to the exercise of this right in any part of the management will deprive him of this.

He shall also cease to have the management of the mine by abuse of confidence, without prejudice to his criminal responsibility.

TITLE XIV.—*Of lawsuits in respect of mines.*

ART. 149. There are no special or statutory privileges in the lawsuits referring to discoveries, claims (denuncios), properties, measurements, and, in general, in all those in which a certain right is claimed under the present code of laws.

ART. 150. In the lawsuits referred to in the preceding article, no other writs shall be admitted than the demand and the reply, and on the presentation of these, the parties will be summoned to a verbal hearing.

In this hearing the judge will summon the parties to receive judgment:—

1. If the question or questions in dispute are purely legal ones.

2. If the parties agree to facts, or if they should conform as to them during the examination of the judge in the hearing of the case.

3. If the facts are proved by the documentary evidence put in, and if the papers have been acknowledged and accepted as valid by the plaintiff or defendant in the case.

4. If the parties should agree to allow the judge to settle the dispute, in view of the evidence already adduced in the suit.

The verbal evidence must be taken in public hearing, and the party against whom a witness is presented shall have the right to cross-examine him, even during the same hearing.

Notwithstanding, the parties may agree to give evidence in the form established in common law.

In the event of an excess of work in the court, the taking of evidence may be delegated to the special judge of appeal referred to in Article 38 of the Law of Organization and Attributions of the Tribunals of Justice ("Ley de Organización y Atribuciones de los Tribunales").

Not more than 10 witnesses can be presented on either side.

On the expiration of the time set down for trial of the case, and after the evidence has been published, the judge will summon a meeting of the parties, and with the proofs and evidence produced thereat by the parties, either in writing or verbally, they will be notified to hear the sentence.

Such meetings and summonses shall be effected with the attendance of any of the parties.

ART. 151. All indemnities for damages, should there be no special agreement between the parties, shall be decided on the assessment made by two experts one named by each party, and on that made by a third to be appointed by the judge in cases of discord.

On the presentation of the reports of the experts, the judge will decide the case without further procedure.

ART. 152. In cases where the sequestration of a mine is ordered, or that of its products, a sufficient amount must be left to pay the working expenses.

The owner or trustee may terminate the sequestration on presenting a guarantee or mortgage to answer for the restitution of the mine or of the said products; but, in this case, the party claiming the sequestration may request the appointment of an overseer to watch the working of the property, and to keep an account of the expenses and products of the mine.

ART. 153. Should the sequestered mine not yield products sufficient to pay its working expenses, and should the sequestering party not supply the necessary funds to pay these, the mine must be returned to its owner until the final decision of the question which originated its sequestration.

ART. 154. The sequestration of ores can not be decreed in an ordinary lawsuit without first hearing the parties, and in virtue of a presumptive title of dominion, or right of the person claiming it, until proved to the contrary.

TITLE XV.—*Of the execution in mining lawsuits (distrain).*

ART. 155. In cases of distrain of mining properties, the mine itself of the debtor can neither be attached nor alienated, nor the tools and provisions supplied for working the mine without the consent of the miner freely expressed during the lawsuit; but the distrain may be effected on the existing ores extracted from the mine, without detriment to the preferential right established in article 99.

ART. 156. If the products of such ores and those of the other goods distrained should not suffice to pay the debt, the creditor shall have the right to take the mine under his own management, as its judicial owner, until the whole of his credit has been paid with the products of the mine.

ART. 157. The creditor, to whom the mine is delivered as a judicial pledge, must manage it with the care and the same obligations as those imposed by law on the managing partners in the mine.

Should the mine not produce a sufficient sum to attend to its legal and prudent expenses and working, authorisation may be obtained from the judge to supply it with the necessary provisions, and to enjoy the right of retention granted to furnishers of such provisions, not only in respect of the sums invested in supplying the mine with the necessary provisions, with the usual current interest thereon, but also in respect of the original credit.

ART. 158. While the mine remains in the possession of the creditor, the miner shall have the right to visit it, and to examine the working of it, and the books of its accounts and vouchers, either himself personally or through an agent, and also to make the observations and objections which the mode of working may suggest to him.

He may also request the appointment of an overseer, with the powers conferred by article 152.

ART. 159. If the creditor should not maintain the mine in working order, or should he be found to be working the mine in a fraudulent manner, or that his management of the mine is negligent and extravagant, after having stated this to him and protested against such an abuse, he shall forfeit the right to manage the mine, and shall only be allowed to request the appointment of an overseer to receive the net proceeds of the mine for his account.

ART. 160. In cases of bankruptcy of the miner, the creditors may be requested to take over the management of the mine for their account, if they should con-

sent to do so; and those creditors who should consent to take over the working of the mine shall possess the same privileges and obligations established in respect of the executing plaintiffs or creditors.

It is understood that this can only be effected without detriment to the rights granted to mortgagors and to suppliers of provisions.

The hypothecatory, or privileged creditors of the mine, shall have the preferential right to take possession of and to work it.

TRANSITORY ARTICLES.

ART. 161. The present owners of mines may constitute their properties in the manner determined by the present code, without detriment to the acquired rights of third parties.

ART. 162. In respect of coal deposits of the seashore and the adjacent waters, the present workers of them shall be preferred, should they request to be allowed to continue their works within one year, and to extend them in the same time.

ART. 163. The President of the Republic will regulate the manner of working substances of common utility referred to in article 4, and in cases where mining properties have to be formed, in accordance with the second part of that article.

ART. 164. The President of the Republic is hereby authorized to dictate the necessary rules to facilitate the payment of the patent, sale of mines, census of mining properties, and the staff of engineers to inspect them.

ART. 165. The present code of mining laws shall come into effect on January 1, 1889, and on that date the present laws and special pre-existing ordinances on mining, even in the parts in which they may not be contrary to this, shall be abolished.

ART. 166. The present owners of mines shall not be obliged to pay the patent on their properties until the date indicated in article 133.

Colombia.

Don Vicente Restrepo, in his valuable book entitled *Estudio sobre las minas de oro y plata de Colombia* (A study on the mines of gold and silver of Colombia), printed in Bogota, in 1888, states upon official information that "the total production of the mines of Colombia ever since the conquest may be estimated at \$672,000,000; of which \$639,000,000 are of gold, and \$33,000,000 of silver."

The same learned writer says that this total production can be distributed as follows:

Antioquia.....	\$250,000,000	Bolívar.....	\$7,000,000
Cauca	249,000,000	Cundinamarca	1,800,000
Panamá	94,000,000	Magdalena	1,000,000
Tolima	54,000,000	Boyacá.....	200,000
Santander	15,000,000		

The total production of gold by periods of time may be stated in round numbers as follows:

XVIth century	\$53,000,000
XVIIth century	173,000,000
XVIIIth century	205,000,000
XIXth century (up to 1886)	208,000,000
Total.....	639,000,000

Colombia holds the second place in the list of the gold producing countries of Latin America. Brazil comes first, with a total production of gold since the discovery of \$684,456,750; Bolivia is the third, with a total of \$183,303,000; Chile is the fourth, with \$175,839,750; Mexico is the fifth, with \$153,507,900, and Peru is the sixth, with \$106,717,500.

It is well known that gold was the most powerful incentive which moved the Spaniards to the conquest and occupation of Colombia. The natives Indians scarcely used silver for anything, although they knew of its existence, and showed the Spaniards where it could be found. But they had plenty of gold, and it was in search of this precious metal, says Señor Restrepo, "that the Spaniards climbed our abrupt mountains, penetrated in our torrid valleys, and settled in almost all the localities which are now inhabited. The history of their excursions, stimulated by the ambition to obtain the fabulous wealth of *El Dorado* has been perpetuated with the latter name, as it was in search of that most coveted region which stimulated their bold incursions into Zenu, the Sierra-Nevada, Choco, Antioquia, and the interior of Terra firma."

During the war for independence the production of the mines decreased as much as 40 per cent. It continued to decline more or less steadily up to 1863, this being due to the civil wars, the abolition of slavery in 1851, and other causes. But in 1863 the mining industry began to regain ascendancy to such an extent as to have caused, according to Señor Restrepo, the production of gold to increase 50 per cent in 20 years, and the production of silver, which was almost nothing up to 1840, and which in 1863 was only \$100,000, to reach in 1884 the amount of \$1,250,000.

Under the intelligent and patriotic efforts of Dr. Don Rafael Nuñez, President of Colombia, and other public men of that country, various important measures have been taken to encourage and promote this industry. The Colombian Government clearly understand that the future of the country depends to a great extent upon taking due advantage of its inexhaustible mineral wealth, and no effort seems to be omitted to attract there the capital and employ the labor without which no success can be expected.

Besides gold and silver the Colombian soil shelters iron, copper,

per, and lead. Emeralds, amethysts, rubies, jasper, and jet are abundant. The salt mines are wonderful. Coal is found in extensive deposits, and also sulphur and lime, together with many other useful articles of commerce.

“Coal,” says Mr. John T. Abbot, United States Minister at Bogota, in a report dated April 3, 1891, “is found in all parts of Colombia and is easily extracted, but at present only in sufficient quantities for forges. There are magnificent coal mines in Magdalena, near the Caribbean coast. By a reasonable outlay these mines ought to produce an abundant supply of coal for ocean steamers, which now often depend for their fuel upon deposits in the Antilles brought across the sea for that purpose.”

The mining laws of Colombia were for many years the same laws enacted by Spain, which were in force at the time of the independence. Subsequently and especially during the time in which the country was constituted under a federal form of government, those laws were gradually modified and repealed, until they were either substituted by regular mining codes, as it happened in some of the States, as for instance in Antioquia, or thoroughly repealed with all the other Spanish laws, under Article 15 of the Law No. 153, enacted on August 24, 1887, which abrogated them all.

According to the report made by Mr. Thomas Adamson, United States consul-general at Panamá, dated March 24, 1891, the mining code of Antioquia is the one which, with few exceptions or changes, may be considered the mining law of the Republic. And it is doubtless for this reason that the only treatise on the Colombian mining law which is known outside that country, and considered with reason as a standard work on the subject, exclusively refers to Antioquia. The title of this important book is *Tratado de la legislacion de minas de Antioquia, y nociones generales sobre minas, por Don Francisco de P. Muñoz. Medellín, 1886.* (A treatise on the mining legislation of Antioquia, and general information on mines, by Don Francisco de P. Muñoz. Medellín, 1886.)

Mr. Adamson transmitted to the State Department, with his dispatch above referred to, a translation of the principal portions of that code, reading as follows:

MINING CODE OF ANTIOQUIA.

CHAPTER 1.—*Preliminary provisions.*

ARTICLE 1. The mines existing in the territory of the State belong as follows: (1) To the nation, and they are the mines of emerald, rock salt, coal, and phosphates of lime. (2) To the departments or provinces, and they are the mines of gold, silver, platinum, and copper. (3) To the owner of the soil, and they are all the other mines of whatever class.

ART. 2. The State cedes and transfers the right of ownership and the possession of the mines to all persons, whether native citizens or aliens, who according to law have legal capacity to become owners of any kind of property; said cession and transfer to be done always in the form and under the conditions expressed in this law.

(Note by consul-general: Those who can not acquire property are: Insane persons or idiots, foreign governments, and citizens of other countries where Colombians can not hold property.)

ART. 3. The mines are an integral part of the land in which they are found, and the legal adjudication which is made in regard to them carries with it the implied condition of the right to and use of the land necessary for the development of the mine, as also of the other things found in the same place where such mines have been discovered, or in the immediate vicinity, and which are necessary for the working of them, all in the manner and form stated in this law.

ART. 4. The right of possession or property in mines is acquired by one of the following modes: (1) By adjudication thereof made by the executive power according to the present law, issuing the proper title in legal form. (2) By any of the other modes of transfer of title recognized by the common law, always provided that the original seller shall have taken out the proper patent or that he obtained it according to the terms of chapter 7 of this law.

CHAPTER 2.—*Discovery of mines.*

ART. 5. Every individual who in conformity with this law can acquire property in mines has a perfect right to seek for, discover, examine, and test any mine belonging to the State, but under the following restrictions:

(1) He may not do so within the limits of a town and at a distance of 100

metres from its furthest houses, unless that the working of the mine shall be in a direction away from the town and without probable injury to it, near or remote, in which case the police may grant permission to pursue the work, which, however, must be suspended the moment it causes any peril to the town.

(2) Within the courtyards, gardens, orchards, and grounds of a rural habitation, mining can only be carried on by the owners of the property.

(3) In other lands that are inclosed and cultivated, it is not permitted to search for or to test the mineral deposits without previously notifying the owner of the land or the person in charge thereof, and without giving security for damages done if such security should be demanded. The person to whom such notification may be given can not prevent the opening, testing, and working of a mine, nor can he profit of it by entering it for his own benefit.

(4) In any other grounds, it is permitted to freely make the explorations and labors that may seem fit, without giving security for damage to the land.

ART. 6. The first discoverer of a mine is the person who first gives the notice referred to in article 8, so long as he preserves his right according to article 118. If the person giving the notice should lose his right, then the first discoverer will be reputed to be the person who first gives the notice referred to in articles 346 and 347.

(Note by consul-general: That is to say, he who goes before the alcalde of the district where the mine is situated and gives notice of his desire to acquire said mine and his intention to formally proclaim it.) * * *

ART. 7. The discovery of a mine may be made either by the person who claims its adjudication for himself, or by another who acts in his name and as his representative, but the name and character of discoverer belong to the person for whose account the discovery of the mine was made.

ART. 8. The first step to be taken by a person who wishes to acquire a mine is to give notice of his discovery in person or by his agent to the municipal chief of the district in which the mine is situated, indicating the section or locality and the precise point where it is situated. If this point has not a fixed name by which it is generally known, it must be clearly distinguished by means of the nearest known points, so that in no case could it possibly be mistaken for another.

ART. 9. The municipal chief shall keep a book in which to record the notices given according to the terms of article 8. * * *

ART. 10. (Describes the manner in which entries in the book of mining records shall be made and by whom signed.)

ART. 11. Immediately on the giving of the notice referred to in article 8, the secretary shall make the proper entries in the book of mining records, as stated in the foregoing article, and as soon as said record is duly attested, he shall furnish the person giving the notice with a copy thereof on common paper.

ART. 12. The date of the entry in the book of mining records shall be considered to be the date of the discovery of the mine, and shall serve as a point of departure to make effective the rights acquired through such discovery.

ART. 13. The entries found in the book of mining records shall be taken as authentic, excepting when there are erasures, alterations, or interlineations which alter the meaning of the record as it appears in the copy given to the person interested.

CHAPTER 3.—*Division, extension, and measurement of mines.*

ART. 16. Mines, by their form and for the purposes of this law, are divided into three classes: (1) Mines of *filon* are such as those of precious stones, silver, and gold in veins. (2) Mines of *sedimento* are such as are commonly those of iron and copper (*sic*). (3) Mines of *aluvion*, formed in alluvial beds with the precious stones or metals brought down by streams of water, and which are generally called *corridos*.

Articles 17 to 21, inclusive, have been abrogated by special law.

ART. 22. For the purpose of this law, the mines shall also be considered as on veins ("do veta") if they consist of broken or small fissure veins, crossed and ramified in different directions, when they have to be registered separately.

ART. 23. The extent of each mining claim ("pertenencia") shall be a rectangle of 600 metres in length and 240 metres in width. Consequently to him who acquires a right to three "*pertenencias*" will be given a rectangle having 1,800 metres in length and 240 metres in width. To the one who acquires a right to two *pertenencias* will be given a rectangle of 1,200 metres in length and 240 metres in width; and to the one who only acquires a right to one *pertenencia* will be delivered the extent first mentioned in this article.

ART. 24. In every document making declaration of a mining claim there should be stated with entire clearness two points on the line that is to serve as the base line for the measure of the claim, and another well-known point that shall indicate towards which direction from the line the measure should be continued. For this latter the four cardinal points of the horizon may be used.

ART. 25. The measurement of the claim shall be made upon the surface of the ground and not upon a horizontal plane.

ART. 26. For this measure shall be taken as starting points the places mentioned in the document of denouncement, in accordance with the provisions of article 24; but the person who receives the mine may make such alterations as he chooses, as long as there are no titled or proclaimed mines near, or that the owners or claimants of such mines agree to the alteration, and without prejudice to the provisions of article 41.

ART. 27. The *pertenencia* or *pertenencias*, which are measured to be delivered to an individual, should be plainly marked by means of four piles of stones placed on the four angles or corners of the land included in the grant, and they should be constructed in such a manner that they will not be destroyed by the lapse of time.

ART. 28. The extent of the mines of gold denominated "corridos" (see paragraph 3, article 16) which may hereafter be granted, shall not exceed a square having a base of three kilometres or a rectangle of two kilometres of base and five of side. Mines of *sodimento* and those which are found in beds shall have a square with a base of two kilometres. (This is according to article 313 of law 153, of 1887, which repealed article 28 of the mining code and enacted as above in its stead.)

The learned consul-general of Colombia in New York, Señor Don Climaco Calderón, in a communication dated January 26, 1891, to the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, furnished the following information:

There is not any tax in Colombia upon the products of mines, but an annual tax is levied from mines, whether wrought or not. According to law a tax of \$5 must be paid for every claim of placer mines, a claim having 25 square kilometers; and a tax of \$5 is collected from precious stones mines; and one of \$4 is levied upon every claim of quartz mines, every claim being in extent 600 meters long and 240 wide.

Costa Rica.

The great mineral wealth of Costa Rica was known since the very first days of the discovery. Columbus and his companions suspected it when they saw the ornaments of pure gold which the natives wore, but soon afterward they found substantial evidence that rich mines of the much coveted metal existed in the country. Early explorations made at Talamanca and Chiriquí, in the proximity of the Isthmus of Panamá, rendered those regions famous; and when the Spanish Governor, Don Juan Vazquez de Coronado, ordered in 1564, an examination to be made of the sands carried by the various rivers of the Duy Valley, one of which was the celebrated Rio de la Estrella, as Vazquez de Coronado himself christened it, convincing proof was secured of the great wealth of the country. According to the *Anuario Estadístico* of 1890, most of the Costa Rican rivers which empty into the Pacific Ocean carry, like those of the Atlantic, auriferous sands.

The gold mines of Costa Rica which have so far attained the greatest celebrity, namely those of the Aguacate Mountains, are nevertheless the most modern. They were not discovered until 1815, when Bishop García, then Prelate for both Nicaragua and Costa Rica, while visiting his diocese, happened to reach that locality, and told his attendants that he had noticed everywhere in that country the most valuable ores. An examination made soon after showed the accuracy of Bishop García's observations, and in 1825 two rich mines, respectively named, *La Sacra Familia* and

San Miguel, commenced to be worked. No labor was undertaken in the real Monte del Aguacate mines until after Costa Rica became an independent nation.

It may be said, however, that this great wealth, which consists not only of gold but also of silver, copper, and lead, is not yet developed. The mining industry of the Republic is still in its infancy. It has had to struggle with all sorts of difficulties, and the wonder is how it has been able to survive. In the first place it had to pass through the severe ordeal which more or less intensely befell all the nations of Spanish America while struggling for their independence. In the second place, it had to overcome the obstacles, almost insuperable in some instances, arising from the lack of skilled labor, or of proper machinery and improved appliances, and the scanty supply of quicksilver or its high price. In addition to this the difficulties and the cost of transportation, especially in the days when no railroads existed in the country, have always acted also as a check to enterprise, and prevented capital from being invested in mines, particularly when agriculture offered a field more ample, more remunerative, and less difficult to operate. It is, therefore, much to the credit of Costa Rica that she can make such a fine exhibit of her efforts in this respect as appears from her *Anuario Estadístico* of 1890, the reports of the United States consuls, and the books of Señor Calvo and Mr. Biolley.* Up to 1890 the gold mines of the Aguacate Mountain alone had yielded about \$7,000,000.

* CALVO. República de Costa Rica. Apuntamientos geográficos, estadísticos é históricos compilados y arreglados por Joaquin Bernardo Calvo. San José, 1887.

CALVO. The Republic of Costa Rica, by Joaquin Bernardo Calvo; translated from the Spanish and edited by L. de T., with introduction, additions, and extensions by the editor. Chicago and New York, 1890.

CALVO. The Republic of Costa Rica. Some facts and figures compiled and arranged by J. B. Calvo. Washington, D. C., 1890.

BIOLLEY. Costa Rica et son avenir, par Paul Biolley. Paris, 1889.

BIOLLEY. Costa Rica and her future, by Paul Biolley, translated from the French by Cecil Charles. Washington, 1880.

The following schedule shows the names, situation, and kinds or quality of the mines thus far worked in the Republic:

Name.	Canton.	Situation.	Minerals.
La Trinidad	Esparza	Upper end of river Ciruelitas.	Gold and silver.
Sacra Familia.....	Alajuela.....	Mount of Aguacate.....	Do.
La Unión	Puntarenas ..	Bank of river Seco	Do.
La Minita	Alajuela.....	Mount of Aguacate.....	Do.
Mina de los Castro....	....do.....	Corralillo.....	Do.
San Rafael.....	....do.....	....do.....	Do.
Mina de los Oreamuno..	....do.....	....do.....	Do.
Quebrada-Honda.....	....do.....	Quebrada-Honda.....	Do.
Machuca .....	....do.....	Corralillo.....	Do.
Trinidad del Aguacate.	....do.....	....do.....	Do.
Peña Grande.....	San Ramón..	Hill of San Ramón	Do.
Mina de Acosta .....	....do.....	Banks of river Jesus.....	Do.
Las Concavas.....	Cartago.....	Banks of river Agua-caliente.	Copper.
Palmares	San Ramón..	Cordillera of Aguacate.....	Gold, silver, and lead.
Mancuerna	Sardinal	Sardinal Coast.....	Copper.
Mata-Palo .....	....do.....	....do....	Do.
Puerta de Palacio .....	....do.....	....do.....	Do.
Hoja Chiques.....	....do.....	....do.....	Do.
Chapernal .....	....do.....	....do.....	Do.

Great efforts have been made in gold mining in the Ciruelitas districts ever since 1888. These mines are 18 miles north of the port of Puntarenas, and are situated at an altitude varying from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is salubrious, water and timber are abundant, and the roads are in good condition. The proximity to the sea dispenses with the necessity of having only high-grade quartz gold.

Mr. Beckford Mackey, United States consul at San José, Costa Rica, in an interesting report, dated April 13, 1891, on the mines and mining laws of that country, expresses himself as follows:

The Andean spur of the Pacific is the mining region of Costa Rica. Mining has not as yet had a fair chance in this country, as prior to a very recent date the methods in vogue were of the crudest and most unscientific description. Within the last four years several English companies have embarked their capital in Costa Rican mines. The prospect is reported to be encouraging. The mines of Mount Aguacate have been worked by various companies during a

period extending over many years, and have yielded almost all the gold that this country has produced. The Trinidad and the Tres Hermanos are owned by English companies. There is a 20-stamp mill at La Unión, and another at Los Tres Hermanos. La Trinidad has a 40-stamp mill.

The mining laws of the Republic are the same old Spanish mining ordinances, more or less changed in the year 1830. The code so amended is diffuse, verbose, technical, and so obscure as to be at times scarcely intelligible.

The policy of the Government is as favorable to the mining industry as to every enterprise of public utility, and foreigners are in every respect allowed the same privileges as citizens of the country. No permission or license from the Government is required to work a mine; but denouncement is necessary to obtain a perfect title. The first denouncer acquires the ownership of the mine. Mines may be denounced either on public or private lands by any person whatever. When a mine is situated on private lands the denouncer to indemnify the land-owner for the damages caused to his property, as assessed by experts appointed by the parties. The legal extent of a mining claim is 200 varas* in length by 100 in breadth. If the mine is situated in a region where no others had been denounced before, the discoverer will be allowed to denounce three claims on the main vein and one claim on every minor vein. In all other cases no person is entitled to more than one claim, and what is called the "continuation" thereof, that is, the right to follow the vein through one additional contiguous claim. Mines abandoned for one year become vacant and are again denounceable. The denouncement of all mines is to be made by written memorial addressed to the judge called "*de lo contencioso administrativo*," who has jurisdiction in cases in which the Government is interested as a party to the transaction. This memorial must set forth the name, residence, place of birth, and occupation of the denouncer, and give as full and minute a description of the locality in which the mine is situated and of all

*One vara is about 33 inches.

its distinctive marks and signs, necessary for its perfect identification. A notice of the denouncement must be published three times in the official gazette, and all persons interested summoned to appear and set forth their objections, if they have any. If no opponent appears, the denouncer is given sixty days to sink a shaft on the mine at least 10 varas deep, so as to enable the Government engineer to do as explained hereafter. As soon as the sixty days are over the judge will appoint an engineer, who will go to the place and make a survey and map of the mine. If no difficulty arises, the denouncement is then complete. The only expenses incurred in this operation are the fee of the engineer and his mileage.

Mining machinery is admitted without the payment of custom duties. There is no Government or municipal tax levied on mines. The law makes no distinction between the mines of precious metals and all other mines.

Cuba.

The island of Cuba was famous, since the days of its discovery and conquest, not only for the abundance, but also for the excellent quality of the gold hidden under its soil. Peter Martir, of Anghiera, says: "Cuba is richer in gold than the Hispaniola, and at the time of this writing, 187,600 *castellanos* have been gathered already."* Las Casas and Herrera corroborated these statements and praised the Cuban gold because of its being softer or more malleable, *por ser más blando*. Velasquez, in a letter of April 1, 1514, asked the Spanish Government for mining tools and implements, which "would be a great favor to this island, because no less than 28,000 or 30,000 *castellanos* could be made every month, or, if not, every two months." Oviedo, another eye-witness, says, that "the island of Fernandina, otherwise called Cuba, has gold and silver and copper, and is an island of very good gold, much of which has already been extracted."

Silver was found in large quantities, although not in so many localities as gold; but the total extermination of the natives, and the fever to emigrate to Peru, which took hold of the Spanish settlers as soon as the fame of the latter country reached their ears, caused the mines to be abandoned, and endangered in a most serious manner the future of Cuba. "What a time I have in retaining the people here," exclaimed Governor de Rojas, in 1534, in one of his letters, "all are rabid (*todos rabian*) to go to Peru."

* Peter Martir lived in the latter part of the XVth century and died in 1525. One *castellano*, a gold coin, in use in Spain at the time of the Catholic kings, was worth 14 *reales* and 14 *maravedis*, or about \$1.75.

In later times, the paramount attention given in Cuba to the cultivation of the sugar cane, which during the present century has made her one of the richest countries in the world, caused the mining industry, chiefly as far as gold and silver were concerned, to be kept in the background.* Copper, however, has been attended to with great care, mostly under British capital and control, and constitutes one of the principal productions of the eastern portion of the island.

Asphalt is also abundant in Cuba, and already forms the basis of an extensive trade.

The mining laws of Cuba are the *Ley de minas* (Mining Law) of July 6, 1859, as reformed by a subsequent law of March 4, 1868, the *Reglamento*, or rules for the execution of that law enacted on June 24, 1868, the Royal Decree of December 29, 1868, establishing general bases for a new mining legislation, and a number of royal orders and decrees issued respectively in 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1877, 1881, 1885, and 1887.

A collection of all these laws, officially printed in Havana in 1888, under the title of *Legislación de minas*, forms a quarto volume of 103 pages.

Mr. Otto E. Reimer, United States consul at Santiago de Cuba, which is the center of the richest mineral district of the island, submitted an exhaustive report to the State Department, dated July 30, 1891, which is as follows:

THE MINING LAWS OF CUBA.

In order that the reader may better understand the complicated mining laws of the island of Cuba, it is advisable to know the cause of these complications, and for this reason the writer gives a short review of their history.

* Don Manuel Fernandez de Castro, a Spanish engineer, has published an interesting book on the gold mines of Cuba, under the title of "*Estudio sobre las minas de oro de la isla de Cuba. Habana, 1884.*"

Don Miguel Rodriguez Ferrer, a learned Spanish writer, has dwelt at great length with the mines of Cuba, in his celebrated book "*Naturaleza y civilización de la grandiosa isla de Cuba. Madrid, 1876.*"

As early as 1584 Philip II, of Spain, made laws controlling the mining industry, and these laws remained in force, or, better said, were the base of all mining laws up to the year 1825. The law of 1825 was no doubt a great improvement over the previous laws. It regularized and gave the form in which to ask for concessions, made extensions of such concessions much easier to obtain, and, what was most important, laid down rules how to stake and mark claims. The right of miners was more clearly defined. Taxes were more protective and beneficent, and, finally, also clearly marked the position of the civil and judicial authorities towards the mining industry. On the other hand, this law was found, after it had been applied, to be so defective, and in many instances contradictory, that new laws and royal decrees were constantly published. The most important of these is the law of July 6, 1859.

After the Carlist war the Government of Spain considered it a duty to say and do something for the mining industry, and with this object ordered, on February 17, 1875, by royal decree, that new mining laws and regulations should be made and pass the Cortes, even going so far as to publish a base for these laws. It seems that up to the present this has not been effectually done, and the law actually in force now is the one of July 6, 1859, reformed by the ones of March 31, 1868, December 29, 1868, and July 24, 1871. When the mining industry in this province was revived by an American syndicate purchasing, in 1884, the Juragua mines near this city, new and ampler concessions were given, always based and founded on the law of 1859 and the subsequent decrees. So it will be seen that it is most difficult to give a clear synopsis of a law so many times amended and corrected.

The law of 1859 must consequently serve as a base. The first chapter of this law devotes itself, reformed by the 1868 law, to the objects which are to be considered minerals. These are: All inorganic, metalliferous, combustible, saline substances; calcareous phosphates, barytina, florspar, precious stones, all, whether found in veins or strata, or in whatever other form; this, if they are worked in a well-ordered manner, on the surface or under the surface. The substances above mentioned belong to the State, and no one can dispose of them without the concession of the Government, given in its name by the governors of the provinces. In order to obtain title to a mine, application for ownership, proving the existence of mineral, must be made to the governor of the province. This may be done without consent or knowledge of the owner of the land, in case the surface land of the mine should happen to belong to other than the applicant. Until the governor has given permission to examine the mine, and should other objections be made, the matter may be referred to the ministry within thirty days; no work can be done. This permission is given on the report of the

official mining engineer (who must make such report within four months) thirty days after such report. Should the mine for which ownership is thus asked for be situated on lands belonging to a person or persons other than the applicant for ownership of such mine, such applicant, when he receives his title, must pay the owner of the land its full value, and one-fifth more. Should the owner of the land object and refuse to sell, or a price can not amicably be agreed upon, he (the owner of the land) may be forcibly ejected or expropriated, being paid for his land a price and one-fifth more, adjusted by three appraisers named, one each by both contending parties and the Government. As soon as applicant has thus acquired title to his mine, he may erect buildings and works and open shafts to operate it, this always with the approval and inspection of the Government mining engineer. The fact of acquiring title is published in the official bulletin. The application for ownership must be accompanied by a surface plan of the mine. This plan must always be multangular in shape, and each mine can not exceed 20,000 square meters in size.

On application for ownership a deposit at the rate of \$60 for the first hectare and \$2 for the subsequent ones must be made for expenses of the Government, and should the applicant withdraw his petition before the Government engineer makes the survey, this amount will be refunded. This, with various rules for the guidance of the Government surveyors, is a synopsis of the laws of 1859 and 1868.

On April 17, 1883, the king of Spain decreed that in the island of Cuba the mines of iron and combustibles enjoy the following privileges:

They are free from taxation (canon superficial), better translated ground tax, for the period of twenty years from date of decree.

All minerals and metals may be exported from the island of Cuba free of export duty.

Coal intended for mining and metallurgical purposes imported with proof of such intention pays no import duties.

The 3 per cent tax on gross product of mines, before charged, is abolished.

Mining and metallurgical industries pay no taxes, neither do they pay export or coastwise duties on their products.

Machinery imported for mining and metallurgical industries, and such articles as are required for the transportation of the product on board the vessel (rails, ties, tools of all kinds, rolling stock, lighters, and in fact everything needed in the working and administration of a mine, buildings, etc., excepting provisions), pay no import duties. This concession under this law was only for five years, but was prorogued (it is believed indefinitely) on July 28, 1887.

Vessels entering in ballast and leaving with mineral, pay port charges and navigation dues at the rate of 5 cents per ton. Each ton of space occupied by material or machinery imported for the mining and metallurgical industry pays \$1.30 port and navigation dues. The remaining tons of space pay according to the general tariff. To enjoy this privilege, vessels must guarantee and prove their leaving or returning with cargoes of mining material or mineral. Tonnage of foreign vessels is fixed according to their register, of Spanish vessels on theirs. (As this law was made before tonnage dues were abolished in Cuba, this law, as it is still in force, is a tax instead of a privilege on vessels devoted to the mining traffic.) On August 20, 1887, all these privileges, then considered only for iron ore, were extended to manganese, zinc, and lead.

The Juragua Iron Company, Limited, a company incorporated at Philadelphia, obtained, on March 29, 1885, special concessions authorizing this company to construct a mining railroad, to import free of charge, taxes, and duties, for the period of ninety-nine years, all material for construction and operation of said railroad, the company giving bond of 3 per cent on supposed cost of road, to commence building the road within three months, and finish it within twenty-four.

Two more American syndicates have bought mines here, the Spanish-American Iron Company, of New York, and the Sigua Iron Company, of Philadelphia, and having, besides the above privileges, received special concessions to construct roads and ports along this coast, are pushing their work rapidly, with permission of the captain-general of this island, pending the arrival of the royal decrees for each separate company.

Although this report is confined to a review of the mining law, it would, I believe, not be out of place to study the effect these laws and concessions have had on this the province richest in mineral wealth of this whole island.

From the year 1883 to December 31, 1890, titles of ownership were granted as follows:

Mines:	Hectares.	Mines:	Hectares.
Iron ore.....	3, 576	Chrome iron.....	56
Manganese.....	1, 462	Mercury.....	54
Copper.....	836	Pit coal.....	15
Zinc.....	74	Antimony.....	60
Gold.....	156		

Since then many more of iron, lead, manganese, asphaltum, copper, and gold, have been denounced, but it is impossible to arrive at correct figures.

Exports to the United States, the only country to which ore is exported, since 1869, amount to—

Year.	Iron ore.	Manganese ore.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1884 (part of).....	23, 777	.....
1885	80, 090	.....
1886	112, 780	.....
1887	92, 910	.....
1888	204, 225	1, 942. 809
1889	258, 406	704. 115
1890	357, 060	21, 810. 496
1891 (part of).....	156, 585	9, 847. 000
Total	1, 285, 833	34, 304, 420

For further reference I refer to my reports on manganese mines, made October 9, 1889; on iron mines, made November 30, 1889.

Although as yet the result in figures of this most advantageous legislation has not been fully seen, the number of mines conceded amply prove the great mineral wealth of this consular district. Most closely allied commercially as this island will soon be with our country, Cuba can and will supply us with all the ores we need from outside, and with two powerful companies about to ship ore within the next twelve months, the output of iron ore from this port will be considerably increased.

So far as the exportation of manganese ore is concerned, its greatest drawback has been the lack of transporting facilities, which has greatly increased the cost of bringing it to the seaboard. It seems almost incredible to state, but in this the largest province of the island of Cuba there do not exist more than a hundred and odd miles of public railroads. As manganese is found mostly in the interior, the cost of bringing it to the seaboard has been considerable, and the comparatively small quantity that is to-day salable does not warrant the expense of expensive mining railroads.

There have been found in this province ores and minerals of all kinds, but so far very little has been done to test the possibility of profitably exporting them.

With a small population, a comparatively enormous production of the principal agricultural product of this island, sugar, which absorbs a great amount of the working force, the labor problem is one which has, I believe, as yet not been solved. The mining companies now working have imported labor from Spain and other countries, but where labor can be drawn from to suit the requirements and peculiar exigencies of this climate, is still an open question.

One thing is certain, and that is that the Government of Spain has tried and is trying to do all it can to better the condition of this province, so rich in mineral wealth, by giving laws which are ample and generous enough to draw here capital from foreign countries.

Dutch Guiana.

The mining resources of Dutch Guiana are of vast importance, and a full description of them is given in the able report of Mr. William Wyndham, acting consul of the United States at Paramaribo, which is here printed:

REPORT ON THE MINING LAWS AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF DUTCH GUIANA BY ACT'G
CONSUL W. WYNDHAM.

PARAMARIBO, *June 5, 1891.*

The auriferous belt extends throughout the three Guyanas, from Cayenne to Venezuela, in an easterly and westerly direction, in width about one hundred miles. The formation of the gold belt is metamorphic slates, schists, and occasional dikes of sandstone and gneiss.

Mining has been so far confined to alluvial washings, and very satisfactory results have been obtained. The following shows the amount of gold exported from 1879 to 31st December, 1890:

	<i>Grammes.</i>		<i>Grammes.</i>
1879	475, 953	1885	983, 039
1890	680, 672	1886	753, 845
1881	638, 626	1887	1, 006, 904
1882	589, 970	1888	1, 029, 777
1883	679, 621	1889	905, 099
1884	967, 271	1890	987, 218. 5

These figures are taken from Government statistics.

The Government has done absolutely nothing in the way of opening up the country by road making, or clearing the rivers to make them navigable for small steamers, to advance the mining interests of the colony. Private enterprises have been obliged to rely on their own resources to accomplish what has been done in this respect.

It is only during the last two years that any attention has been given to quartz mining, all developments made during that time have produced highly satisfactory results.

The Dutch Guyana Exploration Syndicate (Limited), an English company, have published a report for 1890, of which the following is an extract:

"Amount of gold produced, 42,616 grammes; working days, 313; number of sluices worked, 3."

These results were obtained by the simplest way of working.

In the report of the consulting engineer for 1890, he advises the building of a road from *Bergen Dal* to the mine, a distance of 15 miles, and of a steamer suitable for the river service. The road was commenced some months since, and will be finished about the end of the present month. As soon as this is done the steamer will be sent out; also a hydraulic plant for the alluvial washings, the placing of which will greatly increase the products and reduce the working expenses. An air compressing drilling plant and a quartz mill, to work Browne and Abel's reefs, will be erected. These reefs are being prospected, with good results. A shaft has been sunk 95 feet, showing a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot vein carrying free gold. A tunnel is being driven to intersect the vein at a depth of 230 feet.

The number of men employed on the mine and road averaged from 50 to 70. All dead work done on the mine has been paid out of the profits derived from the alluvial washings, and there is yet on hand a balance of £2,180 3s. 10d. which will be used to develop the property.

The property known as Saranna Mine No. 2 has four shafts sunk, and the reef is opened up for 1,000 feet. The deepest shaft is 62 feet. The vein has an average width of three feet, and assays give over two ounces per ton of stone.

The L. & F. de Jonge mine have good quartz prospects, on which some work has been done.

On the John G. Van Hemet & Co. property tunnels have been driven and paying quartz discovered.

On the properties belonging to Green Bros., Dr. A. Salamons, and the Mineral Mining Company, some development work has been done and good prospects obtained.

A want of knowledge and capital prevents this branch of mining being energetically developed, as all mining experts who have visited the gold belt of the colony agree that Surinam is rich in quartz reefs, as well as alluvial washings.

There is a good field here for capitalists, and when the reefs now discovered have been developed and suitable machinery erected, the results can not fail to be very satisfactory. The ore is free milling, and wood and water are abundant for all mining purposes, consequently the cost of working may be considered as very trifling.

All machinery for mining and manufacturing purposes are admitted free of duty.

The mining laws and regulations in force in Dutch Guiana, such as printed in English at Paramaribo in 1887, read as follows:

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF ORDINANCES WITH RESPECT TO THE
EXPLORATION AND THE EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS IN THE COLONY OF SURINAM.

SECTION I.—*Exploring for minerals.*

Clause 1.—All persons are prohibited to explore for minerals in or upon lands belonging to others without having first obtained permission in writing from the owner.

If the exploration is to be conducted on crown lands written permission from the governor must be obtained.

The term “crown lands” shall, under the provisions of the ordinances, not be construed to include bed and banks of creeks or streams which now serve as means of general intercourse, or which, owing to their situation, indicate that they may serve for that purpose.

Clause 2.—It shall be lawful for the owners of land to undertake such explorations on their property, after having given notice thereof in writing to the director of crown lands.

Notice must likewise be given by them before commencing exploitations.

Clause 3.—In order to obtain a grant to explore for minerals in or upon crown lands, the party interested, or his attorney duly appointed therefor in writing, shall present to the governor a petition bearing the requisite revenue stamp, stating (*a*) his name in full and nationality; (*b*) choice of domicile at Paramaribo, and shall append thereto a diagram containing as accurate a delineation as practicable of the locality and surroundings of the land, with a statement of the area he desires to explore.

In case the application is made by or on behalf of more than one person, the petition must bear the signatures of all the applicants or their attorneys appointed therefor in writing, and if made by a company or copartnership it shall be signed by him or them, who, pursuant to its statutes, represent the company or copartnership, or by their attorneys duly appointed therefor in writing.

All the applicants are individually responsible for the due fulfilment of the stipulations at present in force, as well as those which shall hereafter come in force.

Clause 4.—The governor, after having heard the council of administration, may, by a Government resolution, assigning therein his reasons therefor, reject any application made to explore for minerals in or upon crown lands.

Permission for such exploration can only be granted if the application refers

to a part of the country where no lands are yet held in concession for exploitation.

This permission is granted free of expense, but in no instance for a longer period than one year, nor may it be granted for a larger area than twenty thousand hectares. The holder thereof has, however, a preferential right to a concession for exploitation of a part of the whole area for which he held permission to *explore*, provided that, prior to the expiration of the term for which he held such permission, he makes application to the governor in a manner indicated in clause 11, in conjunction with clause 3.

Clause 5.—Before any one proceeds to the place for which he holds permission to explore the permit must be exhibited to the commissary of the district wherein the land is situated, or to any other official appointed for that purpose, who shall *visè* the same.

Each official shall keep a register wherein the permits shall be entered in succession, with the name in full, the profession, residence, and nationality of each holder thereof, or of him or them who may have been sent by him, as also of all other persons accompanying or forming part of the expedition.

Clause 6.—The engagement of laborers, whether for such exploration or such exploitation, shall be executed in the presence of the commissary of police, or of an official appointed by him. In evidence of such engagement, a register shall be kept at the police office, wherein shall be entered the names in full, the occupations, nationalities, and residences of employers and employés, the rate of wages, the duration of engagement, the place on which the laborers are to be employed, and the advance in money given to the latter.

An official shall be designated by the governor for the above purpose in the rural districts.

Extracts from these registers shall be furnished gratuitously at the request of the parties interested.

Clause 7.—Neither the district commissary nor any official designated for that purpose shall allow an expedition to proceed without having previously satisfied himself that no laborers elsewhere engaged, or any British Indian immigrants, or other British Indian laborers introduced into Surinam by the colonial Government, are among the gang.

SECTION II.—*Of concessions for exploitation.*

Clause 8.—No concession for exploitation on crown lands shall be granted for a shorter period than one year, or for longer than forty years, or for any area less than two hundred hectares.

Clause 9.—There shall be paid in advance into the colonial treasury: For the first and second years, respectively, 10 cents (Dutch currency) per hectare;

for the third and fourth years, respectively, 25 cents (Dutch currency) per hectare; and for each ensuing year, 50 cents (Dutch currency) per hectare.

Should the concession be granted for a longer period than one year, the retribution shall have to be paid yearly at least thirty days prior to the anniversary date on which the concession was originally granted. In default hereof the concession shall be deemed to expire on that anniversary date.

A proportional reduction of retribution shall be granted to the concessionaire who desires to diminish the area he has on concession, provided he shall have presented to the governor, at least forty days prior to the anniversary date of said concession, a declaration on stamped paper containing the delineation of the locality and the area of the land he desires to retain, and lay over a diagram in duplicate, as implied in the 3d paragraph of clause 11, and of which an authenticated copy shall be returned to the concessionaire.

Such a declaration shall be of no avail whatever if, according to the diagram exhibited therewith, one or more plats of a less extent than 200 hectares should become available or constitute the extent of the concession to be retained by the concessionaire. In every other case the concession shall be considered to have become limited to the extent specified in the said declaration. A primary limitation does not preclude the right to future limitations.

Land for which previous concession has been granted, and which concession has been allowed to lapse, shall be deemed to have fallen anew under the category of 10 cents per hectare, provided that such land has not been held in concession for at least three months from the expiration of the last concession thereof.

SECTION III.—*Of obtaining concessions for exploitation.*

Clause 10.—Applications for concessions of crown lands for exploitation must be made personally, or by an attorney duly empowered therefor in writing, by giving provisory notice thereof at the office of the director of crown lands, and describing the locality of the desired land in a register kept at the above office, the form of which shall be determined by this chief official; and also entering in the said register the hour and date of such notice, all of which must be signed by the applicant or his attorney, as also by the official appointed for that purpose.

In case there be more than one applicant for the same land, precedence to acquire concession for same shall be given to him who first made entry in the register, provided the petition, together with the annexes mentioned in clause 11, shall have been presented to the governor within the time specified in the following clause.

No entries for land, as described in the last paragraph of clause 9, made in the register shall be deemed sufficient to cause the said land to fall anew under

the category of 10 cents per hectare, unless the term of three months mentioned therein, computed from the day on which the entry was made, shall have expired.

Clause 11.—The applicant indicated in the preceding article shall make application to the governor, in the manner described in clause 3, within forty-eight hours after the entry shall have been made (Sundays and holidays excepted).

The application shall set forth the domicile at Paramaribo elected by the applicant, and which shall remain valid for his heirs and successors, for all the consequences attendant on the application.

As annexes to the petition indicated in this article the applicant shall exhibit a diagram in duplicate, executed by a sworn surveyor and verified with the collective map by the crown surveyor, on which the land shall be delineated as accurately as practicable; and also a receipt showing that the amount due as mentioned in clause 9 has been paid into the hands of the colonial receiver and paymaster or other duly appointed official.

Clause 12.—The aforementioned diagram shall be drawn after the "Map of Surinam pursuant to the surveys made in the years 1860–1879, by J. F. A. Cateau van Rosevelt and J. F. A. E. van Lansberge."

Every concession shall, on behalf of the administrator of crown lands, be denoted thereon, which shall, during office hours, at the office of the administrator of crown lands be open to the inspection of parties interested.

The supplementing of the aforementioned map shall be enacted by colonial ordinance.

Clause 13.—Should application be made by or on behalf of more than one person, or by a company or copartnership, the stipulations mentioned in the last two paragraphs of clause 3 shall be applicable thereto.

Clause 14.—Should the application be sanctioned the governor shall grant to the applicant concession for exploitation.

The period for which this concession shall be granted shall be computed from the first day of the month immediately succeeding that in which the land had been conceded.

The concession together with one copy of the diagram shall be handed to the applicant.

The duplicate of the diagram shall remain on file at the department of crown lands.

Should the application for a concession be rejected in whole or in part the money deposited by the applicant shall be returned to him in the ratio of the rejection.

Should the application be partially rejected, the applicant may, within eight

days at the latest after he has been informed of the governor's decision, withdraw his application entirely.

Clause 15.—The governor, after having heard the council of administration, may by a Government resolution stating therein his reasons for so doing reject any application for a concession for exploitation.

Clause 16.—Government is not responsible for any difference between the bearings, area, form or boundary line of the conceded land, and the delineation thereof on the map according to which the grant was given.

Clause 17.—Should the concessionaire prove to the satisfaction of the governor, that an error has occurred in the allotment, the governor shall cause the necessary correction to be made relative to such concession, and shall order any overpayment to be refunded at the rate stipulated in clause 9.

The concessionaire shall, in like manner, be bound to make immediate payment of any amount which shall be proven to have been insufficiently paid by him.

No refunding or additional payment shall be made for the year or years preceding that in which the error was discovered.

SECTION IV.—*Rights and obligations of the concessionaire.*

Clause 18.—He who has obtained a concession for exploitation has the right to take the minerals found in or on his land and freely to dispose thereof.

Clause 19.—The concessionaire has, during the term of his concession, the right to put up and erect works, structures, and buildings for operations on the land granted to him.

He may freely utilize all such materials as the forest on his land shall yield, suitable for the above purpose or for the making of implements required for the working of his land.

Clause 20.—It shall be lawful for the concessionaire to plant provisions, fruits, and vegetables on his land for the use of his laborers.

He is, however, prohibited to engage in agricultural pursuits thereon for traffic, or to hew, square, or transport timber for that purpose, or to allow such to be done by others thereon, without special permission from the governor and without duly observing stipulations that are now or may hereafter come in force.

Clause 21.—The stipulations of clause 5 shall be applicable to everyone engaged in exploitation or to any other who shall represent him therein.

Within one month after the commencement of exploitation, and subsequently at the commencement of each quarter, everyone so engaged or his representative on the grant shall render to the respective district commissaries, or other duly designated official, a statement of the name, country, sex, and age of

each and every laborer and other person who may be occupied at the works, and of every person who shall reside thereon for a longer period than one month.

He is prohibited wittingly to employ British Indian immigrants or any British Indian laborers introduced into Surinam by the colonial Government.

Clause 22.—Everyone engaged in exploitation, or his representative on the grant, shall permit a right of way between his and adjoining grants, to the nearest public road or path, or to the nearest stream or creek, as defined in clause 1; and if needful allow a thoroughfare on his grant to the shortest and, mutually, least incommodious road.

Clause 23.—It shall be lawful for anyone engaged in exploitation to erect such works on the public roads, or navigable water courses on or through his concession, as he may deem requisite for the prosecution of his enterprise; provided, that the rights of others be respected by him, that the thoroughfares be not encumbered or obstructed, and that the water courses be not impeded.

Clause 24.—Everyone engaged in exploitation shall keep, or cause to be kept at his grant, a register, the form of which shall be determined by the director of Crown lands, wherein the quantity of the minerals obtained shall be entered at least once a week; and on transmitting the said minerals, shall note or cause to be noted in the register the weight thereof and the address of the person to whom the same are being transmitted.

This register shall be open at any time to the inspection of the local authority and of those empowered thereto by the governor, the director of the Crown lands, or the district commissary.

Everyone engaged in exploitation shall within the first fortnight of each quarter transmit, or cause to be transmitted, to the district commissary or to the official appointed for that purpose, a subscribed extract, or, if need be, a nil report for the preceding three months.

Clause 25.—Everyone engaged in exploitation shall keep at the works, to the satisfaction of the medical inspector or the official appointed by him for that purpose, a sufficient supply of medicines and bandages of the kind and quantity required, which shall be determined by the governor.

Clause 26.—The concessionaire shall be entitled to transfer his concession to another, provided he has obtained written consent thereto from the governor, who shall in such case issue a new concession to the transferee, for the remainder of the term for which the concession was granted.

Should the consent of the governor to the transfer be refused, he shall, after advising with the council of administration, give notice of such refusal by a Government resolution, assigning the reasons therefor.

Should, however, such transfer relate to private property, it shall be sufficient

for the owner indicated in clause 2 to render to the governor information in writing of the names of those who have become entitled thereto.

The heirs of a concessionaire who desire to assume the concession shall make known in writing to the director of Crown lands within six months after the decease of said concessionaire their names, occupations, and residences.

Should such information not be given by or in behalf of the heirs prior to the expiration of the term for which the concession had been granted, they shall forfeit the right conferred in the preceding paragraph.

Clause 27.—Every deed of transfer of a concession, whether in whole or in part, shall be subject to a stamp duty of two per cent of the consideration mentioned in said deed.

In case no consideration is mentioned, or in the absence of a deed, the aforesaid duty shall be computed according to the value declared by the parties concerned.

In the event of a difference arising between the parties and the administration of the treasury with regard to the amount of the consideration on which, according to the first and second paragraphs of this clause, the stamp duty is to be calculated, the same shall be appraised and determined by three experts appointed and sworn by the court of justice. The expenses attendant on said appraisement shall be borne by the party adjudged to be in error.

Every consideration erroneously or insufficiently expressed in the deed, and every erroneous or insufficient declaration of such consideration made in terms of the second paragraph of this clause, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding double the difference of aforesaid duty.

The stamp duty must be paid at the time when the concession for exploitation is taken out in lieu of the former one.

Should such new concession not have been taken out on payment of the stamp duty within three months after the consent to transfer has been given, or, in the event of appraisement by experts, within three months after such appraisement, the consent shall be deemed to have been revoked.

Clause 28.—A concession shall be renewed whenever the grantee shall, prior to the expiration of the term for which the concession was granted, apply therefor to the governor by petition bearing the required revenue stamp, and appending thereto a receipt for payment made as explained in clause 9.

Clause 29.—In making application for a renewal, it shall not be compulsory to append the diagram mentioned in clause 11, but reference to the one previously rendered by the applicant shall be deemed sufficient.

Clause 30.—The rights of a concessionaire lapse through allowing the time to expire for which such concession was granted. The concession may be

revoked by the court of justice on an action instituted by the procureur-general, in the event of—

- (a) A conviction for wittingly engaging, for the purpose of exploitation, British Indian immigrants or any other British Indian laborers introduced into Surinam by the colonial Government.
- (b) A conviction for transferring a concession for exploitation without the consent of the governor.
- (c) A concessionaire, or he who represents him at the grant, having been repeatedly convicted of personally transgressing, or causing others to transgress, the provisions contained in clause 35.
- (d) A concessionaire, or he who represents him at the grant, having been repeatedly convicted of having, on his own concession or that of others, (1) resisted the law as set forth in Article 156 of the penal code; (2) used violence to overseers, laborers, or others engaged in exploitation; or, (3) wilfully damaged buildings, erections, or personal property of others.
- (e) Being repeatedly convicted of having evaded the export duty on minerals.
- (f) Repeated convictions in point of paragraphs 1 and 2 of clause 36; and
- (g) Having been convicted in point of clause 36, paragraphs 5, 6, 7, and 10.

In cases as mentioned in paragraphs *a*, *d*, *e*, *f*, and *g* of this clause, the judge may, in pronouncing the revocation of one concession, also revoke all other concessions held by the same concessionaire.

Clause 31.—On the revocation of any concession, the rights held by the concessionaire in virtue of his concession or concessions, shall be sold by public tender by the director of crown lands, in the name of the governor, within the time mentioned in the following paragraph.

The rights pertaining to each concession shall be sold separately, and the highest tender be immediately accepted by the director of crown lands, subject to the approval of the governor, who shall, within one month thereafter, signify his decision thereon.

In the event of an adverse decision, the governor shall, within the said period of one month, after having heard the council of administration, give notification thereof by Government resolution, assigning therein the reasons for rejecting.

Within one month after the date of above resolution, the concession shall again be put up to public tender, but no offer on the part of the rejected tenderer shall be taken into consideration.

Should, however, the acceptance be approved by the governor, or should one month elapse without his disapproval, the purchaser shall, after having complied

with the stipulations contained in the following paragraph, enter upon all the rights and obligations pertaining to that concession.

The amount of purchase money shall, within the time specified in the announcement of the tenders, be paid to the director of crown lands, who, after deducting the amount of stamp tax leviable for the transfer of concessions, shall pay the balance to the previous concessionaire.

No moneys deposited or paid in advance, in accordance with clause 9, by a concessionaire whose concession or concessions have been revoked, shall be refunded.

Should there be no tender, the term for which that concession was granted shall be considered to have lapsed.

Clause 32.—A copy of every summons for a revocation of a concession shall also be served on the director of crown lands.

After the issuing of such summons the grant or grants held by the concessionaire implicated can not be conceded pending a decision thereon.

Should the term for which the concession was given expire during the progress of the suit instituted by the procureur general for the revocation of the grant, it shall, in the event of the nonrevocation of the concession, be considered to continue until one month after the judicial decision shall have been pronounced; during which period the same concessionaire shall have the right to apply for a renewal of his concession, provided the dues mentioned in clause 9 be deposited with the director of crown lands prior to the expiration of that period.

Should the concession be revoked, the director of crown lands shall, within the aforementioned period of one month after the decision, and in the event of such revocation having been pronounced in default within the aforementioned time after opposition shall no more be admissible, announce the public tender indicated in Par. 1 of the preceding clause.

The recorder of the court of justice shall, within eight days after the pronouncement of the judicial decision, transmit an authentic copy thereof to the director of crown lands.

Clause 33.—On the termination of his concession, the concessionaire or he who has become entitled to the concession, may remove all buildings and works erected by him, but shall not be entitled to any compensation for such as may remain upon or under the surface after the said termination.

SECTION V.—*General provisions.*

Clause 34.—It shall be lawful for the governor, on such parts of crown lands held in concession on which no operations are being performed, and after conferring with the concessionaire, to construct roads and canals, as also to

erect such buildings and lay out such lots and provision grounds in behalf of the public service, as he may deem expedient, without being liable to afford any indemnification therefor.

Clause 35.—No concession or the consequences arising therefrom, shall justify any infringement of the rights of Maroons and Indians in their villages, settlements and provision grounds, which may be situated within the circuit of grants of crown lands issued.

In no case can a concessionaire, in virtue of the above prohibition, claim extension of area or reduction of payment.

SECTION VI.—*Penalties.*

Clause 36.—He who shall wittingly make, or cause exploration for minerals to be made, in or upon lands not belonging to him, without having obtained the consent stipulated in clause 1, or, he who shall wittingly make, or cause such exploration to be made, in or upon beds or banks of creeks or streams as indicated in clause 1, shall be punished by imprisonment with or without compulsory labor of from 8 days to 3 months, with or without a fine of from 50 to 1,000 florins, and the means and implements employed in perpetrating the offence shall be seized and confiscated.

He who, without having obtained a concession, wittingly enters on exploitation on crown lands, or who shall continue such exploitation without having obtained extension of concession; or, he who wittingly undertakes the aforementioned exploitation in or upon beds or banks of creeks or streams as indicated in clause 1; or, he who shall, without consent of the owner thereof, wittingly undertake such exploitation in or upon land being the property of individuals; shall, irrespective whether such has been attended with the appropriation of minerals or not, be punished by imprisonment of from 3 months to 5 years, with or without a fine of from 50 to 1,000 florins; and the means and implements employed in perpetrating the offence shall be seized and confiscated.

Attempting to commit the offences mentioned in this clause shall be punishable.

The court of justice may, in point of the aforementioned offences in this clause, grant against the one suspected thereof, summons to appear in person, or order to apprehend or to detain in custody.

Clause 36 (bis.).—He who shall, through want of due precaution, commence to explore for minerals upon lands, other than those which have, for that purpose, been granted to him or to those by whom he is employed, shall be punished by a fine of from 25 to 300 florins; and the means and implements employed in perpetrating the offence shall be seized and confiscated.

Clause 36 (ter.).—He who shall, through want of due precaution, carry on exploitation on lands other than those which have, for that purpose, been granted or given in concession to him or to those by whom he is employed, irrespective whether such has been attended with the appropriation of minerals or not, shall be punished by a fine of from 50 to 1,000 florins; and the means and implements which have been used in perpetrating the offence shall be seized and confiscated.

Clause 37.—Every one engaged in exploitation, or he who represents him at the place where such is being carried on, shall, on offending against one or more of the stipulations of clause 24, be punished by a fine of from 10 to 1,000 florins.

Clause 38.—Transgressions of the stipulations of clauses 5, 6, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26 (par. 1), and 35 (par. 1), as also for obstructing the performance of the works or the making use of lands indicated in clause 34, shall be punished by a fine of from 10 to 500 florins.

Clause 39.—Searching for the existence of minerals without giving the notifications indicated in clause 2 shall be punishable by a fine of from 10 to 50 florins.

Clause 40.—The tracing of offences under the provisions of the ordinances shall be entrusted to the procureur general, the district commissaries, the officials pointed out as indicated in clauses 5, 7, 21, 24, and 25, the commissary of police, the members of the police force, the officials constituting the administration of taxation and customs, the officials designated by the governor for the maintenance of the provisions of these regulations.

Clause 41.—The ordinance of 23rd April, 1863 (G. B., No. 10), containing the enactment and promulgation of a regulation of the administration of the districts in the colony of Surinam; and the ordinance of 25th November, 1865, (G. B., No. 15), relative to the rendering of statistical tables and to the reports required by the commissaries of the districts; are not applicable to the provisions of these regulations.

This ordinance is not applicable to land which may ulteriorly be added to the territory of the colony or acknowledged to constitute a part thereof.

Clause 42.—The concluding words of clause 8 is not applicable to grants of a less extent than 200 hectares, which should not yet have expired at the taking effect of this ordinance.

This ordinance applies to current contracts at the taking effect thereof, with the understanding that the first concession year shall be considered to commence at the expiration of the current lease year.

With regard to contracts current at the taking effect of the ordinance by which crown lands have been granted for more years than one for the exploita-

tion of minerals, the additional amount, which, in accordance with the second paragraph of clause 9, is to be paid, shall have to be paid yearly, and in such manner and form as therein provided.

The contract shall be considered to be dissolved if supplementary payment shall not have been made prior to the commencement of the new concession year for which it is due.

In this case the recovery of lease rents which should have been paid in advance can not be claimed.

Those who, prior to the taking effect of this ordinance, should have obtained by lease or in concession land for the exploitation of minerals for longer than one year, and have paid in advance the lease rent or the retribution for the entire duration of such lease or concession, shall, at their request, be reimbursed for those years which shall not yet have expired.

The stipulations of clause 9 of this ordinance are for the future applicable to the concessions mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Ecuador.

Ecuador abounds in mines of gold and other metals; but the mining industry of the country is far behind the degree of development which under other circumstances might be attained. According to an Ecuadorian writer, Dr. Don Vicente Paz, there was a great excitement "not only enthusiasm, but delirious fever," at Guayaquil, in 1886, when the report of the German scientist, Dr. Wolf, on the prodigious wealth of the Zuruma gold mines, was published; and since then several mining companies, most of them if not all, British or French, have been at work in the country.

In a report of Mr. George Chambers, the British consul at Guayaquil, dated October 20, 1890, it is said that during the year 1889 the Zuruma Gold Mining Company of London had extracted gold from the Portobello mine at the rate of about 400 ounces per month, and that arrangements had been made to augment the stamping power in order to increase the production. The same report says that the works on the Quebrada mines had been entirely suspended, because the mines had been flooded, and also because the whole capital of the company seemed to have been exhausted; that the Telephono mines had not been actively worked either, and that some explorations by English and French syndicates on other mining districts had not so far given any definite returns.

In a subsequent report of the same British consul, dated January 31, 1891, the following is said:

The Zuruma Gold Mining Company of London has continued the extraction

of gold from the Portobello mine, and has exported during the whole year the amount of 4,671 ounces of gold from this mine. The works on same are being extended for the purpose of making further investigations with a view of increasing the stamping power.

The works of the Quebrada mines have not been renewed during the year.

A French syndicate has started work on the Pacayurcu mine, which a few years since gave from a pocket vein about 10 tons of exceedingly rich ore that was exported in bulk to England for treatment. It is alleged that the true vein of this mine has been found, and examination is being made prior to the establishment of machinery and mills necessary for working.

In the Province of Esmeraldas some explorations are also being made by experts from California as to gold washings on the banks of the river at Cachabi, with a view to working same.

A local syndicate has been formed here for developing some silver mines in the Cuenca district.

The mining legislation of Ecuador is rather complicated, owing to the fact that it consists of different laws enacted in succession to each other, without the latter repealing or abrogating the former, except insomuch as their provisions are found to be in opposition to the new enactment.

From the valuable compilation published in Guayaquil, in 1886, by Dr. Don Vincente Paz, above-named, under the title of "Legislation in force in Ecuador on the subject of mines" (*Legislación vigente en el Ecuador sobre minas*), it appears that the mining laws of Ecuador are:

1. Titles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, and 15 of the Spanish mining ordinances (*Ordenanzas de minería*), with the laws and decrees made and enacted both in Spain and in Mexico, in explanation or amendment of their provisions.

2. The mining regulations (*Reglamento de minas*) promulgated by Simon Bolivar, in Quito, on October 24, 1829, as President of the then called Republic of Colombia.

3. The mining code (*Código de Minería*) enacted by the Congress of Ecuador, on August 26, 1886, and approved by the President of that Republic on August 28, in the same year.

The provisions of all these laws are almost identical, at least in their principal features, to the others which are in force in the rest of Spanish America, and are given in this book. This circumstance, as well as the great length of the statutes mentioned in the above list, and the comparatively undeveloped condition of the mining industry in Ecuador, seem to render a translation of these laws into English unnecessary.

According to *La Nación* of Guayaquil there are 300 square miles of auriferous lands in the Ecuadorian province of Esmeraldas, and an American company with a capital of \$10,000,000 has been organized to work the mines of the locality called "Playa de Oro," which are said to be very rich.

Guatemala.

In the Hand Book of Guatemala, published as Bulletin No. 32, of the Bureau of the American Republics, the following was said in reference to the mines and mining laws of this Republic:

MINES AND MINING LAWS.

Mr. Rea, a well-known mining expert, at the request of Mr. Kimberly, the United States Consul General, prepared the following report on the mines of Guatemala:

Responsive to your desire, I give my observations and examinations of the mineral resources of that part of the Republic to which they have been limited for the past twelve months, together with what information on this subject I have been able to obtain from reliable sources. My tour of inspection extended through a belt of country from the coast range of mountains on the northwestern frontier of the Pacific side, near Tacaná, across the Sierra Madres, to the coast range of the Atlantic or Gulf slope. The entire stretch at intervals is essentially a mineral territory, in which is found the presence of precious and base metals, and upon which little or no prospecting or exploiting has ever been made. In the mountains of Motozintla, of the Pacific coast range, there are immense deposits of low-grade gold and silver sulphuret ores and some very high-grade lead ores carrying a low percentage of silver; also some good copper carbonates. Near Tejutla exist extensive beds of excellent ocher ores. In the department of San Marcos cinnabar of good grade has been discovered in the blue serpentine formation. The mine has been denounced, but no development has been done on it to test its merit. The formation, being the blue serpentine, is highly favorable for the existence there of permanent deposits of this valuable mineral. Auriferous high-grade copper ores are found on the south slope of the Chuchumatanes range of mountains, in the department of Huehuetenango. The excellent character of the ore, being high-grade, clean carbonates on the surface, lying in a contact formation between limestone and syenite, would safely justify exploration.

At Chiantla, near Huehuetenango, on the southern flank of the same mountain range, there are a number of lead mines, carrying more or less silver, which have been worked on and near the surface for the past century in a primitive and desultory manner by the Indians, mainly for the lead they contain. They lie in strong veins and deposits, between talc slate and syenite on one side and ferruginous limestone on the other. The ores are of the simplest carbonate combination, carrying all the necessary smelting fluxes, and yield a clean lead product in the old adobe air furnace under fuel heat alone, and average from 40 to 60 per cent lead and from \$10 to \$15, and as high as \$40, in silver per ton. The geological formations in which they are found afford reasonable assurance that, as depth is attained in these mines, the ledge or percentage of silver will increase. About 16 leagues north of Huehuetenango, on the high table-lands of the Chuchumatanes Mountain range, at Todos Santos, the same mineral formations we find at Chiantla again break out, the veins or deposits being somewhat bolder in their surface croppings, averaging from 60 to 70 per cent lead and from \$25 to \$45 in silver. A group of these mines is owned by Mr. Franciscobaleg Mont, who has made some shallow explorations on them, developing large bodies of argentiferous lead ores, which already improve in silver at the slight depth he has run down on them. Strong natural fountains of saline waters burst out at San Mateo, Ixtatan, and Pichiquil. They are being operated on a rude, primitive scale, and produce an excellent grade of salt, which finds a home market at remunerative prices in the immediate population.

The same argentiferous lead belt follows the line of contact between the limestone and syenite and talc formations in an easterly direction, and forms another group of mines of the same character at Santa Cruz de Mushtli, on the south fork of the Passion River, in the municipality of Salama. My attention was called to a vast deposit of this class of ore located in a sharp peak on the east bluff of the river, which had every appearance of being the ragged remains of an extinct volcano that in its last eruptions had vomited up a flow of molten lead, mixed with a small percentage of carbonate of lime, and in the course of the flow had congealed into large boulders of pure lead metal. A marked depression, or basin, on the top of the peak represented the outlines of a crater. Here boulders of the metal lay in heavy masses, as though they had been heaved in a liquid state, granulated into masses, and cooled just as the action ceased. From the slight exploration made at this point it seemed to develop a large chimney of ore that might reach down to a great depth—to the fountain head or initial beds of metal that produced this phenomenal flow on the mountain side. The test assays ran from \$10 to \$60 in silver and 80 per cent in lead. This same mineral formation extends on farther east along the Chuchumatanes range, and

is lost in the unknown wilds of the Lacadon country. To say the least of this silver-lead belt, it is a wonderful showing of mineral on the surface, and the attendant geological features are most favorable for large and permanent bodies of ores and an improvement in the percentage of silver in the downward tendency of the veins or deposits.

Farther west, in the lower Pacific slopes, there occur heavy beds of fine, loose gravel, bearing 2 and 3 ounce nuggets of pure lead. These nuggets seem to be plentifully diffused throughout these beds, and, as far as I could ascertain, were extensive. The rare occurrence of pure lead in this natural state may be accounted for on the theory that the fiery action of some neighboring volcano had encountered a lead vein in its eruptive course, and had reduced and refined its ores by its underground fires, and in its inward throes had cast up the molten metal, which, on reaching the cool air, granulated into these small virgin nuggets and had settled countless ages ago in the sedimentary beds where we now find them. Lying, as they do, near a coast port, they might be exploited to advantage.

Cinnabar ore is reported to have been found in the municipality of San Marcos, and also tin ores near Malactan. Some excellent salt springs break on the Salama River. The waters yield a high percentage of first-class salt, and, if systematically operated, could be made to yield a handsome revenue. Two large deposits of black lead, or plumbago, exists, one about 15 miles north of Huehuetenango and the other about the same distance south. The mineral is of an excellent variety, clear of grit, and ready for commerce.

In the department of Quiche tradition places a gold mine of fabulous richness somewhere in the mountains of Illon, which was discovered and worked in the colonial days of the Jesuit priests. The old canonical archives speak in unmistakable terms of its existence and the wonderful richness of the gold output realized by the church and the royal crown from 1627 down to the close of the century, when, from political convulsions and hostility of the Indians, the operations were abandoned; and it has since so far been neglected that it is now known only in tradition. The natives of that locality possess the secret of the location of the mine, but are a very exclusive people and threaten with death anyone of their race who would dare reveal the secret. On one occasion President Barrios succeeded in obtaining a specimen from the mine from one of the tribe, which proved of such extreme richness, and the story relative to the mine so direct, that he was so thoroughly convinced of the reality of the tradition that he used every effort to unearth the secret, and finally induced the same Indian to lead one of his trusty agents to the mine, but before reaching the place their tracks were dogged by these jealous Indians and the guide murdered; and thus the prospective golden treasure remains an unsolved problem for some

ambitious prospector to work out in the future. Marble of a superior quality, alabaster, and immense beds of gypsum are also found in this department.

The department of Baja Vera Paz has claimed my attention for the past three months, and I find the geological formation of that portion to which I devoted my examination highly favorable to the existence of the precious and useful metals. I found well-defined auriferous gravel beds at different points along the banks of the Rio Grande, showing a fair average prospect of heavy, coarse gold. The little development I found here had been confined to the immediate banks cut down by the river channel, by scooping out the gold-bearing gravel from the upper surface and patiently washing it in rude wooden bateas or bowls. Seventy-five of these bateas averaged about \$5 in nice clean gold. It does not seem that there has been any attempt to properly explore any of these auriferous gravel beds. In many places the flats extended back from the river banks to a considerable distance toward the hills or bluffs, giving an extensive area for placer ground. The gold-bearing gravel beds generally lie deeply capped by alluvial deposits, and consequently drifting in on the beds would be the most feasible way of mining them; and, as the gravel is clear of clay, some simple gold-washing device would easily eliminate the sands and other matter from the gold at a trifling outlay of labor. A little energy and enterprise expended in prospecting these grounds might be well repaid. The river at its lowest stage would afford all the hydraulic power that would ever be required in extensive placer operations.

Good croppings of sulphurets of silver and carbonates of copper are found in the adjacent foothills above the Panahigh placers.

Along the south slopes of the range of mountains that runs parallel to the Rio Grande there extends a mica belt for a considerable distance. The line of this rare mineral is very distinctly marked, strikingly similar to that of our best mica formations in North Carolina, the chief source of supply of this mineral in the United States. The ever present serpentine and foliated rock structure, the light-colored gneiss, and the micaceous schists, with frequent and indefinite alternation of the talcose slates, clearly define the line of this mineral, upon which at intervals good, strong croppings of mica break out, and where, exposed by gulch erosions, show veins or deposits from 6 to 10 feet in width, studded thickly with large bunches or blocks of mica firmly fixed in the gangue rock of the ledge, giving every evidence of permanency.

These blocks are of the finest laminated structure, clear as crystal, and entirely free from foreign substance that so often detracts from the value of this mineral. These blocks of mica would probably yield 15 per cent in cut commercial mica sheets, averaging from 2 by 4 to 6 by 12 inches in size. The refuse of the blocks and the smaller sheets would furnish a large quantity of clean mica that could be

profitably utilized by grinding up into flour mica for export, as the uses of ground mica are yearly increasing. I will not fail to note that frequently the sheets in some of the blocks exhibited beautiful figures of variegated colorings, shaded with blue, green, red, and yellow, happily blended in the most delicate tints, which, on a thorough fire test, proved to be a fast-coloring matter. This class of mica, when colors become more solid, commands fancy prices.

As there has been no development on any of these deposits or veins beyond the prizing or tearing out a few blocks from the ledges by the natives, who split out the largest sheets, which they use in decorating their patron saints and adorning their church altars, it was difficult to form a definite idea of the walling or inclosing rock of the veins or their depth, dip, or strike; but from the best examination that could be made under the circumstances the mineral area seemed to be inclosed on one side by mica schists and on the other by porphyritic gneiss, the gangue rock or fissure filling was mostly of coarse granite, and in some places mixed with coarse quartzite, in which the forces of crystallization had met with comparatively little resistance.

In the process of formation the crystals had developed to the large size we find them here on the mere surface, and had been the result of aqueous, rather than igneous, origin. In this connection, I would say that, from careful and long-continued observation on the subject of mica vein formation in the country, the vein structural formation which we find here has a most favorable influence on the width, depth, and permanency of mica veins or deposits, and doubtless below the zone of atmospheric influences, which usually is from 10 to 20 feet, the veins will become more solid and the quality of the mica will correspondingly improve. A company has been recently organized, and has preëmpted or denounced the main deposits of the Chol group, and are preparing for a systematic development. From the great quantity of mica in sight they will doubtless soon have a product ready for market.

Running parallel with the line of the mica area there are found veins of asbestos and deposits of plumbago. The asbestos is of the fine textile variety, and seems free from all foreign substances, varying in color from deep gray to snow whiteness, the fiber measuring from 1 to 3 feet in length. The plumbago lies in irregular deposits, showing considerable quantities on the surface, and is of a clean quality.

In the vicinity of Ravinal and Cabulco are found undeveloped silver and copper ledges. The silver veins are small on the surface, but in good primary formation, being fair-grade lead sulphurets. The copper veins are small, but the ore is of the finest kind of malachites. Loadstone and immense deposits of high-grade magnetic iron ores, also large gypsum deposits, lie in the same locality.

In Alta Vera Paz, near San Cristobal, there is a group of lead mines carrying

a light percentage of silver, which, though small, would pay for separation on a large scale. These mines are worked for the lead alone, and supply the entire ordnance department of the Government. Thus this silver-lead bullion is destined to be improvidently manufactured into bullets, to be expended in bloody human conflicts, instead of being refined and coined up to win the battles of peaceful human industry.

Near Coban are extensive chalk beds of a most excellent quality, which are mined, and the product prepared into neat crayons, that supply all the schools and colleges of the Republic with this useful article. Native mercury has been discovered in the mountains north of Coban. Specimens of float rock taken from the same locality proved to be the gray sulphurets of mercury. No explorations have yet been made to discover the ledge. Quantities of bitumen are found in beds in the eastern section of the department, which is strongly charged with petroleum, is highly inflammable, throwing off a bright, strong flame, emitting a decided coal-oil flavor. A proper exploitation on these beds by systematic boring would doubtless tap, at a moderate depth, a petroleum flow. Several large, bold flows of salt springs burst out at the Seven Sierras, in the northern part of the department, which have been operated for years, and yield an extra quality of salt, from which the population of the eastern departments mainly draw their supplies, and if worked to their full capacity could be easily made to supply all Central America with their product alone.

In the department of Izabal, on the alluvial lands of the Motagua and Polochic, in the vicinity of Libertad and Quebradas, exist extensive beds of gold placers, which have been worked for years in a primitive way, until several foreign companies have commenced operating them with the best modern appliances, and they are reaping favorable results. These gravel beds cover a large area of ground, are of good average thickness and well defined, and under proper management should yield fair dividends. These two rivers and their tributaries drain an extensive mountain country, and have in time cut and dragged down their golden sands from existing quartz veins on their course, which circumstances would give reasonable grounds to believe a quartz El Dorado of the "yellow wealth" may some near day be uncovered somewhere along the upper line of their flow. In the foothills a few leagues west of Livingston have been discovered several coal veins, which are said to be of good anthracite variety; but no development has yet been done on them.

The department of Chiquimula abounds in numerous meritorious mineral prospects. As far as discovered, the principal localities are the districts of Concepcion, Alotepeque, and Lemones. The natives of these places have in a crude, desultory way taken out considerable quantities of silver, copper, iron, and antimony. The ancient mineral of Alotepeque lies in a mountain of the same name,

and was at one time operated very successfully, producing large quantities of silver, when a disastrous cave occurred in the mine, burying the underground works so effectually that the owners, having amassed comfortable fortunes, never attempted to reopen the works, and the mine has ever since remained abandoned, save what little work the Gambusinos have done in their loose mining style, culling out and robbing the ores from most accessible points of the old works for years afterward, then extracting considerable quantities of silver from the mine.

There exist in the ancient archives reliable data of a rich silver mine near the pueblo of Guanagazapa, in the department of Escuintla, that was successfully operated in the colonial days, but all traces of it have been lost. In another place, known as the "Salts," there has been recently discovered a silver mine that gives satisfactory average assays in silver, but for want of enterprise and means has never yet been explored. There were also several gold and silver mines worked at the same date, and, as the canonical archives indicate, yielded profitable returns. Its identity has been entirely lost, and there has never been enterprise enough among her easy-going agricultural population to explore for their rediscovery.

At Metascuintla, in the department of Santa Rosa, is located the Rosario silver mine, the only quartz-silver mining enterprise in active operation in the Republic. The property is owned by Messrs. Catarrus & Co., and has been recently placed under the management of Mr. G. F. Thomson, a highly competent American metallurgist and engineer, who is giving the most satisfactory results to the stockholders. The mine is equipped with a good 10-stamp mill, with all the modern ore treatment and mining appliances of a well-appointed silver plant, and yields an output of from \$30,000 to \$35,000 worth of high-grade silver bullion per month. The ores are dry sulphides, sulphurets, and chlorides, with a frequent combination of zinc blende, that insidious "thief of metals," that so often gets away with the precious metals unless closely watched by the skillful operator; but under the present process and superior skill of the present administration the ores are worked up to a high percentage of their value, giving probably a net profit of over 100 per cent on the capital invested. For the past two years the treatment of the ores has been quite defective. Their refractory nature has baffled the efforts of the metallurgist, and has inflicted heavy losses on the owners, who, nothing daunted by these temporary failures to manipulate the ores, and regardless of cost, prudently procured from the United States the services of the present highly accomplished and competent manager, who soon set matters right, and has under his short régime practically demonstrated the great value of this mining property. The veins are strong, well-defined in the primitive formation, and from the splendid reserves of high-grade

ores now systematically opened up and in sight in the underground works assure the lucky owners a "bonanza" for years to come.

In the different mineral belts of the Republic without doubt there are other such opportunities as the above lying around loose, awaiting only intelligent and practical methods to be put in operation. On reference to the old archives or the colonial days we find that between the dates of 1627 and 1820, 1,322 mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, tin, and one of mercury were opened and worked, and were a source of great revenue to both the church and state. Taking this important data into consideration and the presence of these minerals, as now known and recognized to exist over a considerable extent of her territory by subsequent and recent observation and exploration, the question naturally arises, why are these valuable resources neglected? In answer to this question let us take a brief glance at the political and industrial situation from the first date to the present. The mining industry between these dates was entirely under the auspices of the religious orders; no encouragement was given to home investment, and the enterprise of mining was circumscribed. The skill and processes of that day were a patent sacredly held by a few chosen ones of the order, and when they were expelled from the country at the beginning of this century the mines were abandoned and all spirit of mining enterprises disappeared. In the decades of civil revolution that followed all the financial resources of the country favored only the agricultural and pastoral industries, in order merely to keep soul and body together. Thus reduced to this sad condition her people could take no risks in mining explorations, and, as capital is decidedly averse to bullets and blood, no foreign investors would venture to take any chances under the existent unsettled condition of things in that unhappy era. The mines being generally remote from the centers of population, even all vestiges of their locality were lost. Thus the country struggled on until J. Rufino Barrios took control of the Government and began to foment a spirit of progress. Until recently Guatemala was to all intents and purposes an insular country, reached only by the sea. The business centers, being all in the interior, were accessible only by difficult bridle-path roads. Its modes of business were those of a country apart from the rest of the world. The interior valleys and table-lands, possessing a rich soil and a superior climate, are capable of every variety of the most valuable productions of the globe.

Under these conditions, emerging from her lethargy and exclusiveness, the agricultural interests first naturally claimed the attention of her people, and what foreign enterprise, capital, and outside commercial pursuits that found their way into the country were, too, employed in developing this more conservative interest. Her people lived mainly to themselves and cared but little for the outside world, and the outside world cared but little for them. But the progressive

spirit of President Barrios began to infuse broader ideas of intercourse and commerce among her people, and then she began to assert a continental position politically and geographically and to realize the favorable location she occupied between the two great oceans. Her plucky and enterprising ruler caused good roads to be built to every town and hamlet within her borders. He prospected and built two lines of railroad from the Pacific side to the interior, and at the time of his death was engaged in the groundwork of extending one of the lines to connect with the Atlantic port of Santo Tomas. Thus he left Guatemala to some extent enabled to hold out her hands and invite trade and commerce with the outside world.

Fortunately the public spirit has been taken up and fostered by his worthy successor, President M. L. Barillas, whose ambition seems to be alone for progress and prosperity for his people, especial good will and amity to foreigners. His wise and provident course has stimulated business at home and given faith and credit abroad, and under these advantageous conditions capital can afford to enter and test the merits of the mining interests. Relying on the first recent favorable test that has already been made, and taking into consideration the reliable mining traditions of the past and the known presence of the precious and useful metals spread over such an extensive area of her territory, favorable results may well be expected, and a new field of legitimate mining will here open up in the near future that will tempt and attract the practical miner from abroad. The enlightened policy of the Government offers every reasonable encouragement to, and throws every solid guaranty around, this particular interest. There need be no misgivings on the part of the foreign miner as to the security and full enjoyment of his rights under the liberal laws enacted to protect the mining industry.

The mining operations, the character and availability of labor, the costs of freight, and all the other items that bear directly upon the value of mining properties must be closely studied and considered. The mining and reduction of ores in Guatemala, as in all new interior regions, are accompanied by conditions and difficulties that at first are rarely appreciated by foreign operators. When they are properly understood those difficulties can be satisfactorily overcome. They must learn the character of the native labor and the defective transportation service incident to all mountainous countries, how to convert the crude material and rude appliances at hand to the immediate wants of the situation, and also the importance of keeping a good mining stock ahead on hand.

The American especially must learn to curb his lightning business modes that he is accustomed to at home, and not to be too forward in attempting to force new ways from the start, and above all things to leave off his practical motto that "time is money," and be ever ready to make a reasonable compromise on

every *mañana* proposition that annoyingly may meet him at every turn, and he will soon be able to overcome the trouble and difficulties that beset all new enterprises in a new country.

The following is a translation of some of the special provisions of the mining laws of Guatemala concerning concessions:

ART. 443. Auriferous sands, iron deposits, either transported or alluvial, and other minerals in river beds or placers, on whatever land they may be found, are free to all persons desirous to work them, without any special permits previously obtained from the authorities. Should it be intended to erect mills or other permanent structures to work the auriferous sands and other substances referred to in the present article, the interested parties shall be required to apply for a patent of mining property to establish their claims to the same.

ART. 458. All persons, either natives or foreigners, who shall discover a deposit, lode, or vein of any metal, or of some other kinds containing one of these substances, or any precious stones to which paragraph 1 of article 440 refers, shall be entitled to the concession thereof.

ART. 459. Is considered as "discovery" the fact of finding metallic substances, although the mine or the locality containing them shows indications that one or several attempts have already been made to prospect them, provided, however, that none of these attempts has been the subject of a prior grant.

ART. 461. Any person who shall discover mines in lands where there are none within a radius of 5 kilometers shall have a right of possession to three parts of the property, whether continuous or not, of the principal vein, and one part of each of the other veins included in his discovery. Any person who shall discover a vein within a radius of 5 kilometers of a mine for which a concession has already been granted, shall have a right of possession to two parts of the property, continuous or not, of said vein.

ART. 462. All persons who shall work old, abandoned mines and who may acquire such titles of property as set forth in paragraph 1 of the preceding article shall be considered "discoverers."

ART. 465. The extent of a mining location consists of a body with a rectangular base, having an indefinite vertical depth 1,300 feet long in a straight line in the direction of the vein and 650 feet wide.

ART. 466. The length shall be measured by following the direction of the vein, starting from the cropping point indicated by the miner, provided that the work referred to in article 503 has ceased in the interior of that portion of the property.

ART. 467. The width shall be measured according to a horizontal perpendicular in the direction of the vein.

ART. 469. In auriferous sands and other productions mentioned in article 443, the portion of the property shall comprise 10,000 square meters, and may be in the shape either of a parallelogram or a square, either in a series or a number of squares fitting together in the form asked by the miner, but without leaving any intervals or intermediary space.

ART. 489. As soon as a discovery is made, the discoverer can apply for a patent of property to prospect the vein for ninety days, in the direction indicated by him, in prolongation of the one pointed out on that section of the property.

ART. 494. All applications having for object the declaration of the concession of mines containing metals or precious stones must be made to the political division of the department wherein said mine is located or to the secretary of finance.

ART. 518. Any miner wanting to prospect his claim by means of galleries, shafts, or other excavations may execute these works without asking any previous permit, within or outside of the boundary of his portion of the property, provided it is located upon lands not containing any other mines.

ART. 558. Mines shall be worked and put in operation scientifically, according to the provisions made to insure safety and in conformity with the police regulations relating to the same.

Honduras.

In respect of mineral resources, Mr. Squier said:* “Honduras ranks first among all the States of Central America. Indeed, the mineral wealth of the country at large seems chiefly confined to that system or cluster of mountains which constitutes what may be called the plateau of Honduras.”

“The State of Honduras,” says Montufar, the historian of Central America, “is the richest of all the Central American States as far as mineral wealth is concerned. It has within its limits the famous mines of Corpus Christi, which in former times yielded so much gold that a special sub-treasury had to be established close to them for the collection of the fifth due to the Government. The department of Olanchas, in the same State, is traversed by the river Guayape, whose sands carry large quantities of the purest gold.”

“There are hundreds of mines,” Squier further says, “scattered over the country, abandoned and filled with water, most of which if not all could be profitably worked by the application of the proper machinery. * * * Silver ores are most abundant. * * * They are chiefly found upon the Pacific ranges or groups of mountains, while the gold washings, if not the gold mines proper, are most numerous on the Atlantic slope. The silver is found in various combinations with iron, lead, copper, and, in a few instances, with antimony. Chlorides of silver are not uncommon, and rank among the richest ores in the country.”

The mineral district of Tegucigalpa has a high and deserved reputation for the number of its mines and the value of their ores.

* Notes on Central America. By E. G. Squier. New York, 1855.

These are, for the most part, a kind of argentiferous galena, which when worked yields from 63 to 1,410 ounces per ton.

The southern districts of Honduras, bordering on Nicaragua, abound in rich placers of gold, from which the Indians extract annually considerable quantities. The same is true of the northern districts of the department of Santa Barbara. All the streams which flow from the mountains of Omoa into the Rio Chamelicon, and especially in the vicinity of the town of Quimistan, carry gold in their sands. Miners properly provided with good implements for washing could not fail to secure here a rich reward for their labor and enterprise.

Honduras has also mines of copper of unsurpassed richness and value. The ores in all cases contain considerable proportions of silver. Those of Coloal, in Gracias, contain 58 per cent of copper, besides about 80 ounces of silver, to the ton.

Iron ores are common in the interior. The ore is highly magnetic, and so nearly pure that it is forged without smelting. It occurs in vast and inexhaustible beds, and the metal may be produced in any desirable quality.

The greater portion of the mining industry of Honduras is at present in the hands of Americans and Europeans who have taken advantage both of the good laws of the country in regard to this matter, and of the liberal disposition and good will of the Government.

The official Gaceta, of Tegucigalpa, of September 25, 1888, said the following:

We may safely assert that the mining industry of the country is growing, and that we have now in Honduras well-organized mining enterprises possessing sufficient capital and able and scientific management, which give, as is natural, the most satisfactory results. We had in former times, it is true, several mines which did not prove to be a great success, but this was because of the lack of the elements which are indispensable in works of this kind, chiefly scientific knowledge and pecuniary resources. In fact this industry did not receive any practical development until foreign enterprise, with sufficient capital and skilled labor, took hold of it.

The circumstance that the foreign element is the one which in the most decided manner has brought about this progress of the mining industry imposes on us the necessity of being liberal in granting facilities and strict in guaranteeing that security without which no foreign capital can be expected to come to the country to be invested in mines or otherwise.

There is an interesting mining magazine which is published semimonthly at Tegucigalpa in the English language under the title of Honduras Mining Journal, and from its number of February 10, 1891, the following extract is made:

As regards mineral resources Honduras ranks first among the Central American States, and this is shown by the old Spanish records of the royalty of one-fifth levied by Spain on all mineral productions in these States. Gold-bearing quartz, in well-paying quantities but small veins, is found all over Olancho, and its rivers, Jalan and Guayape, with their numerous tributaries, afford a comfortable living to the native gold washers with their *bateas*. The Yuscaran district contains quartz which yields silver in profitable quantities, mixed with gold. Here is the celebrated old Guayabillas mine, which from the last century to within a few years back has yielded largely; in fact, the whole district is full of metalliferous veins running through quartzose rocks. I may mention also the San Juancito mine, between Tegucigalpa and Cantarranas, now paying largely, and many others, both gold and silver, in active operation and remunerative, the Minas de Oro, near Comayagua, the famous Opoteca, now, like many other old Spanish mines, practically unworked, but containing immense masses of ore still unextracted, and, between the capital and the Atlantic seaboard, many mines worked by American and English companies. The country abounds in old Spanish mines now abandoned, but the old workings show that much ore has been extracted and reduced. It is a curious anomaly in the history of mining in this country that the Spaniards in the old days made mines pay, opening them up as they did without any intelligent system, working them without machinery for draining, crushing, and reducing the ore by the most inconvenient and crudest of methods, whereas in the present day, with all the advantages of established systems and improved machinery, the mines now worked by foreign companies are, with few exceptions, failures. The reason thereof is not far to seek. The promotion and establishment of a company with a large paper and a small money capital, the costly incidentals of its direction, and the extravagance and frequent inefficiency of the mining superintendents, who are ever lavish with funds not their own, all conduce to ruin the enterprise.

The mining laws of Honduras consist of a well elaborated Code

of Mines, which was promulgated on August 27, 1880, and subsequently amended on March 20, 1885.

A translation into English of the said Code was made by order and authority of the Government, by Dr. R. Fritzgartner, Government Geologist and Director of Mining Statistics of the Republic of Honduras, and printed in Tegucigalpa in 1890. Its full text, together with the subsequent amendments inserted in the proper place, reads as follows:

MINING CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS.

TITLE I.—*Mines and mining property.*

ARTICLE 1. The objects of this code are the mines of gold, silver, copper, platinum, quicksilver, lead, zinc, bismuth, cobalt, nickel, tin, antimony, arsenic, iron, manganese, molybdena, precious stones—whatever be the form of the bed or matrix in which they are found—provided that their development requires works and operations, which may be qualified as mining industry, according to the rules of the art of mining.

The extraction of coal and other fossils, not comprised in the foregoing paragraph, belongs to the owner of the soil, who shall only be obliged to give notice of the same to the administrative authority.

The regulations of Titles X, XII, and XIV shall apply also to these mines as regards to safety, order, and regulation of the works.

ART. 2. The minerals and precious metals, which are found as “float” on the surface of the soil, belong to the first occupant.

ART. 3. The minerals for building purposes or for ornaments, the sands, slates, argil, lime stone, kaoline, peat, marl, and other substances of that kind, which may be found in the uncultivated lands of the State or municipalities, shall be of common use for all individuals who may desire to apply them to building, agriculture, or to the arts, without prejudice of the right of the State or municipalities to concede them to persons by special contracts, which shall stipulate the extension, the condition, and the regulations under which they are granted.

ART. 4. The gold bearing and tin bearing sands, and any other mineral production of rivers or placers, shall be for free use, provided they are found in the uncultivated lands of any ownership whatever. However, when they are operated by permanent works, they shall be divided into mining claims.

NOTE.—The above paragraphs are revised as follows:

1. Deposits of coal and other fossils, tin-ores, and precious stones, with the exception of opals, are the exclusive property of the State and can not be denounced.

2. The executive power will promote the exploration of said mines in a manner which is thought most convenient.

(Amendment law of March 9, 1885.)

ART. 5. The dumps, scoria, and tailings of abandoned mines are integral parts of the mines to which they belong; but as long as these mines have not become particular property, they will be considered as common property. Shall also be for common use the scoria and tailings of old reduction works, abandoned by their owners, provided they are situated on grounds that are not enclosed by fence or wall.

ART. 6. The existence of a mine being recognized, the surface grounds are subject to occupation of the extension necessary for the proper working of it, and as the development of the works may require for the establishment of storehouses, dumps, furnaces and machinery, for the extraction of the metals, houses for the use of workmen, and right of way to the public roads, not only for the transportation of the products, but also of the materials necessary for the development of the mine and the reduction of its ores. But the owner of the land is not obliged to allow the establishment of industrial or commercial enterprises for smelting or reducing.

The right of occupation shall be established only after payment, not only of the value of the surface grounds, but also of all damages which may be caused to their owner or to any other person.

ART. 7. The roads open for the development of a mine shall also be free for the use of all others existing in the same locality; in such case the expenses of maintenance shall be divided between them pro rata of the use they make of them.

ART. 8. Not only the superficial lands of the mine, but also those immediately surrounding, are subject to the use of said mine, for pasturing the animals necessary for its working, when said lands are unfenced and uncultivated; also the natural water-supply for the use of workmen and animals.

Those lands are also subject to denouncement to establish reduction machinery, and the works necessary for that purpose. All damages shall be paid or indemnity given, as in the case specified in article 6; and all the dispositions of the same article are applicable to this case.

ART. 9. The water proceeding from the subterranean works of a mine belongs to it.

ART. 10. Mines constitute real estate, distinct and separate from surface land, even when both are the property of the same owner, and the ownership, possession, use, and enjoyment of them are transferable as in the case of other property, subject, however, to the special dispositions of this code.

ART. 11. The materials and objects destined by the owner of a mine to the

permanent working of it: as buildings, machinery, pumps, instruments, tools and animals, are integral parts of the real estate of the mine. But the animals and objects used for personal service, or for the transportation or trade of minerals, of products and of articles of necessity, the provisions for the workmen, and other personal property of the owners or lessees, can not be considered as being part of the real estate of the mine.

ART. 12. Mines are not susceptible of natural division. Neither is it permitted to the partners in the ownership to appropriate to themselves exclusively one or more distinct parts. However, it is possible to divide the interests of one or more partners in parts.

ART. 13. The law grants the ownership of mines to individuals, with the condition of working them constantly, subject to the provisions of this code, and to the regulations established for its execution and for their conservation, their security, order, and hygiene; but the loss of this class of property, and its reversion to the State, takes place only in the cases expressly defined by the law.

NOTE.—Compare with Title I, the Decree of the 24 of September, 1888, also Decree No. 27 of February 19, 1889, and Decree No. 34 of March 17, 1887.

TITLE II.—*Exploration or Prospecting.*

ART. 14.—The right to prospect and to excavate in the grounds of whatever ownership, for the purpose of discovering mines, which article 669 of the civil code concedes to individuals, can be exercised freely in lands not fenced in or not dedicated to agriculture.

ART. 15. To execute works of exploration in cultivated lands, the permission of the owner or administrator must be first obtained.

In case of refusal from the owner or administrator, the judge of letters, after hearing the interested parties, and also an engineer of mines, if he thinks it necessary or any of the parties require it, shall have power to grant or refuse the permission; and his decision shall be without appeal.

ART. 16. The permission granted by the judge in accordance with the provisions of the precedent article shall determine the number of persons that may be employed in the exploration, which shall be always conducted according to the following conditions:

1. The prospecting shall be made necessarily when there are no crops growing on the grounds.
2. The prospecting shall not exceed one month, counting from the date of the permission.
3. The petitioner must previously give bonds, if the owner of the land requires it, to secure the payment of all damages which may result to the owner from the prospecting directly or indirectly.

ART. 17. Any person who shall have once obtained a permission from the judge to prospect certain grounds, shall be barred from asking a second permission to prospect the same grounds, under any circumstances.

ART. 18. If, from any just cause, the prospecting could not be performed at the time named, the permission may be transferred to a more opportune time, by virtue of a new decree from the proper authority.

ART. 19. The judge has no power to grant permission to excavate in houses, gardens, orchards, nor in any class of irrigated land, nor in dry lands planted with trees, or in vineyards.

ART. 20. No excavations, nor any other mining work, shall be opened at a less distance than forty yards of an edifice or a railroad, nor on any sloping ground or above or below any public way or canal whatever, without permission of the administrative authority, who shall grant it, if in the opinion of the respective engineer it is not deemed prejudicial, and who shall prescribe the measures of safety that the case may require.

In the same manner, and without prejudice of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, permission shall be asked from the respective military authority to execute said works at a less distance than one thousand and four hundred yards from fortified points.

The same regulation shall apply in case the work should have to be executed at a distance less than one hundred yards from canals, aqueducts, watering places for stock, or any kind of water-course.

The violation of this article shall be punished by a fine of from fifty to five hundred dollars, besides an indemnity due for all damages caused.

TITLE III.—*Persons who are entitled to acquire mines.*

ART. 21. Any person qualified to hold real estate in Honduras has a right to acquire mines in all legal ways, excepting those who fall under the exceptions enumerated in the following article.

ART. 22. The following persons are prohibited from acquiring mines, or holding a part of, or an interest in them :

1. Mining engineers paid by the State, who execute administrative functions in the branch of mining, within the district where they exercise such functions.

2. The governors of departments within the departments they govern.

3. Magistrates of superior tribunals and judges of letters to whom is committed the administration of justice in mining cases, within the territory of their jurisdiction.

4. Undivorced wives, and sons of the above-named officials, while under the father's authority.

This prohibition does not comprise the mines acquired before their appointment to the aforesaid offices, nor those which during the time that they hold it may have been acquired by inheritance by said functionaries, or their wives, or sons. Neither does it apply to those acquired by married women previous to their marriage.

ART. 23. The mine, or portion of a mine, or stock in a mining company, acquired in violation of the provisions of the foregoing article, shall be considered as vacant, and shall be adjudged to whoever may apply for or denounce it.

ART. 24. Outside of those persons and cases expressly excepted by law, no one shall be entitled by right of discovery or denouncement to acquire more than one claim upon the same vein or lode; but any qualified person can acquire by other means any number he may wish, without limitation.

ART. 25. Minors and adult sons of families can, without the consent of their fathers or guardians, acquire the mines they discover, and these shall be incorporated with their own industrial capital.

TITLE IV.—*Discovery of mines, and the method of securing the ownership of them.*

ART. 26. The discoverer of mines in grounds where no other one has been registered within a radius of one league, is entitled to three claims, continuous or discontinuous, upon the principal vein, and to two upon each of the other veins of his discovery.

The discoverer of a vein within the radius of one league of a registered mine is entitled to two claims, continuous or discontinuous upon said vein.

Those claims must be registered separately. But the discoverer is allowed to apply for a treble or double claim, which can at any time be divided into regular claims, subject to the conditions specified in Article 41.

ART. 27. Any person who shall have discovered mineral in a vein, or in any other kind of a deposit, shall make a declaration of his findings before the judge of letters of the department.

In his declaration he shall give his name and the names of his partners, if he has any, the most remarkable landmarks which characterize the site where is to be found the mine-opening, excavation, shaft or work, in which he found the mineral; a sample of it must accompany the declaration, and he shall mention the name which he desires to give to the mine.

The judge to whom is presented the declaration shall note on it the day and the hour on which it was handed to him.

ART. 28. The judge to whom the declaration is presented shall order it to be registered, and to publish the registry.

ART. 29. The registry is a complete copy of the declaration and its contents, and of the certification of the day and hour of its presentation made into the register book of discoveries, which each judge of letters shall keep.

He shall give a copy of this procedure to the party interested, if he asks for it, and the original shall be placed in the archives.

ART. 30. The publication of the registry shall be made by insertion in a newspaper of the department, (if there be any,) three times, at intervals of ten days.

If there is no newspaper in the department, the publication shall be made by means of copies posted for the term of thirty days upon the doors of the office of the judge, and on two of the most frequented localities.

ART. 31. The locator is obliged to uncover the croppings or vein of his discovery within one hundred and eighty days, counting from the day of registry, by opening on the body of the vein a shaft of a depth of no less than five yards, and at its bottom a horizontal gallery of the same length, in order that it may be rendered easy to recognize the class of mineral, the extent, direction, and inclination of the vein, and other circumstances which establish the existence of the mine and serve to characterize it.

ART. 32. In case of a regular deposit, in bed or seam, the shaft should follow towards the greatest dip of the same and the gallery or drift shall extend in the direction of the same, and be of such shape as to show the floor and roof, so that it may be possible to note or recognize with accuracy the same characteristics or circumstances as in the case of veins.

ART. 33. In deposits, scattered or in masses, the locator shall make the same excavation as in the case of a vein, and always open the shaft and drift in the body of the deposit.

ART. 34. Having performed this work, the locator shall complete the registry by a petition directed to the judge of letters, in which he shall describe, from among the circumstances enumerated in the foregoing articles, which ones characterize his mine, and the direction towards which to measure his claim, stating the width he desires on both sides of the shaft, or whether he wants it all on one side of it. The petition shall also be recorded like the denouncement.

ART. 35. The foregoing proceedings shall establish a provisional title of ownership to the mine, until the definitive title be constituted, upon petition of the locator or interested party, by the measurement of the claim, which shall be made by order of the judge in conformity with the provisions of Title VIII. But the contents of this provisional title cannot be used in any case as legal proof.

ART. 36. If the locator does not wish to receive a provisional title, and prefers in its stead a definite one, he shall express his wish in the petition for the rati-

fication of his registry; and it shall be proceeded in this case according to the forms prescribed in Title VIII.

ART. 37. If the locator, after having made his shaft or performed the legal amount of work desires to open one or two more in different places in the vein, in order to better ascertain and determine the direction, dip, and other characteristics of it, and should, before the expiration of the first period of time, solicit a new one to execute this work and ratify his registry, or to make definite the title of ownership of his mine, another equal extension of time shall be granted, which shall continue after the expiration of the first, and he shall be subject, in regard to this new period, to the obligations and penalties established in the following article:

ART. 38. If the locator has not excavated the shaft and gallery within legal time, or, having performed that work, and omits to complete his registry, he will be considered as having relinquished his right, and the mine shall be adjudicated to the first person who shall denounce it before the default has been corrected by the locator.

ART. 39. A mistake in any of the circumstances mentioned in the ratification of the registry may be rectified at any time, and the correction shall be entered in the registry. All of which is understood to be without injury to a third party.

ART. 40. In order that discoverers may be enabled to divide in three or two mines their treble or double claims, they shall comply, for each mine, with the conditions of ratification of registry.

ART. 41. Persons claiming a better right to a discovery must present their claims within the time granted to the locator for the ratification of the registry; and they will obtain no hearing if they do so afterwards.

ART. 42. He shall be considered the discoverer who first presents himself for registry, excepting the case wherein it is proved that there was fraud in anticipating the denouncement or in retarding its presentation of the first discoverer.

ART. 43. He shall not be considered as the discoverer of a mine who has found it while executing mining work by order, or while in the employ of another; and the person in whose name he was performing said work shall be the discoverer.

TITLE V.—*On rights for the exploration of a known vein.*

ART. 44. After a discovery is recorded any qualified person can ask for an extension to prospect the vein, during ninety days, in the direction he may indicate on the extension of the vein fixed by the discoverer, but no other individual is allowed to perform work or to acquire the rights of a discoverer on the grounds of that claim.

Those petitions shall be recorded in the register in the same manner as the declaration of discovery.

ART. 45. If two or more persons should present petitions of this class on the same line of vein, the first who has presented himself shall have the preference in location, the others following in the order of priority.

ART. 46. Upon his discovering a mineral deposit, the grantee of this class of claims is obliged to register, and shall remain subject to the other rules, respecting discoverers, established by articles 27 and following.

ART. 47. Should the grantee fail in finding mineral or cropping, or in registering within the time specified in article 45, he shall lose his rights; and the claim may be conceded to the first person who applies for in the meanwhile the former has not made any discovery, or failed to register.

ART. 48. If, after having performed well directed and sufficient work in relation to the time specified in article 45, the grantee has not been able to find vein-matter by reason of the ground being much covered up, or from other causes which can not be imputed to him, and he wishes an extension of time, it shall be granted to him, after the report of the engineer upon the case and circumstances, but with the condition that the extension can not exceed the original time.

TITLE VI.—*Abandonment of mines and their loss by desertion.*

ART. 49. The miner who wishes to abandon his mine shall so declare in writing to the judge of first instance. The judge shall order the insertion of such declaration in the register, and its publication in the same manner and during the same time as the discovery. If there are mortgage debts against the mine, the miner shall notify the holders of his intended abandonment, and transfer his rights to them, should they demand it.

The first-mortgage creditor has the preference to the transfer of the mine to him.

ART. 50. In the meanwhile, if the mine is not abandoned in the manner prescribed in the foregoing article, it shall be considered as the property of the last occupant, who shall remain subject to all the charges and obligations inherent to the ownership of it.

ART. 51. An abandoned mine can be registered anew by the first person who demands it, and who proves its abandonment by the registry made of it. He who abandoned it shall also be admitted to registry when the term of the publication of abandonment is over.

ART. 52. The ownership of mines is lost by desertion, as stated in the following articles:

ART. 53. Mines shall be considered deserted—

1. When, during one consecutive year, there shall have been no labor done by four workmen, at least, engaged in interior or exterior works executed for the exploration of the mine.

2. When the labor of four men having been interrupted at intervals without reaching the period of one year, the mine shall not have been worked during four hundred days in two years, counted from the first day of suspension.

ART. 54. It is not necessary that the labor of four workmen required to improve and work the mine should be performed within the limits of the claim, provided that the work such as is performed outside of its limits shall promote its development as shafts, pits, or other works of this class.

ART. 55. No mine can be denounced as deserted during the four months following its desertion, provided that during those four months works have been maintained or resorted in it which are within the conditions of legal protection.

ART. 56. Desertion does not occur when the suspension of work on the mine results from unavoidable causes, as absolute want of workmen, war, famine, or plague, that affect the territory wherein the mine is situated.

ART. 57. The work in a mine can be suspended for two years without incurring desertion if those who have worked it for two years without interruption pay monthly in advance, from the beginning of the suspension, a local tax not under five and not over thirty dollars, the amount to be determined by the municipality every three years. The payment of this tax shall be equivalent as regards to the protection of the mine to the regular working of it from the time when the miner shall have given written notice to the judge of the day on which the suspension commences. Such notice shall be also entered in the register.

ART. 58. Failing to pay the tax for one single period the mine shall be considered as deserted.

ART. 59. Desertion shall be presumed when the indispensable dwellings or offices previously constructed for the service of the mine have been destroyed or rendered unserviceable by the influence of the weather, or when they have not been constructed during the year following the registry, except when the miner is owner of an adjacent claim, the offices of which may be used for the other also.

ART. 60. Several claims located in an old mining property can be worked as one if they belong to the same owner, or if belonging to several owners they have formed a company for the above purpose, and the judge shall authorize them to do so after having received full knowledge of the facts.

To obtain this authorization it is necessary to express the names and dimensions of the claims intended to be operated, the mechanical means which are intended to be employed, and the time at which the work is expected to begin.

It is likewise necessary to make evident the existence of a capital proportionate to the magnitude or extensions of the works which are proposed to be executed.

The judge will cause the engineer, if there is any, or, if there is none, an expert named by him, to inform him, after examination of said mines, as to the convenience of said works, the relation of the capital to the cost of the work intended, and the time needed to begin it, and he will in accordance with this report grant or withhold the authorization petitioned for.

ART. 61. The privilege granted in the foregoing article shall be void—

1. If the work is not commenced within the time fixed by the judge.
2. If the work mentioned in articles 54 and 55 has been suspended eight consecutive months.
3. If the work, having been suspended for alternate periods of time, the claims should have been without work for three hundred days in two years, counting from the first day of suspension.

ART. 62. This privilege shall also be void—

1. By the dissolution of the company organized to perform the work.
2. By the transfer of any of the favored claims to a person who does not work in company with the others.

But in this second case the transfer of title does not cancel the privilege as regards the other claims not thus transferred.

TITLE VII.—*How to constitute new ownership in mines deserted or lost from other causes.*

ART. 63. A deserted mine can be registered by the first person who solicits it and proves legally its abandonment according to the following articles:

ART. 64. Upon a legal declaration of desertion by abandonment the mine reverts to the State and loses its boundaries and individuality, and shall be registered by any one as a new mine subject to registry.

ART. 65. The person denouncing a deserted mine shall present in writing to the judge of letters the name of the place where it is situated, the facts upon which he bases his denouncement, the name of the mine if it is known, that of the mining district where it is found, the class of mineral, and other circumstances which individualize and distinguish it. He shall also give the name of the former owner of the mine if it is known, and those of the actual possessors of the adjacent mines, if there are any.

ART. 66. The judge, having admitted the statement, shall summon the last owner and the owners of the adjacent mines, to appear personally, if they are known, and live in the mineral district or department, or the administrators of those mines, the owner of which live in other parts; and, in case neither the

owners nor administrators can be found in the place, he shall notify the former by means of a notice posted for fifteen days on the door of the judge's office, or inserted three times in a newspaper, if there is one in the department.

ART. 67. If no lawful contestant appears within the space of ten days, counted from the date of the summons, the judge shall issue a decree declaring the mine deserted, and order the registry of the petition. If the interested party be outside of the department, the limit time shall be extended with due prudence.

The registry shall be made in a special book, and in the same form as for discoveries.

ART. 68. If a lawful contestant appears, to oppose the demand or denouncement of desertion, the case will be proceeded with until it reaches a sentence, declaring desertion, and allowing the registry, or dissolving the denouncement.

ART. 69. If the person making the denouncement shall allow one complete month to pass without taking any of the measures required to obtain sentence or decree of desertion he loses his preferred rights to register or to acquire the deserted mine, against a posterior denouncer, who may have presented himself, or shall present himself claiming those rights, pending the delayed procedure.

ART. 70. The denouncer shall have ninety days, counted from the date of the decree of desertion and registry, to excavate the shaft and gallery or any vein of the claim denounced, as is prescribed for discoveries in articles 31, 32, 33, and 34, or to perform any equivalent work for the mine.

ART. 71. During that term of ninety days, the former owner of the mine who has failed to appear to oppose the denouncement, may present a petition to rescind the decree of desertion; but, in this case, he will have to prove, judicially, the illegality of the denouncement. After that time he shall not be heard.

ART. 72. The denouncer or new possessor of a deserted mine is obliged, upon demand of the last owner, to deliver to him, or pay at their just valuation, the machinery, tools, utensils, buildings, and other objects or works which said previous owner may have left in the mine, and which can be removed without injury to it.

ART. 73. The denouncer of an abandoned or deserted mine, which, on account of caving in or other causes, is in such condition that it cannot be operated, except by means of shafts or other preparatory works of great cost, shall be entitled to the same privileges as are conceded to discoverers, without prejudice of those which are due him on account of the kind of works he undertakes, and subject to the regulations established respecting those work.

ART. 74. The denouncement of mines made through the infraction of any law which imposes as penalty their loss, shall be subject to the proceeding established respecting the denouncement of deserted mines, except in what may have been especially determined by the law.

TITLE VIII.—*Mining claims and their boundaries and what constitutes a definitive title of ownership.*

ART. 75. The ground which the law grants to a miner to develop his mine is called mining claim. A claim has an indefinite depth within the limits of its length and breadth.

ART. 76. In regular veins the claim shall consist, when in unoccupied lands, or lands not occupied by other mines previously denounced, of two hundred and fifty yards of horizontal length, and of one hundred to two hundred yards at right angles, or in width, according to the inclination of the vein to the horizon.

ART. 77. The length shall be measured in following the course of the vein, and starting from the point of the cropping which the miner designates, so as to leave within the claim the works mentioned in article 31.

ART. 78. The width shall be measured upon a horizontal line perpendicular to the course of the vein.

It can be distributed on one or the other side of the vein, in the proportion that the miner desires. But, if the neighbors oppose it, there shall not be granted more than ten yards against the inclination of the vein.

ART. 79. To fix the width, the following scale shall be observed: From 30° to 45° inclusive, two hundred yards; from 45° to 50° inclusive, one hundred and sixty-five yards; from 50° to 60° inclusive, one hundred and thirty-five yards; from 60° to 65° , one hundred and fifteen yards; from 65° to 90° , one hundred yards.

ART. 80. In irregular deposits or masses, the claim shall form a rectangle, the horizontal section of which shall be equal in surface to a square of two hundred yards a side.

ART. 81. In auriferous sands or tin-bearing sands, and others mentioned in article 4, the claim shall consist of ten thousand square yards, and can be in the form of a rectangle or square, or a series of squares in contact with one another in the form the miner desires, but without intervening openings or spaces. In no case shall the claim have a length of more than three hundred yards.

ART. 82. The administrative authority shall see that two invariable points be fixed in each mining district, of which the line of union shall exactly represent the direction of the astronomical meridian.

ART. 83. In order to proceed with the locating and measuring of a claim, the neighboring owners must be previously summoned to appear, as prescribed in Article 68.

They shall have a term of ten days to claim the preferred measurement of their mine or mines.

ART. 84. The priority of the declaration or denouncement of a mine gives a

preferred right to have it laid out and measured over more recent mines; but that right of preference becomes extinct if the mine is found deserted, even before it has been so declared.

ART. 85. The petition for measurement not having been opposed, or the litigation having ended by a final sentence, the judge shall order the engineer of state to execute the measurement, after having notified the parties of the day on which it shall take place.

ART. 86. Each of the interested parties shall have also the right to name before the judge an expert to witness the measurement and laying out, who will watch the operations of the person appointed by the judge, and who will make on the ground the observations and oppositions he may think proper in regard to the proceedings, data, and estimates.

ART. 87. The engineer shall previously examine the mine, and after having ascertained that it contains mineral or a vein, and that the legal amount of labor has been performed, he shall proceed to lay out the claim, distributing the measurement of length to one or the other side of the shaft, in the manner that has been requested by the miner in the ratification of his registry, or as he then desires, if there are no neighboring owners, or if there are any and they make no opposition; but said shaft shall be always enclosed within the limits of the claim.

He should also collect samples of the ore, and mark out the points where he fixes the posts, or boundary marks, that they may be firm, lasting, and easily found out.

ART. 88. Mines registered in claims, solicited to explore a vein on the continuation of another known mine, should be laid out, if possible, in such a manner as to leave no vacant space between the one or the other.

ART. 89. A claim must in all cases be continuous. If it should happen that there is not enough ground to fill up the measurement to which it is entitled by reason of the interposition of another claim, the first shall be restricted to the ground which is free, up to the point of interposition, and its measurement shall not be completed by jumping over the interposed mine.

This is understood to be without prejudice of the regulations contained in Article 104.

ART. 90. The engineer or expert shall make use of the magnetic north to fix the courses, and always, if possible, shall determine the position of the legal work, which they will have taken as a basis of their operations, with reference to landmarks easily perceivable on the ground, taking note of their distances. In those places where the astronomical meridian has been determined, the engineer should note carefully the angle of the magnetic declination.

ART. 91. The operation having been completed, the engineer or expert shall

draw up a record of the proceedings, containing a description clear and circumstantial of the manner in which they were performed, and of their results, as well as of the observations or objections made by the assistant experts named by the interested parties.

This record, signed by the engineer himself, by the assistant experts, by the interested parties, and by two witnesses, shall be laid before the judge, who, finding it complete and in legal form, shall order its inscription in the register, and shall have the original placed in the archives and a copy given to the interested party; or he shall correct the faults or illegalities which he may discover.

ART. 92. If there should arise any disagreement between the engineer and the experts, upon any point of their examination, the judge shall appoint another engineer or expert who shall act jointly with those disagreeing; and if the new operation results in a majority of similar opinions, the inscription shall be ordered in conformity with the majority and in the manner laid down in the precedent article.

ART. 93. The proceedings mentioned in the preceding articles, shall be immutable and shall constitute a definitive title to the property of the mine, and it cannot be impugned, except in the case of an evident error of experts being found in the record, or of fraud and deceit. However, it can be rectified, on petition of the owner at any time in which are discovered new data which may serve to better determine the direction or dimension of the vein, provided no damage be caused to a third party.

ART. 94. It shall also be rectified, on the petition and at the expense of a miner who should locate in the limits, or vicinity of a laid out claim, and who should allege that it has a greater extension than that assigned in the title.

ART. 95. In rectification, the proceeding shall be the same as in the first location and measurement.

ART. 96. The miner is obliged to maintain and preserve the landmarks of his claim, and can not change nor move them under a penalty of a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, without prejudice of the criminal responsibility of his action, if he has done it maliciously.

ART. 97. If, by accident, a landmark has fallen down, or has been destroyed, the miner shall inform the judge, that he may have it replaced in its proper position after summoning the neighbors to be present.

TITLE IX.—*A miner's rights upon his claim and intersection of mines.*

ART. 98. The miner is the exclusive owner within the limits of his claim, and in all its depth, not only of the registered vein or deposit, but also of all the other veins, cross-veins, and mineral substances, which exist or may be found in it.

ART. 99. But he is forbidden to follow or work them into some one else's claim.

ART. 100. Every trespass subjects him to restitution of the amount taken out, according to the valuation of experts, without prejudice of an action for theft, should bad faith be proven against him.

ART. 101. Fraud will be presumed when the trespass exceeds twenty-five yards.

ART. 102. In case of the crossing of a registered vein, the miner shall have the right to follow it from the point where it leaves the interposed claim, provided he is able to identify it, and to require, in conformity to the dispositions of article 139, the right of way through the interposed claim, or the right to use it for his purpose.

ART. 103. No one can be accused of trespassing upon a mine which has no claim laid out, nor visible landmarks, as long as it is not legally measured, or its old landmarks are not replaced.

ART. 104. The owners of adjoining or neighboring mines have the right to visit personally, or through an engineer or expert, named by themselves or by the judge, the adjoining mines, when they fear that a trespass has been committed, or is about to be committed, or that any damage whatever is to result, such as an inundation or other damage of that kind, or when by such inspection they believe that they can obtain knowledge which may be useful to them in the prosecution of their respective works.

When the visit has been solicited by reason of suspicion of trespass, or through fear of inundation, the engineer or expert can take measurements of the works adjacent to the mine of the solicitor.

ART. 105. Groundless refusal, the concealing of the work, or any obstacles or difficulties placed in the way of inspection and examination shall be considered as a presumption of bad faith in the trespass.

ART. 106. If the measurements taken by the engineer or expert named by the judge result in proving a trespass, the judge shall order a temporary suspension of the work at the intercrossing and affix seals upon the points of division, while the interested parties carry their cases before the proper tribunals.

ART. 107. If the miner, in his underground works, should have passed the limits of his claim, he shall have the right to enlarge or increase it in the direction in which he thus went out of his limits, and in extent equal to that which might have occurred horizontally with those works, provided that such extension be in vacant lands, or on lands of an abandoned or deserted mine.

The proceedings in regard to this extension shall be the same as for measurement and laying out of claims.

TITLE X.—*Conditions to which is subject the working of mines.*

ART. 108. Mines must be worked and operated according to the rules of the art of mining, and to the regulations of security and order laid down by the President of the Republic.

ART. 109. In order to carry out the dispositions of the precedent article, the mines shall be the subject to the inspection of the administrative authority, who shall prescribe the time and manner of inspection, as he may judge convenient.

ART. 110. The miner or occupant must place at the disposal of the engineers or experts, appointed to visit the mine or its works, the articles necessary for that inspection.

He must in the same time show them the books, the plans, the roll of laborers and other data which may serve to make a complete showing, if they desire it.

ART. 111. The owners or administrators of mines must keep their works well ventilated, so that the laborers shall not be choked or suffocated by the accumulated gases or unwholesome air, or by the infiltration or accumulation of water.

ART. 112. The owners or administrators of mines are forbidden under a fine of fifty to five hundred dollars, without prejudice of an action, either civil or criminal, in case of accident, to allow work to be done in places where lamps are burning with difficulty, or are extinguished from the want of sufficient air.

They are also forbidden, under a fine of twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars, to allow work to be carried on in the dark.

ART. 113. Miners are obliged to secure the roof and sides or walls of their works in headings and levels, used for carrying ore or material, by means of timber, masonry, or broken stone walls, etc., as the softness or hardness of the work or nature of the ground may require, under a penalty of fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars for the first offense, and for the second of the loss of the mine, if, having been requested by the governor, they fail to execute the work judged to be necessary for its safety, in the time which may have been specially designated in accordance with the engineer's report.

ART. 114. The owner of a mine whose deepest workings have caved in, is obliged to clear them out until the continuation of said works can be carried on, under a penalty of fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars for the first offense, and for the second, the loss of the mine, if he does not begin and conclude this work within a period fixed by the governor according to the examination and report of the engineer.

If, by failing to apply the proper means of drainage, any lower mine shall suffer damages, the miner shall indemnify the injured owners, according to valuation of experts.

ART. 115. The drainage of a mine, by means of works of a lower level,

can not be done without permission of the governor. In this permission, which shall be given upon previous advice of the engineer, the proper precautions to avoid accidents shall be determined.

Any infraction of this article shall be fined twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars, without prejudice of civil or criminal responsibility in case of accident.

ART. 116. In all headings the inclinations of which exceed 35° , there shall always be a railing, solidly built, to facilitate the entrance and exit of the laborers. If the average inclination of those works reaches to 40° , there must be, besides the railing, a series of footholds in the rock itself, or made artificially.

Any infraction of the present article shall be fined from twenty-five to fifty dollars.

ART. 117. The ladders placed in the transit shafts shall be constructed with a view to the safety of the miners. Any infraction of this article shall be punished by the same fine as that specified in the precedent one.

ART. 118. If the workmen have to go down into the mine, through shafts, in cars or cages, the owners shall use cables of first quality, and apply the apparatus of safety which, to avoid accidents, the governor shall prescribe, upon previous advice of the engineer.

ART. 119. In the working of the mines, safety fuses shall be used for firing powder. In the loading of blasts, only ramrods with points made of soft iron, or copper, or any other material which does not produce sparks by striking, shall be used.

ART. 120. The employment of women, or of children under twelve years of age, in the interior of a mine is prohibited, under a penalty of ten to twenty-five dollars.

ART. 121. The damages caused to a mine by the works of operating another, shall be paid by the owner of the latter, upon a just valuation made by experts, without prejudice of any penalties to which such damages may have given rise.

ART. 122. When, from the visit of inspection of a mine by the commissioned engineer, it shall appear that the life of the workmen, or the security of the works are in jeopardy, from any cause, he shall dictate the measures necessary to remove the cause of danger. Should any reclamation be made, the governor shall hear the report of one or more engineers, employed at the expense of the interested party, and he shall decide in accordance with the opinion of the majority.

If the report of the first engineer shows that there is immediate danger, he shall order the temporary suspension of the work, any reclamation to the contrary notwithstanding.

ART. 123. If, by any accident occurring in a mine, there shall be caused the death or great injury of one or more persons, or the safety of the miners should be compromised, the owners, directors, or administrators must, under a penalty of fifty to two hundred dollars, give immediate notice to the alcalde (mayor) of the municipality, who, together with the engineer or expert who may be in the place, shall proceed, without delay, to make a summary investigation of the occurrence and its causes, and to take the proper measures to avert the danger and its consequences.

To this end he will have the power to use all the tools, the workmen, and the animals belonging to the mine, and anything that he may judge necessary, in order to attain his object. Said alcalde shall also inform immediately the governor and the respective judge of what has occurred.

ART. 124. The penalties which are established in this code shall be imposed by the judge.

TITLE XI.—Works of excavation and assistance which miners owe to each other.

ART. 125. The miner who desires to operate his mine by means of drifts, shafts, or inclines, can prosecute his works without previous permission, within the limits of his claim, or outside of them, if the ground is not occupied by other miners.

ART. 126. If, to carry on these works, it should be necessary to commence them in somebody else's claim, or to cross it in all its breadth, or only on a portion, and no arrangements could be made with the owner, the miner must solicit permission from the judge.

The judge will grant it, if, in the opinion of the engineer, the following circumstances are made manifest:

1. That the work is possible and useful.
2. That it cannot be performed on any other point without incurring far greater expenses.
3. That the working of the mine which the excavation has to cross is not rendered impossible or very difficult.

ART. 127. Each of the parties can also name an expert to proceed jointly with the one appointed by the judge, and the judge shall notify them, beforehand, of the day on which the examination of the grounds will take place.

ART. 128. If any disagreement should arise between the engineer and the experts it shall be treated as described in article 94.

ART. 129. The judge, in granting the permit, shall determine the course of the excavation or work, and the maximum of extension which can be given in

the other claim, from the opinion of the engineer and experts, and the miner has to conform strictly to that course and extension in the prosecution of his work, otherwise he will have to ask for a new permission, which can not be granted without the advice of the engineer. However, such permission shall not be needed when the variation is accidental and occurs in order to avoid the difficulties which are encountered in the work.

ART. 130. Before commencing the work of excavation the miner shall give bonds to the mine which he intends to cross.

ART. 131. The owner of the crossed mine must not interfere with the shaft or drift which crosses it, nor with its supports; neither can he extract minerals any nearer than two yards, unless he constructs supports, according to regulations. But the miner shall reimburse him the expenses which may be occasioned by this compliance with the rules.

ART. 132. If the party who thus excavates encounters a vein in another claim, he cannot operate and work it, and is allowed only to follow his own excavation across it; and he shall deliver the ores to the owner, after having deducted the cost of extracting them, but he can register and acquire the veins which he may find in vacant ground, by filling the conditions required of discoverers.

In this case the measurement and laying out of the claim will be made on the surface of the ground.

ART. 133. If the party who excavates desires that his works should cross abandoned or deserted mines, he can take possession of them and protect them by the simple fact of his working the excavation, after having denounced and registered them.

ART. 134. In order that the mine or miners should be considered as protected by the works of the excavation, it is necessary:

1. That it should be shown by the report of the engineer that the excavation, or a part of it, is worked in the direction of said mine, and that its development by that means is possible and useful.

2. That, in the prosecution of the work, the excavation does not vary from the course determined, except in the accidental case indicated in article 132.

3. That in the work of excavation, the number of workmen specified for holding mining property shall be maintained, and all other conditions complied with.

ART. 135. The owners of mines which may be drained by the excavation, or the operation of which may be facilitated by it, shall pay to the party who works said excavation, and upon valuation of experts, either the value of the benefits received, or the cost which might accrue, if said benefits were obtained by other means. This disposition applies to drainage by means of shafts.

ART. 136. Mines can be used to facilitate the ventilation of those which may

need it, and to allow the underground drainage of other mines in the direction of the general drainage. On the surface they can not stop the necessary transit, and, on the surface as well as underground, they must render to one another those services which, without detriment to any, may be of benefit to others.

This is understood to be with payment for damages, to be appraised by experts.

TITLE XII.—*State engineers and mining experts.*

ART. 137. For the administrative service of mines, there shall be, in each mining district, one State engineer who will see to the execution of this law in regard to the safety, order, and regulation of the works, and promote the advancement and progress of mining.

ART. 138. The State engineer shall also attend to the laying out of claims, and to all the acts and relations of miners which might affect the proprietary rights of the State over mines or its direct interest in their operation.

ART. 139. Where there is no State engineer, or in questions or particular indemnities, or other cases in which the State has no interest, the judges or administrative functionaries can appoint experts, selected among the mining engineers, bearers of diplomas, or in default of them, among the most honorable, creditable, and competent miners.

ART. 140. The organization of the corps of engineers, their attributions and their duties, shall be regulated by decree of the President of the Republic.

The President of the Republic shall also determine, after consultation with the respective municipalities, the limits or extent of the mining districts.

TITLE XIII.—*Alienation and prescription of mines and sales of minerals.*

ART. 141. Mines can be alienated between living persons, or conveyed in case of death, in the same manner as any other real estate.

ART. 142. The original property of mines is acquired by legal registry; and after this has been accomplished, the registered mine remains subject to the rules governing recorded property.

ART. 143. For the transfer of laid-out mines, and to constitute vested rights in them, there shall be kept in each department a special recording register, placed in charge of the judge of letters. It shall be kept in the same manner and under the same rules as the recording register of real estate.

ART. 144. The transfer of the mines the registry of which has not been completed, or respecting which a definitive title of property has not been secured, will be done by inscription in the register of discoveries.

ART. 145. The sale of mines shall not be held as complete whilst a public deed

has not yet been granted. However, the private writing of contracts of sale shall hold good as a promise to complete and legalize them.

ART. 146. The time of possession necessary to acquire the property of mines by prescription is only two years in the ordinary prescription and ten years in the extraordinary.

ART. 147. There shall not be allowed, in any manner, recovery of minerals bought in the stores of mines, or from a well-known miner, or in presence of the judge, or witnesses not employed by the buyer, or by means of a certificate of the proper authority of the district whence the mineral proceeds, stating that the vendor actually works a mine producing the same mineral as that sold, or that he has acquired such minerals by legal right.

ART. 148. The purchase of stolen mineral accomplished without the conditions of the precedent article, subjects the buyer to the presumption of concealing stolen property.

ART. 149. In this last case it will be sufficient for the claimant to prove that he has been robbed of minerals, and that the ores he claims are similar to those produced by his mine.

TITLE XIV.—*Hiring of workmen by time.*

ART. 150. The contract for hiring the services of workmen for more than one year shall be made in writing, but the workmen shall not be obliged to stay in service more than five years, counted from the date of the contract.

ART. 151. If no time has been stipulated, the services may cease at the option of either party. Nevertheless, in the case of overseers, mechanics, or other operatives of the same class, either party must give notice to the other of his intention of cancelling the contract, although no condition to that effect had been stipulated, at least fifteen days before.

ART. 152. If the workman engaged for a determined time, with a notice stipulation, should leave suddenly without serious cause, he shall pay to his employers an amount equal to one month of his salary, or to the salary equivalent to the time of notice stipulated, or to the days needed to accomplish it, respectively.

ART. 153. The employer who, in the same manner, should dismiss the operative, shall have to pay him a similar sum, besides the travelling expenses of coming and going, if, to engage his services, he made him change his residence.

ART. 154. Shall be considered as serious causes in behalf of the employer, inaptitude, disorderly conduct, or insubordination of the employé, or the fact that the latter has become unfit for work, from any cause, for more than one month.

The employer, however, shall take all the necessary care of the employé who shall have been hurt, or who has become sick in the service of the mine, or who has been disabled from an accident which may have occurred in it.

ART. 155. Shall be considered as serious causes in favor of the employé, bad treatment on the part of the employer, or the failure to pay his salary at the time specified or usual.

ART. 156. The employé who shall run away, after having received an advance on his salary, without giving it back, shall be guilty of fraud for the sum defrauded.

ART. 157. The books of the mine shall be admitted as evidence when kept regularly by an employé, and not by the owner—

1. In regard to the amount of salary.
2. In regard to the payment of the salary and to the time expired.
3. In regard to the amount advanced to the employé for account of current month.

ART. 158. Are not subject to the precedent dispositions, the contracts made for the performance of a special work, nor those which refer to the service or the overseers, of the bookkeepers, or other employés of this category, although these may have been contracted for a specified time.

ART. 159. The salaries and wages due for the current month to the workmen and other employés of the mine, the controller included, shall be paid in preference to all others from the products of the mine. Even the utensils and tools can be sold for that object.

As for the other property of a bankrupt miner the salaries and wages of the laborers and employés shall have the same preference which is granted by common law to those of clerks and servants.

TITLE XV.—*Mines owned in society or community.*

ART. 160. The mine or portion of a mine brought in as property or usufruct shall not be understood as regards to third parties as belonging to the society, unless such fact has been inscribed in the proper register.

ART. 161. Should there be no stipulation, the administration of the society or community belongs to the associates or joint holders who may have the right to vote in the meetings, but the number of administrators can be restricted, and even a third party can be in charge by agreement of those interested.

ART. 162. The administrators shall exercise the same functions which the law confers upon the administrators of civil societies.

ART. 163. The administrators are obliged to keep account books in which shall appear clearly and specifically the investments and products of the mine. The other associates or joint holders shall have the right to examine those books whenever they deem it convenient.

ART. 164. Unless it is otherwise stipulated, the members may alienate their shares, even without consent of their associates, as if there existed no contract of society.

ART. 165. The distribution of the gains or proceeds shall be made monthly, and in values, except in case of agreement or stipulation, or in specie, should one or several of the associates or joint holders, representing more than thirty per cent of the social capital, require it.

ART. 166. But in the case of exception of the preceding article, the administrators shall have the power to alienate a sufficient quantity of ores to cover the working expenses and those which may occur during the following month, unless the associate or joint holder should wish to pay in money the present and anticipated expenses.

ART. 167. The amount and extension of work to be executed in the mine, with the proceeds derived from it, shall be determined by a majority of votes; but an unanimous vote shall be necessary to carry the works beyond what is prescribed in regard to mines which give no proceeds.

ART. 168. In no case can an associate be compelled to contribute to the erection of reduction or smelting works to treat the minerals extracted from the mine, unless it is stipulated otherwise.

ART. 169. If the mine should not give sufficient proceeds the associates or joint holders can not be obliged to contribute more than their corresponding share in the expenses of investigation outside of those necessary to secure the safety of the mine, and the maintenance of the works specified in Title X.

ART. 170. Should any of the members wish to undertake in the mine more expensive works, the usefulness of which should have been shown by experts, he can solicit from the judge an authorization to carry them into effect and may reimburse himself for the amounts expended, with commercial interest, from the first proceeds of the mine.

ART. 171. The associates or joint holders are obligated to pay four months in advance, or in the manner agreed upon or determined, the share assessed against them in the expenses of the mine as agreed upon or stipulated.

Should any of them have failed to pay, and having been requested by any of the contributors, and not present himself to make payment within fifteen days, they can request that the delinquent be considered as having abandoned the community or society and that his share in the mine accrue proportionally to that of those who have paid their assessments.

Even if there had been no previous agreement or stipulation in regard to the amount of expenses, the same right shall exist in regard to those necessary for the preservation of the mine.

ART. 172. The demand on the delinquent member shall be done judicially and in person if he resides in the department where the mine is situated or has a known representative therein.

If he does not reside in the department and has not therein a known

representative it shall be sufficient to publish the demand three times at least, at intervals of ten days, in one of the newspapers designated by the judge, if there is any in the department, or if there is none, by placards which shall be posted within the same intervals on the doors of the judge's office.

ART. 173. The members or joint holders in whose favor the increase shall have been declared, must inscribe in the recording register of mines the portion which has fallen to each.

ART. 174. If there exists a stipulation to work in the mine for a specified time, the members who have contributed have the option between the right of increase, established in the preceding article, or legal prosecution to compel the delinquent to pay his assessment.

ART. 175. The member or joint holder who, without previous consultation with his co-associates or joint holders, shall have executed, at his own cost, the works necessary for the preservation of the mine, shall have only the right to claim from them, proportionally, the reimbursement of his expenses.

ART. 176. In the meetings of the members or joint holders, those shall have a right to vote who own a share or a portion of a share, representing at least one-fourth per cent interest in the ownership of the mine, unless it is otherwise stipulated.

Those who possess minor but uniform shares, can unite to cast as many votes as they can form a sufficient amount of shares.

ART. 177. At the meetings and deliberations of the members or joint holders, legally convoked, the majority of votes of those present shall decide.

The votes shall be counted according to the interest or portion owned by each of the voters in the community or society; but the vote of one alone can never form a majority, but a tie.

ART. 178. In the case of ties the judge shall decide, taking into consideration the equity between the interested parties and the interest of mining.

ART. 179. The notification of meetings shall be made to all the members or joint holders, at the instance of any of them expressing the object of the call, and which must be made in the same form prescribed for notifying delinquent members or joint holders.

ART. 180. Even the members or joint holders who are not entitled to vote shall be called; but a personal convocation shall not be necessary for them; a call through newspapers or posters shall be sufficient.

TITLE XVI.—*Advances to mines.*

ART. 181. By contract to furnish advances, a person obligates himself to cover the expenses caused by the working of a mine, and to repay himself only from its proceeds.

ART. 182. Contracts for advances must be in writing, and they will have no effect in regard to third parties, unless they are drawn as a public document and recorded in the register of constitution of vested rights in mines.

ART. 183. Advances may be contracted for quantities or for a determined time, or for the performance of one or more works in the mine.

ART. 184. If the contract does not specify the time or quantity of advances, the contracting parties can cancel it whenever they deem it convenient.

ART. 185. The miner can at any time stop the furnishing of advances by transferring the ownership of the mine to the party advancing money and the latter by renouncing his credit for advances already made.

ART. 186. It can be stipulated that the payment of what is due to the party advancing money may be made in bullion, at the price agreed upon by the interested parties, or appraised by a third person, as in the case of sales or in cash, with the premiums which may be determined.

ART. 187. It may also be stipulated that the party advancing money may become owner of a portion of the mine in payment of his advances. In this case, the contract will be governed by the dispositions which regulate mines in society or community.

But if the advancing party using the right granted by article 188 should stop the furnishing of advances, the portion of the mine of which he became owner, in virtue of the contract, shall revert to the ownership of the miner, without encumbrances or obligations on the part of the latter.

ART. 188. The advances must be furnished by the party advancing, at the time stipulated, or as the works may require; and if, after he has been requested, he refuses to pay the expenses, or delays such payments to the detriment of the works, the miner shall have the option between making a demand in the usual manner in such cases, or receiving money from another party for account of the party advancing, or contract with another whose account shall have preference of payment.

ART. 189. If the miner invests the money or supplies advanced by the party, for a purpose other than was intended without his consent, he will be guilty of abuse of confidence, and the contractor shall have the right to assume the administration of the mine.

The party advancing shall have the same right, if, the mine being insolvent, it could be proved to the miner that the administration of the mine is careless and too expensive, in spite of the advancer's representations and reclamations which he may have made against those abuses.

ART. 190. If, at the expiration of the contract for advances, the mine should be found insolvent, the party advancing shall have the right to retain it, and to continue his advances under his own administration, until he can repay himself,

in preference to all other creditors, excepting the holders of anterior mortgages, not only for what was due him, but also for the new advances with the premiums and in the manner stipulated in the contract.

ART. 191. If the mine is in the position indicated in the precedent article, and the party advancing does not wish to continue his advances, the miner shall have the right to contract with other parties, whose accounts shall have preference over the previous ones.

TITLE XVII.—*Sequestration of mines.*

ART. 192. When the sequestration of a mine or of its products occurs sufficient property shall be set aside to pay the expenses of the working. The owner or holder can raise the sequestration by offering security or mortgage to answer for the restitution of the mine, or of said products; but in that case, the sequestrator can claim the appointment of a controller, who shall see that the works are conducted fairly and legally and who shall keep an account of the expenses and proceeds of the mine.

ART. 193. If the proceeds of the sequestrated mine are not sufficient to pay its expenses and the sequestrator refuses to furnish the necessary funds for that, the mine shall be returned to the owner until a definite sentence is reached in the suit which caused the sequestration.

ART. 194. The sequestration of the products of a mine can not be decreed in an ordinary suit, but only after hearing the parties, and in virtue of a title, giving rise to a presumption of ownership or right of the sequestrator, until contrary proof is presented.

TITLE XVIII.—*Seizure of mines.*

ART. 195. In executory judgments, neither the mine of the debtor, nor the tools or provisions introduced for its operation, can be attached or alienated, unless the consent of the miner is expressed in said judgments; but execution can be effected against the minerals on hand which have been extracted from the mine.

ART. 196. If the proceeds of those minerals and of the other effects attached are not sufficient to pay off the debt, the creditor shall have the right to take the mine under his administration as a pledged property, until he can pay himself with the proceeds from it.

ART. 197. The creditor to whom the mine is delivered as a pledge must administer it with the same care and under the same obligations imposed by the law to the associate administrators.

If the mine does not produce enough to pay the expenses of economical and

legal operations, he can ask the judge an authorization to make advances, and he shall then enjoy the same rights granted to parties advancing, not only as regards the quantities invested in such advances and the commercial interest, but also as regards his original credit.

ART. 198. Whilst the mine remains in the possession of the creditor, the miner shall have the right to visit it, to inspect the works, to examine the books and vouchers, either personally or through his representative, and to make the observations and corrections which the keeping of accounts and the system of work may suggest to his mind. He may also solicit the appointment of a controller with the powers conferred in article 195.

ART. 199. If the creditor does not work the mine according to the legal requirements, or if it should be shown that his administration is fraudulent, or that it is careless and unduly expensive, although he may have been warned against such an abuse, he will lose the right of administration, and he shall only be allowed to require the appointment of a controller, who shall be in the same time the receiver of the products of the mine.

ART. 200. In the cases of insolvency or bankruptcy of mines, the creditors shall be asked to take on their own account the administration of the mine; and those who will consent to this shall have the same rights and obligations, established in regard to executors.

This is understood to be without prejudice of the rights granted to mortgage holders or parties advancing. The mortgage holders or preferred creditors of the mine shall have a preferred right to have the administration of the mine confined to them.

FINAL TITLE.—*Observance of this code.*

ART. (final). The present code shall enter in force on the first day of January of 1881, and on that date all preëxisting laws or special ordinances on mining, even those which are not contrary to its disposition, shall be abrogated.

On the 24th of September, 1888, the foregoing Code was supplemented and explained by the following decree:

The President of the Republic of Honduras, by virtue of the powers vested in him by article 48 of the constitution and by act of Congress of December 23, 1887, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. By means of denouncement, as established by the mining code, or by concession of the Government, is acquired the possession of mines, working grounds, mineral zones, reduction-work sites, mill sites, and water privileges, necessary for the utilizations of their products as well as other uses.

ART. 2. Therefore, those who have lawfully acquired these rights, previous to the issuance of this decree, or who may acquire them by the same methods in the future, shall be considered as their sole owners and proprietors.

ART. 3. Ownership in sites for reduction works or mills, superficial concessions and water privileges, shall be governed, as to duration, by the same laws and conditions as those relating to mines; it being necessary, in the denouncement of the former, to observe and follow, as far as adaptable, the rules and regulations governing the denouncement of the latter; and the title granted, either by method of denouncement or concession, shall be recorded, as are recorded all deeds for real estate, and shall be considered full and sufficient proof of ownership.

ART. 4. Mill sites and superficial concessions, intended for the establishment of reduction works, or for the development of mines, shall belong exclusively to those to whom they have been granted, and they shall have full right to ask for their disoccupation, on the part of those who have already or may establish hereafter works thereon, such as farms, fields, dwelling houses, or anything of that class. In case such works or buildings have been placed by authority, or with the knowledge or consent of the rightful owner or proprietor, then their value shall be carefully ascertained by experts, and their owners be indemnified for the same; but in case such works or buildings have not been so placed or located, then no idemnity shall be necessary.

ART. 5. When sites for reduction works, mill sites, superficial concessions, mineral zones, and water privileges belong to owners of mines, they shall have them as accessory holdings, with full ownership, use, and possession of the same.

ART. 6. Reduction sites which do not belong to owners of mines shall be denounceable when abandoned, and the method of denouncement shall be in the same form as that prescribed for abandoned mines.

Mills or other establishments for the reduction of ores shall be considered as abandoned when the buildings are unroofed, and when they do not contain either machinery or tools, and there is not on the ground serviceable lumber for their repair; although the walls of the building or buildings should still remain standing, and even without these reasons or facts they shall still be denounceable and adjudicable, when no formal work shall have been executed there for two consecutive years.

In every case, however, of the denouncement, on account of abandonment of reduction works or other establishments, to which this and article 5 refers, the denouncer must recompense the former owner, the valuation to be made by experts, for everything which, although attached to the soil, may be made serviceable by repair; or the former owner shall be permitted to utilize the same,

provided he can so do without notable harm to the succeeding works, or he may remove them provided he should do so within the time which the authority, admitting the denouncement, shall assign.

ART. 7. At the expense of those interested, there shall be published in any newspaper of the capital an extract of each petition made to the Government for the purpose of acquiring any of the vested rights mentioned in article 1, and the judge of letters, in whose jurisdiction said rights may be located, must be officially notified of the fact, and the priority of the petition made to the administrative or judicial authorities shall serve as a base for preference in their adjudication, in case of conflict or opposition between concessionists, or between them and denouncers.

ART. 8. Every concession of mineral zones shall lapse if within two years, dating from their being granted, no formal work shall have been begun, in the form and under the conditions established by the respective code; but the executive power can grant or excuse delays, grounding or basing on the greater or lesser probability of such work being established.

ART. 9. Whenever a mine owner, having several claims in the same district, shall work one of them on a large scale, and on account of the scarcity of labor, or the lack of some other element, shall be impeded in the simultaneous working of the others, the Government, being informed of the cause, shall be able to grant him protection in the ownership of said claims for a determined time.

ART. 10. If the reduction works are to be established on private lands, by private agreement and without making use of the rights mentioned in articles 6, 7, and 8 of the mining code, and also in the decree of 19th March of 1885, then those interested shall have only the rights which may have been granted them by the respective proprietors of the lands, and they shall also arrange with said parties privately in regard to wood and water privileges which they may wish to make use of on the lands of the latter, or of any materials that they may desire to take from the same.

ART. 11. Every owner of mines, without paying any tax or fees, shall have the right to make use of the timber on Government or municipal lands, and shall also have free use of the necessary water, not granted already to others, or any materials which may be necessary for the prosecution of his works.

ART. 12. If various parties should solicit, at the same time, sites for working grounds of mines, and there should not be sufficient space for all, then preference shall be given to those having the largest capital, and who shall give guarantees of working on a large scale; and also, under the same circumstances, attention must be paid to priority of time in the petition.

ART. 13. Any question that may arise between mill-owners, or between them

and private parties, or towns, with regard to the use of water, the cutting of wood or timber, or the use of other materials, or with respect to the boundaries of mines, reduction-works, mineral zones, or superficial concessions, or with regard to the occupation of the same, shall be submitted to the decision of a board of arbitrators, which shall be formed in the following manner.

ART. 14. Before the judge, who has to be acquainted with the question, each contending party shall choose a representative, with the power to act as arbitrator. The arbitrators thus named shall choose a third, and, in case of not being able by reason of disagreement to do so, said third arbitrator shall be appointed by the judge. In case one of the contending parties should not wish to respond to the demand for arbitration, or, responding, should refuse to appoint a representative with the quality of arbitrator, then the judge, in such default, shall himself appoint him; but in every case the arbitrators appointed must be capable men.

ART. 15. The tribunal of arbitrators being organized, it shall hear the litigants, who will bring forward the documents and proofs which they may consider necessary, together with the arguments in their behalf; and said tribunal shall proceed with good faith, truth, and care, but without subjecting itself to the rigorous process of ordinary law proceedings.

ART. 16. When said tribunal believes that the contending parties have had full and fair opportunity to present their cases, it shall give the decision which it believes to be just, and from such decision there shall be no appeal.

ART. 17. The proceedings must positively be terminated within one month, except in case that one or both of the contending parties shall prove that some of their testimony or witnesses are outside of the Republic, and in such case the tribunal may extend the proceeding for a period, which shall not exceed three months.

ART. 18. The arbitrament, being arrived at, shall be remitted, with the reasons therefor, to the respective judge, who shall execute it, and he shall fix the fees which the contending parties must pay to the arbitrators; and these latter will make a statement of the expenses incurred in the prosecution of the case, and the litigants are not allowed to question neither the accounts of the arbitrators nor the fees fixed by the judge.

ART. 19. Suits, however, which shall have been in process of trial in the points indicated in this decree, but prior to the emission of the same, shall be terminated in the tribunal to which they were brought, notwithstanding articles 13 and 19 of this decree.

ART. 20. By this decree shall be tried and adjudged all disputes with regard to mines or other property of which article 1 treats (except those mentioned in article 19), the same having been acquired judicially or administratively before

and subsequent to its emission; and said decree shall take effect from the date of its emission; all present laws, however, bearing on the same points, and that do not come in conflict with it, shall remain of full force and effect.

Given in the Government House, at Tegucigalpa, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1888.

LUIS BOGRAN.

By the President:

FRANCISCO PLANAS, *Secretary of State*.

To further encourage the mining industry in Honduras two decrees have been issued, one on November 18, 1882, and the other on March 17, 1887, granting several exemptions and privileges of importance to miners and other persons connected with this business.

The text of both decrees reads, respectively, as follows:

DECREE OF NOVEMBER 18, 1882.

Whereas the mining industry is daily acquiring greater importance, and whereas it therefore becomes necessary to favor it, in order that it may attain in as short a time as possible all the development and perfection of which it is capable, therefore the President decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Honduraneans or foreigners who, associated together or as private individuals, engage in the bona fide working of mines which have first been duly enrolled shall enjoy the following concessions:

1. To export free of duty the silver, gold, copper, etc., etc., which they produce.

2. To introduce free of duty and of every kind of imposts machinery for raising weights, stamping and grinding ores, for extracting the metals therefrom, for working iron and steel, and sawing timber, etc., etc., whether the said machinery be moved by steam or water, pumps to extract water, shovels, hammers, plantation knives, axes, drills, wedges, grindstones, machinists' tools, including forges, anvils, etc., etc., powder of all kinds, exploders and fuse to produce the explosion, oils for illuminating and lubricating purposes, materials in bulk, such as steel for augurs, iron in plates or bars or cast or the form of hoops, nails, spikes, screws, tubes of iron, bronze, copper, lead, gutta percha, etc., locks, hinges, ropes made of steel, iron, hemp, or other material, plates of pure or sheet copper, silver and copper in bars for smelting, bronze, tin, lead, quicksilver, or any other metal considered necessary to carry out the work, diamonds in bulk or with teeth, diamond drills if needed to drill rock, all the material used in the art of

assaying ores, such as crucibles, smelting furnaces, chemical ingredients for mixing and analysis, or to be employed in the milling of ores, or to extract therefrom the gold, silver, and copper which they contain; the said ingredients may be acids, sulphur, metallic salts, etc., glass apparatus for chemical operations, stearine or sperm candles, and tents of cloth.

3. The right to use the woods and waters extant in public or vacant lands, without other restriction than such regulations of the Government or with its approval the respective municipalities may issue concerning the same; and

4. The operatives engaged in mines and mills shall be free from military duty during the time they remain thus employed, but they must engage to serve for at least six months, to which end the managers shall register with the respective departmental commanders the number of operatives which they may need.

ART. 2. The materials specified in article 1, must be ordered from abroad directly by the owners of the mines, or by the superintendents representing them, and they must send a copy of the said order to the secretary of the treasury (*secretaría de hacienda*). These articles shall be brought directly from the ports to the establishment of the mines, to which they belong, and the way-bill for the transit of the same, shall be extended by the administrator of customs and returned by the *alcalde* of the municipality in whose jurisdiction the establishments are situated.

ART. 3. The managers of the mines are obliged to construct a safe place for storage for powder and other explosives. Such places for storage will not be permitted within the precincts of human settlements.

ART. 4. The managers of mines shall not be permitted to sell the powder or other dutiable articles, which they have introduced free under these concessions, during the time they carry on their operations. The party who violates this rule shall be prosecuted as a smuggler, losing in addition the right of availing himself of the privileges of this decree. But the matriculated miners located in the same mining district, may in cases of urgent necessity make loans and sales among themselves, of such articles as they may require to continue their operations, after previously obtaining permission of the respective judge of the peace.

ART. 5. A mine being abandoned, its owners shall have the right to sell, at a price which shall not exceed the first cost, their machinery, tools, and all comprised in loose fixture (*material volante*), but before executing said sale, the owners must present to the government an inventory of the existing material, that in case it would be convenient to buy all, or part of the referred to and existing property, to which the government shall have the first right of preference.

ART. 6. In all the "tercenas" (government stores) will be sold the powder, at six reals per pound, needed by the matriculated miners.

ART. 7. The governors of the departments will keep a register, in which, by solicitation of the interested parties, the governors will inscribe the names of mines which are under exploitation in their respective departments, according to the regulations of the mining code; they will also inscribe the name of the individual or company to which they belong.

The certificate of this register will constitute the matriculation, which, with "anonymous," companies will be extended in favor of the superintendent.

ART. 8. In making the register, the governors will demand the presentation of the definite title of the mining property, also judicial information that the mine is worked. Every four months the governors will remit to the "ministerio de hacienda" a report about the extended matriculations.

ART. 9. The matriculation shall be renewed every four months, otherwise it shall be of no advantage.

ART. 10. The present decree shall not admit of any change during ten years, and all the privileges hereby granted shall be considered in force during that period.

DECREE OF MARCH 17, 1887.

The president of the Republic of Honduras, to the inhabitants thereof knoweth, that the national congress has ordered the following decree, No. 34:

The national congress, with the view of giving to the mining industry a large augmentation, decrees:

Single article.

There is conceded to the miner the exclusive right to use for the working of his mine, all the woods, which are found on the mining claims, that were given to him according to law, and which are in national lands.

Mexico.

[From the Handbook of Mexico, Bulletin No. 9, of the Bureau of the American Republics.]

Nature has richly endowed Mexico with resources well-nigh countless, but in the bestowal of mineral resources she has been most lavish. Beneath the surface of that volcanic ridge raised between two great bodies of water lie buried treasures incomparable, and although mining enterprises innumerable have for nearly four hundred years exploited the metal-bearing regions and have extracted fabulous quantities of precious metals, by far the greater part is yet to be laid bare.

At the beginning of this century Humboldt estimated the mines in Mexico to number 3,000. Seven years ago there were hardly that many being worked, but since the railroads have been extended and remote sections of the country brought into closer communication, they have greatly increased in number and in value. This increase is also due to another cause.

During the economic crisis of 1886, due to the depreciation of silver, the Mexican Congress appointed a commission composed of distinguished men to study the question. The commission suggested as a remedy the absolute necessity of the production of something else than silver. It called attention to the undoubted fact that the Republic, possessed as it is of the most varied climates, was favorable to all kinds of cultivation, and in consequence it proposed a series of measures tending to the protection of agricultural and mechanical interests. The result of the studies and report of this commission has been the reformation of the mining

legislation, encouragement to large companies, the working of coal, mercury, and iron mines, the revision of the customs tariff in a way favorable to agriculture and industries, and the conferring upon the executive of the power to accord advantages to the development of the cultivation of certain agricultural products. Another result of the work of this commission was the placing upon the free list not long ago by the Mexican Congress of some eighty-six articles used in connection with the mining and agricultural interests.

The law of June 7, 1887, still in force, exempted for 50 years from all Federal, State, or municipal taxes (excepting the stamp tax) coal, iron, and quicksilver mines. Iron of Mexican origin in bars, ingots, rails, etc., enjoys the same privilege. All mines other than those mentioned are subject to but one tax, which can not exceed 2 per cent of the value of the annual product. The free circulation of gold and silver, in bars or coined, and in general of all the products of mines, can not be impeded by any tax whatever. Mercury is exempted from all tax. The tax on reduction works levied by the States or the Federation can not exceed one-fifth of 1 per cent of the value of the works. The law also prohibits the States from imposing any other tax whatever upon mines, their machinery, products, the capital invested in them, the declarations or denouncements, or any other acts necessary to the acquiring of a mine. Pursuant to this law of June 7, 1887, the President has entered into 167 contracts with companies for the exploration and development of the mineral wealth of many of the States. It has been estimated that over \$30,000,000 of capital has been invested recently in mining properties. In the seventeen months from April, 1887, to September, 1888, 2,077 mines and 33 reduction works were recorded.

From the State of Sonora to that of Oaxaca, an extent of about 1,242 miles, running northwest and southeast, lies what is known as the metalliferous belt, because it is of extraordinary richness, and it comprises the greater number of mining districts in the Republic,

the most active centers being those of Zacatecas, Guanajuato, and Pachuca.

This belt includes 143 important mineral districts, situated in the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Jalisco, San Luis Potosí, Guanajuato, Querétaro, Hidalgo, Mexico, Michoacan, Guerrero, Morelos, Puebla, Veracruz, and Oaxaca. Mineral deposits also exist in the States of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, but they do not lie in the belt above mentioned and are mostly abandoned.

Of the two great ranges into which the Sierra Madre Cordillera is divided, the westernmost greatly exceeds the eastern in metal-bearing lodes.

In Chihuahua there are over 100 rich mineral districts, with more than 575 mines producing gold, copper, lead, mercury, salt, coal, and silver, generally accompanied by other metals from which may be obtained iron, zinc, antimony, arsenic, and other substances.

In the district and near the city of Chihuahua is situated the celebrated Santa Eulalia mine, one of the oldest in the country, the products of which have left a monument in the very handsome parish church of San Francisco, erected in the city between the years 1717 and 1789 with the proceeds of a tax of 1 *real* (12½ cents) on each half pound of silver got from the mine. The total sum thus secured is stated to be \$800,000.

Sonora is one of the richest as well as most important mining centers. It is noted for its high-class metals, among which are gold, silver, mercury, and iron. Here abound the soft or lead ores, which are so easily worked and aid so materially in smelting. There are also other minerals, such as asbestos, copperas, magnetic iron ore, muriate and carbonate of soda, and saltpeter. The native silver is found in these districts in considerable quantities, and native iron has also been discovered in the Sierra Madre, Papagueria, and the vicinity of the Colorado River.

Sinaloa has also more than 100 mining districts, the mineral

deposits being classified into 6 formations. Calciferous and quartz ore prevail, with silver in a native state or combined with sulphur, antimony, and arsenic, with more or less traces of gold. Veins of gold-bearing quartz exist in some localities, and deposits of iron ore, sulphite of lead, zinc, copper, and silica are to be found.

The districts of Durango run mostly to silver, yet many other metals exist, such as tin and iron, in inexhaustible quantities in the *Cerro del Mercado*, which is an enormous mass of magnetic iron. This *cerro*, or hill, has been calculated to contain 60,000,000 cubic yards of iron ore, having a specific weight 5,000,000,000 quintals (100 pounds). An analysis of this ore has given 66 per cent of pure metal.

Jalisco is another silver-producing region, and furnishes also copper and lead ores and coal.

Of the many districts in Michoacan two only are being worked at the present time, those of Tlalpujahua and Angangueo. This is due to the very limited population of the State and lack of the necessary capital. The principal deposits are of copper.

The districts of Guerrero furnish many specimens of silver-bearing ores; also some gold, copper, lead, cinnabar, and coal.

Zacatecas is the great silver-producing State. It is estimated that in the last three centuries its many mines, which were first worked by the Spaniards in 1540, but which had previously been worked in a rude way by the Indians, have yielded over a thousand million of dollars. In 1886 there were over 15,000 miners employed in the mines clustered around the city of Zacatecas.

Guanajuato is another far-famed silver-producing State, and has been and still is the center of great exploitations. The district bearing the name of the State was discovered in 1548, and has been worked almost continuously ever since that date, the output of its mines reaching fabulous figures. Native gold has been discovered in this district and the late denouncing and registering of mines has disclosed the presence of other minerals, such as tin and bismuth.

In the mineral district of Querétaro are to be found lead metals, cinnabar and the ever-present silver. The mines are numerous and important. There were, in 1888, 216 that had been surveyed, 193 being silver mines, 5 gold, 7 copper, 6 quicksilver, 2 antimony, 1 lead, and 1 tin. The celebrated San Juan Nepomuceno, or El Doctor, mine is situated here, in the Cadereyta district. It is one of the oldest and richest of Mexico, its production being so great two hundred years ago that it paid the Spanish Government \$18,000,000 in taxes. During 1888 a syndicate with a capital of £100,000 was formed in London to work mines in this State. It is in this State that the fine opals, which reflect every prismatic color and are much sought after, are found. Great beds of these stones exist on the celebrated hacienda of La Esperanza. The opals from this place are sold in the City of Mexico by itinerant venders at remarkably low prices. The most important deposit of these stones produces from \$80,000 to \$100,000 a year.

The State of Morelos has but one mineral district worthy the name, that of Huatla, which, like most of those in the country, is silver producing.

Puebla's districts yield native gold, silver, oxide of manganese, and pyrites, as well as coal and iron ore. Here also exist quarries of beautiful onyx and what is known as Puebla marble. A syndicate was lately formed in New York with a capital of \$1,500,000 to control the output and prices of this onyx, which now constitutes the almost sole source of the world's supply. This onyx is much used in the United States for decorating houses and in the jeweler's trade. Its price is now about \$14 per cubic foot. Lately, in the mountains bordering on the States of Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon, extensive quarries of onyx and marble of most beautiful colors and varieties, equal in every way to the Puebla product, are being worked.

Among the mineral regions in the eastern cordillera, that of Zomelahuacan, in the State of Veracruz, deserves mention, three

classes of metals being found there, lead, argentiferous copper, and iron. Gold nuggets have been secured there also, as well as very rich malachite in scattered veins, the mother vein not having been discovered up to date.

The State of Mexico is rich in mines of native gold and silver, as well as those of copper, iron, oxide of iron, and manganese.

The territory of Lower California is rich in minerals. The peninsula is barren and without water. The mountain ridge forming the backbone of the peninsula is a continuation of the coast range of Upper California, and is interwoven almost over its entire extent with metallic veins of all descriptions. Near San José and Cape St. Lucas there are argentiferous and auriferous outcroppings, and in the municipalities of La Paz, El Triunfo, and San Antonio veins of gold, silver, iron, and other substances are exhibited on the surface of the mountains.

In the districts of Comundú, Loreto, San Luis, and Mulejé, in the northern part of the peninsula, rich copper mines abound; also other metals, such as mica, iron, tin, and oxides of iron, besides gypsum, enormous piles or hills of which are to be found, marble, alabaster, and sandstone. Gold was discovered near Santa Gertrudis, north of Mulejé, about 1884, and it is said that the mountains and gulches in that vicinity have rich veins of this metal.

In this district there are also solid mountains of iron. The frontier district of Lower California is noted for its gold diggings and ledges, mica, and other mineral substances, such as sulphur, soda, and salt. American capitalists are largely interested in this region.

Besides the minerals named, there are in the peninsula plumbago, sulphuret of lead, porphyry, prismatic pyrites, sulphur, oxide of antimony and lead, carbonate and phosphate of lead, hydroxide of iron, and hydrosilicate of copper. Near Todos Santos exist some lime quarries.

The largest mining enterprise in Lower California is the Progreso Silver Mining Company, having mills and works, with improved American and English machinery, at El Triunfo. In 1886 two of this company's mines, the Hormiguera and Moroneña, were yielding ore averaging \$55 per ton of silver. The other substances, such as antimony, lead, iron, sulphur, arsenic, etc., are not extracted, but are left to run with the trailings. The ores are here milled under the lixiviation process, the absence of lead in the ores and the presence of other substances preventing smelting. It was stated in 1884 that the annual copper production of the mines in the district of Mulejé was about 6,000 tons.

The State of Hidalgo deserves more extended mention here, as it was in one of its districts that a Mexican miner discovered the *patio* process for reducing ores—a process which to this day is most in use in Mexico, and one which no miner or mining engineer has been able to supersede by a more economical one for reducing the peculiar ores in which that country abounds. The great mineral district of this State is situated in the vicinity of Pachuca, the principal mines being the Real del Monte, Atotonilco el Chico, and Zimapan.

Pachuca, with its rich cluster of mines, lies on a plain about 60 miles from the City of Mexico, and is one of the oldest mining centers in the country, having been worked for more than three and a half centuries. It now has a population of about 30,000 souls, mostly Indian miners. It was here that the process of amalgamation, called the *patio* process, was discovered by the celebrated Mexican miner, Bartolomé de Medina, in 1557. The very hacienda, or reduction works, where this discovery was made are still to be seen in the town.

There are in Pachuca and the mining regions adjacent to it 267 mines, as follows: In Pachuca, 154; Real del Monte, 76; El Chico, 24, and Santa Rosa, 13. Sulphate of silver is the prevailing metal, although native silver mixed with ore is found in

some of the mines. Most of these mines, as well as those in other States, are still operated in the primitive Mexican fashion. The metal is brought up in rawhide sacks, by means of ropes made of the fiber of the maguey wound about a large malacate, or horse or mule whims, and the peons or laborers carry pieces of ore weighing sometimes between 100 and 200 pounds on their backs from "headings" of the levels of the main shaft. Some foreigners are employed in the mines of Pachuca and elsewhere at good wages, but they generally are superintendents, engineers, bosses, etc.

The Santa Gertrudis mine, situated less than 2 miles from Pachuca, which was successfully worked and then abandoned for many years, began paying, after much money had been sunk in it, about 1877. From June of that year until March, 1881, it produced \$2,300,000 and declared thirty-two dividends, amounting to \$640,000. This mine is provided with powerful pumping and hoisting machinery, large buildings, and many modern appliances. The ores of this district run from \$20 to \$300 to the ton, and there are some deposits running up to \$500 to the ton.

There are in the Republic abundant sulphur deposits, particularly those of Popocatepetl, Pico de Orizaba, and Tajimaroa; several deposits of salt, rock crystal, marble, jasper, fine building stone, and the beautiful onyx of Tecali.

The most celebrated salt deposits of Mexico are those of Peñon Blanco, in San Luis Potosi, their product containing from 70 to 80 per cent of chloride of sodium. On the coasts of both oceans there are also a great number of salt mines, the most useful being those of Yucatan, whence comes the salt used for reducing the product of the mines of Hidalgo.

Mexico also has deposits of precious stones, such as the opal, topaz, emerald, agate, amethyst, and garnet. It is related that one of the heroes of Mexican independence, Gen. Guerrero, possessed some diamonds which had been given him by one of his soldiers, who had found them during an expedition in that part of the

Sierra Madre running through the State of Guerrero. The field or locality whence came these precious stones, of which the general gave but vague information, have since been vainly sought by various prospectors.

It has been estimated that the annual output of silver from Mexican mines is now over \$30,000,000, and the yield of other minerals amounts to fully \$5,000,000 more. There are about 200,000 men employed in the more than a thousand mines now being worked in the Republic.

The total gold and silver product of Mexican mines from 1521 to 1884 was: Gold, \$276,970,173; silver, \$3,570,370,247, making a total of \$3,847,340,420.

The yield for the fiscal year 1886-'87 was: Silver, \$25,897,981.75; gold, \$548,414.71; total, \$26,446,396.46. The total export of silver from Mexico for the year ending June 30, 1889, was, in round numbers, \$38,000,000. Since the discovery of America the mines of Mexico have yielded nearly two-thirds of the silver product of the globe. The amount of capital invested in Mexican mines was estimated on August 15, 1890, to be \$500,000,000, Mexican money.

The coinage of the mints since their establishment (1537) up to December 31, 1888, was as follows:

Gold	\$122, 751, 291. 29
Silver	3, 203, 119, 941. 63
Copper.....	6, 400, 214. 58
Total.....	3, 332, 271, 447. 50

There should be added to this amount the copper coined by the Viceroy Don Antonio de Mendoza, \$200,000, and that coined by Sr. Ayllon, \$31,667.67, which will increase the total to \$3,332,503,115.17. This amount, augmented by \$4,000,000 worth of nickel coined during the presidency of Gen. Manuel Gonzales, which is now out of circulation, brings the grand total up to \$3,336,503,115.17.

There have been 15 mints established at one time and another in Mexico, only 11 of which now exist, located as follows: Alamos (Sonora), Culiacan (Sinaloa), Chihuahua (Chihuahua), Durango (Durango), Guanajuato (Guanajuato), Guadalajara (Jalisco), Hermosillo (Sonora), Mexico (Federal District), Oaxaca (Oaxaca), San Luis Potosí (San Luis Potosí), and Zacatecas (Zacatecas).

Every silver and gold producer is free to have his bullion converted into coin in unlimited quantities, the mints receiving for such coining 4.618 per cent for gold and 4.41 per cent for silver.

The total metal product of Mexico in coined gold and silver, in gold and silver bullion, in minerals not treated, and in other metals, as well as the balance exported or utilized in home consumption, may be put down at about \$70,000,000 per annum.

There are several kinds of silver ore taken from the mines, says elsewhere the same Hand Book. Some of the principal varieties are plata blanca (white silver), which is the rarest and best; plata verde (green silver) united with copper; bronces (bronzes) united with iron; plomosos (lead) united with lead, a very soft ore; caliches (chalk) united with a chalky substance very greatly resembling the common white limestone, but which is rich in silver and easily worked. Previous to the passage of the new United States tariff bill, silver-bearing lead ore was brought from Mexico to the United States for reduction. This bill puts a heavy duty on such ores, and has caused companies to form in the latter country to establish smelting works in different parts of Mexico. One company was lately organized under the laws of New Jersey to establish such works at San Luis Potosí. The capital to be invested is \$4,000,000, mostly furnished by a New York syndicate.

In April, 1890, a corporation called "The Nuevo Leon Smelting, Refining, and Manufacturing Company, Limited," was organized in Monterey, with a capital of \$500,000.

This company got all its machinery from Chicago, and put up

six furnaces with all the modern appliances, electric lights, etc. Its object is to treat silver, lead, and copper ores. Out of the lead they propose to manufacture pipe, sheet lead, and other articles. Heretofore all the manufactured lead has been imported and this company is the only one now engaged in this line in the Republic. The locality chosen by the corporation for its plant is excellent, transportation facilities being furnished by two lines of railroad, the Mexican National, and the Monterey and Gulf.

Wages for miners range all the way from 37½ cents to \$1 per day, the workmen being mostly peons. The men are paid off weekly.

Mexican geologists affirmed for many years that no mineral coal existed in that country. About the year 1881, however, reports from several parts of the country claimed that anthracite coal had been discovered, and many specimens of what was supposed to be this mineral were sent to the National College of Engineers to be assayed. Much enthusiasm was aroused by these reports, and the Department of Public Works appointed scientific commissions to visit the alleged coal localities and report thereon. The labors of these commissions proved that coal did exist, assaying from 41 to 92 per cent, the latter in the State of Sonora. It was to this coal that General Rosecrans gave the name of black gold. The commissions discovered and reported on anthracite deposits in Sonora, Michoacan, Veracruz, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, and other States.

The excitement and enthusiasm thus created led to the formation of many coal companies, and many persons looked forward to the amassing of fortunes out of collieries, but the results were not great. This enthusiasm was succeeded by a state of depression and inactivity by the discovery that the seams of coal brought to light were poor, and that the reports and rumors were exaggerated.

Want of means of communication between the deposits and the markets also had much to do with the quiescent state. The depression continued until profitable coal deposits were unearthed in

Coahuila, and were purchased by Mr. C. P. Huntington, the American railroad magnate.

An analysis of this coal as compared to other coals gives the following results:

	United States coal used on steamships.	Pennsylvania anthracite coal.	Black bituminous coal from England, used on Mexican railways.	San Felipe (Coahuila) coal.	El Alamo coal.
Water	1. 35	2. 30	2. 50	0. 86	1. 77
Volatile and combustible matter	37. 45	5. 20	15. 00	13. 32	13. 86
Fixed carbon	57. 40	80. 95	78. 30	73. 02	60. 45
Ashes	3. 80	11. 55	4. 20	12. 80	23. 92

The heating power of the San Felipe coal is 82.4 per cent, and El Alamo coal is 69.1 per cent.

Mr. Huntington's mines produced in the first year they were worked 150,000 tons, and are now yielding 250,000 tons, which are shipped to the United States.

In 1890 a deposit of coal having continuous, powerful, and compact seams was discovered within a short distance from Piedras Negras, Coahuila. Twelve trial shafts were sunk into this vein, and, according to an examination made by a French engineer, the amount of coal in sight is 9,000,000 tons, of a superior quality. This deposit is not being worked, because, as stated, by a Mexican journal, the railroad rates are so high that competition with other mines is not possible. The Sabinas mines, in Coahuila, have been purchased by the last-named gentleman and are being actively worked by him. To afford transportation facilities for these mines the International Railway was built, but both of these enterprises are said to be losing ventures.

In 1890 an English company, called "The Mexican Explorations, Limited," secured from the Government a concession of coal lands in Sonora, and it is proposed to build a railway to connect the collieries with the port of Guaymas. One of the most

important mineral deposits of Sonora is anthracite, it having been recently discovered at Barranca, on the Yaqui River, 100 miles from its mouth. The coal is said to contain 90 per cent of carbon and is found in sandstone and conglomerate.

It is stated on good authority that plentiful coal deposits have been discovered in the district of Justlahuaca, Oaxaca.

In June, 1890, there were fifty-nine coal mines in the State of Puebla, few of them being worked. In the district of Acatlan, where twenty of these mines exist, a Mexican coal company, called "La Compañía Corbonífera Mexicana," are now exploiting eighteen properties.

In the district of Chiautla the "Compañía de fierro y carbon de piedra en el Estado de Puebla" (The Puebla Iron and Coal Company) owns one mine.

In the district of Izucar de Matamoros, Puebla, a Mexican company owns eight collieries.

The government of the State of Puebla is very anxious to stimulate the development of coal deposits, and to this end it has decreed all such properties exempt from taxes for twenty-five years. It moreover offers a bounty of \$1,000 per year for ten years to the first company to supply Puebla with a quantity of coal at a price not higher than that of other fuel. Further inducements are offered to railroads which shall traverse coal regions. All industrial enterprises have heretofore had to rely on wood and charcoal for necessary fuel. Green wood costs from \$7 to \$8 a ton and charcoal between \$25 and \$30. To import coal from England now entails an expense of \$40 per ton of 2,208 pounds, and coke from the Veracruz gas works costs \$30 per ton.

Up to the present no foreign company or outside capital has stepped in to purchase coal or other mines in the State.

In the same year, 1890, coal was discovered in Jalisco, on the borders of Lake Chapala, in the Rancho del Veralito, Chiquilista, and in the Ameca and San Gabriel valleys.

Deposits have also been discovered in the States of Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Hidalgo, Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon. Some of the coal found in the latter States is now being burned in the locomotives of the Mexican National Railway. Brown, or lignite, coal is found in many localities, although it is but little used. The scarcity of fuel near the lines of the great railroads is the cause of great quantities of coal being imported. The Mexican Railway, connecting Veracruz and the capital of the nation, uses cakes of compressed coal imported from Great Britain, and the Mexican Central Railway, which formerly used wood, now brings its coal from the United States. In November, 1890, a Mexican engineer, while examining the coal fields of San Marcial, in Sonora, found a layer 6 feet in thickness at a depth of 17 feet. The existence of coal, great in quantity and excellent in quality, for a distance of 10 miles in a northeast and northwest direction was proved.

It has been said that an extensive coal mine in Mexico would prove a greater bonanza than a gold mine.

The territory of Mexico also abounds in deposits of asphaltum, liquid petroleum, and bituminous coal. These deposits have not been worked to any great extent, however, many causes having existed for the nonactivity in this and other industrial pursuits, among which may be mentioned the relatively small number of inhabitants in comparison to the extent and richness of the soil (there are 5 inhabitants to the square mile), the absence, to within a few years, of public security and protection to property, and the lack of means of communication, which have been only lately partially supplied.

The turning of the minds of the people of the country to peaceful business occupations and the ever-increasing influx of foreigners have created a largely augmented demand for illuminating and heating substances. The consumption of petroleum in Mexico, it has been stated on good authority, amounts to 5,000,000 gallons

per annum. Foreign crude petroleum pays an import duty of 1 cent per kilogramme, which is about 10 per cent ad valorem on the average market value of the refined article.

The entire Atlantic coast of Mexico shows traces of oil and asphaltum, which there goes by the name of *chapotote*. In the northern part of the Republic, between the foothills and the coast, there exist springs and deposits of the substances named.

The deposits of asphaltum in the vicinity of Tuxpan and Tampico are excellent in quality, and from them the merchants of the coast have shipped at various times small quantities to the United States and Europe, but its commercial value has not yet been ascertained. This asphalt may be easily broken into blocks and floated down the river to the seacoast, where it may be collected and laden on ships.

Crude petroleum springs running freely are to be found on the banks of several rivers, the oil flowing into these and covering their surface for some distance. Samples of this oil have been assayed in Pennsylvania and are reported to be of a quality equal to the crude product of that State. Some of these springs have a natural flow three inches in diameter.

Deposits of bituminous coal of the class known as "Grahamite" have also been discovered in the regions named. This is an important discovery, since the value of this article is much greater than that of anthracite coal, owing to the superior qualities it possesses for the manufacture of gas. One deposit, which has been but little examined, is situated a few miles up the river from Tampico, and the amount of the coal in sight proves it to be an important discovery.

Almost all of the oil springs and asphalt and coal deposits are situated in localities favorable to their being worked profitably and their products being easily transported.

Under a recent law coal, iron, and quicksilver mines and their products are made free from all taxes and duties for 50 years.

The mining laws of Mexico consist of the Mining Code (*Código de Minería de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos*), promulgated by President Gonzales on November 22, 1884, and of the Regulations (*Reglamento*) made and enacted on the 28th of the same month to carry the provisions of the code into effect.

MINING CODE.

Manuel Gonzalez, constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to whom it may concern:

Be it known that, by virtue of the authority granted to the executive in the law of December 15, 1883, I have seen fit to issue the following mining code of the United Mexican States:

TITLE I.—*Of mines and mining property.*

ARTICLE 1. The following are the objects of this code:

(1) The mines and deposits of all inorganic substances which, in veins, layers, or in masses of any form, may constitute deposits the composition of which is different from that of the rocks of the ground, such as gold, silver, copper, iron, manganese, lead, mercury, tin, antimony, zinc, sulphur, rock salt, and other similar substances, the utilization of which may necessitate mining works.

(2) Gold and platina placers or deposits, with the metals accompanying the same, and those of precious stones which are employed in jewelry.

(3) Reduction works (*haciendas de beneficio*) and the lots of ground for constructing the same, considering as belonging to the former class all industrial mining works in which, by means of any process whatever, there may be separated some of the substances contained in the materials or matters taken from the mines or placers referred to in the two preceding fractions.

(4) The water taken out of the mines and that which may be necessary for drinking purposes for the workmen and animals, and for motive power or any other use in the mines and reduction works.

ART. 2. The mines and placers of which sections 1 and 2 of the preceding article treat form an immovable estate distinct from the soil on or under the surface of which they may be found, although they may become the property of the same owner.

ART. 3. The ownership of the mines, placers, reduction works, and water, to which article 2 refers, is acquired by virtue of discovery and denouncement (*denuncio*) through a concession or franchise made by the respective authority, according to the rules and under the conditions hereinafter established in this code.

ART. 4 The law grants to private parties, in accordance with the preceding article, the ownership of the mines for an unlimited time, under the condition that the same shall be worked and operated in conformity with the provisions of this code and of the regulations decreed for its execution, in order to provide for the preservation of the mines and for the security of the workers.

ART. 5. Every person capable of legally acquiring real estate (*bienes raices*) in the Mexican Republic may acquire the mines, placers, reduction works, and water comprised in article 1.

ART. 6. Foreigners may acquire mining property under the same terms and with the restrictions with which the laws of the Republic consider them capable of acquiring, holding, and transferring common property, and submitting or subjecting themselves, like [the] Mexicans, to the provisions of this law and to others that may be issued hereafter relating to mining.

ART. 7. Mining property acquired in accordance with these provisions of this code may be freely transferred, as any other real estate property, by submitting to the provisions relating thereto of the laws in force.

ART. 8. The right to mining property does not become forfeited (*caduca*) except in the cases expressly set forth in this code.

ART. 9. The title to the ownership of the property referred to in the four sections of article 1 shall form a testimony of the legal proceedings of denouncement and of the act of possession, which shall be furnished by the authorities or officials under the terms established in this code.

ART. 10. The following are the exclusive property of the owner of the soil or ground, which, therefore, he may utilize without the necessity of denouncement or of special adjudication, viz:

(1) The deposits (*criaderos*) of different kinds of stone-coal.

(2) The rocks of the ground or soil matters, such as calcareous or limy substances, slate, porphyry, basalt, stone for building purposes, clay or argil, sand, and other similar substances.

(3) The substances not specified in section 2 of article 1, which may be found in placers, such as iron, tin, and other ores.

(4) The salts which exist on the surface of the ground, pure and salt water, surface or subterraneous, petroleum and gaseous springs, or thermal or medicinal waters. For the enjoyment of all these substances the owner of the land will be subject, nevertheless, in his works, to the provisions and regulations of police; and in the working of mineral coals and of other materials which require excavations to be made, to the provisions of this code relating to the preservation of the mines and the security of the workmen.

ART. 11. It is declared that the working of mines and placers, the establishment

and the working of reduction works, and the enjoyment of waters, which according to article 1 form the object of this law are of public utility.

ART. 12. The mining grounds and the sites for reduction works may be denounced and acquired in any place in the Republic, whether it be in vacant lands or public or private property, by previous indemnification, if the two latter be in question as to the surface occupied.

ART. 13. The possession and property which may be acquired in mines are understood only for what there may be in the interior thereof, and not of the surface, which shall continue under the dominion of its proprietor, except the part which may be occupied by the miner, according to the two preceding articles.

ART. 14. Upon the discovery of the existence of a mine or deposit, the lands, although they may be private property, shall be subject to occupation by the miner or beneficiary to the extent necessary to open the shafts, to construct edifices, habitations, storehouses, metallurgical offices, washing places, dams, aqueducts, and roads, having previously indemnified for the surface occupied, or for property utilized on the land of another, according to the valuation by experts.

ART. 15. The superficial ground comprehended within the limits of the "pertenencias" (appurtenances, dependencies) of the mines or placers, as well as the immediate grounds, shall be subject to the passage of the workmen, wagons, and animals necessary for the operating, and to the use of the waters which there may be, or which may pass through them, for drinking purposes for both the workmen and animals. They may also erect on said grounds works to supply the necessary waters for the movement of machinery, or for any other necessary use in the mines and reduction works. The uses (*servidumbres*) to which this article refers shall be established after the previous corresponding indemnification has been made.

ART. 16. The open roads for one mine shall be used by the others which may be found in the same mining district; but in this case the costs of preservation shall be divided among the mines which use them, according to agreement, and in default of the latter, in proportion to the use which they make of them.

ART. 17. The waters proceeding from the subterranean works of the mines belong to the owners of the latter while they preserve their property, the rights of the proprietors of the lands through which said waters flow being observed as established by the legislation in force.

TITLE II.—*Of the authorities who are to interfere and take cognizance of mining matters.*

ART. 18. Mining, so far as relates to administration and financial or economical questions, shall depend upon the department of public works, and upon the authorities and officials subordinate thereto in accordance with this law, and

judicial questions or matters of dispute in mining affairs shall be submitted to the respective judges and courts of each locality.

ART. 19. There is hereby established a corps of engineers and miners which shall be directly subordinate to the department of public works, and shall be composed of three scientific experts and of three owners of mines, having the character of a board of consultation and of protection of mining.

ART. 20. The corps of engineers and miners referred to in the preceding article shall take charge of all scientific questions, as also of those of administration and finance which may be submitted or proposed by the department of public works (*Fomento*), and shall promote whatever may be conducive to the improvement and progress of the said mining industry.

ART. 21. In all mining districts in which it may be possible and considered necessary by the department of public works, mining committees shall be established, which shall exercise all the administrative and economic functions assigned to them by the present code.

ART. 22. The mining committees shall depend upon the department of public works, and shall be directly subject to it.

ART. 23. In the districts where it may not be possible to establish mining committees, the functions of the latter shall be performed by the local political authority, depending in the exercise of the same upon the department of public works.

ART. 24. The organization, plant, and capital of the corps of engineers and miners shall be the object of regulations to be issued by the executive.

ART. 25. The mining committee shall likewise be regulated by the executive in regard to their formation by election to be held by the miners of each district, to the number of its members and to the periodical re-election of the latter, to the fees which they shall charge for the proceedings certified or performed by them, and to the salary and duties of its secretary.

ART. 26. In the mining districts, the importance of which shall render it possible and necessary, there shall be a scientific expert to associate himself with the respective committee as counselor or legal adviser of the same, to take charge of all the labors which said committee may intrust to him, with a salary or perquisites to be assigned to him by the regulations and tariff.

ART. 27. The department of public works shall appoint the inspecting mining engineers that may be necessary, whose duty shall be to visit the mines of mining camps, to present reports, to make surveys, and to perform all the labors which the same department may intrust to them.

ART. 28. Under the directions of the secretary of public works, the mining committee shall collect and forward all useful and pertinent data for the formation of mining statistics.

ART. 29. An especial bureau or section of the department of public works shall have under its charge everything relating to mining according to the provisions of this title.

TITLE III.—*Of the explorations or "prospecting" for the discovery of mines.*

ART. 30. Every inhabitant of the Republic, whether native or foreign, may freely undertake and carry out, on lands or grounds not belonging to private parties, works or exploration or "prospecting" for the discovery of mines or deposits containing the substances which form the object of this law. The work of exploration may be made by means of excavations the depth or diameter of which shall not be more than 5 meters, or by means of drills to any depth.

ART. 31. If the estate or land should be private property, and the owner or his administrator or agent should resist the carrying on of the works of exploration for the discovery of mines to which the preceding article refers, the works cannot be made except with the express permission of the political authority of the place, with the limitation and requisites fixed in the following articles.

ART. 32. If the land on which it is desired to make the exploration should not be inclosed or cultivated the said authority, after consultation with the owner of the land or his agent, shall grant authority to carry on the works of investigation on the terms fixed by article 30, provided that the explorer gives sufficient security according to the judgment of the said authority to answer for the damages which the exploration may cause the proprietor of the land.

ART. 33. If the exploration is to be made on lands inclosed or cultivated, the political authority, after a previous verbal hearing from the interested parties report relative to the propriety of the exploration and of the damages which it may cause, made by an expert appointed by the said authority, at the cost of the explorer, may deny the license or concede it, but the solicitor in this case shall give security on the same terms and with the object which is expressed at the close of the preceding article.

ART. 34. The explorer must execute the security of which the two preceding articles treat, for the sum which the political authority of the place may fix, in the peremptory term, not to be extended, of ten days, which having passed he forfeits his right.

ART. 35. After the execution of the respective security the authority shall issue in writing the permit to which articles 32 and 33 of this title refer, expressing with clearness the site or sites where the explorations are to be made and number of persons which may be employed in them, it being understood

that it is conceded always with the following conditions: (1) That the time in which the investigation is to be made must not exceed one month, counted from the date of the permit; (2) that the investigation not being made by the means of the drill (*sonda*) the depth of the excavations or the diameter of the trial pit (*catas*) must not exceed 5 meters.

ART. 36. If, for justifiable causes, the investigations can not be made in the time designated, the permit may be extended once, and for another month, by virtue of a decree by the same authority.

ART. 37. During the time employed in carrying out the proceedings which are provided in the preceding articles as necessary for the authority to issue the permit of exploration during the term conceded to make it and a month after, neither the owner of the land nor any other person, except the explorer, can denounce mines or deposits (*criaderos*) of the substances of which the present law treats, in the place designated for the exploration, nor within a distance of 300 meters in any direction.

ART. 38. With the object of guaranteeing the right of which the preceding article speaks, and in order that if there be several denouncements the first discoverer may have the preference, the authority which is to execute the permit for the exploration shall give notice to the proper mining committee, or to the authority which acts in place thereof, of the petition presented, stating the place or places designated by the explorer to make his investigation.

ART. 39. The explorer shall finish his work of investigation within the term of one month, or during the extension of time, should he have obtained it. Upon the expiration of these periods of time and of one month more, if the explorer should fail to formally make the respective denouncements, according to the provisions of this law, he shall lose the exclusive right of doing so granted him in article 37, and shall not have any preference as respects the other denouncers.

ART. 40. Only with the consent of the proprietor shall mining works or exploration be undertaken within any building or residence or its dependencies, such as court-yards, gardens, orchards, cattle-yards, etc., or within a distance of 30 meters from the outside walls. No recourse whatever shall be admitted against the refusal of the owner in the case referred to in this article.

ART. 41. Neither shall any works of exploration be undertaken for the discovery of mines in the streets or public squares of any town or city, nor outside of the latter, at a less distance than 30 meters from the exterior lines of the roads or canals, or any other structure, such as houses, aqueducts, arcades, reservoirs, bridges, etc.

TITLE IV.—*Of the manner of acquiring mines, placers, reduction works that have been abandoned, or lots of ground for establishing them, and the water which may be used in the mines and reduction works as a motive power.*

ART. 42. The ownership of the mines, reduction works, sites of ground for establishing the latter, and water, to which this title refers, may be acquired originally by adjudication and by virtue of denouncement.

ART. 43. The denouncement may be made on account of any of the following rights: (1) Discovery; (2) abandonment; (3) forfeiture or loss of the right of the former owner for infringement of the present law, in such cases as the latter expressly so determines.

ART. 44. The discovery may be made of—(1) A new mine or mining region. (2) A new bed or deposit in a mining region already known. (3) A new mine in a bed, deposit or mining region already known.

ART. 45. The discoverer of a new mining camp or region shall have the right to a concession of three dependencies (*pertenencias*) following each other upon the main vein or lode, and to one more in each of the other veins or lodes of the same camp or mining region which he may have also discovered, the possession of which shall be given separately. In the second case the discoverer shall be entitled to two dependencies (*pertenencias*) following each other, and to one dependency in the third case.

ART. 46. These dependencies shall have the extent and measurement established in Title V of this code, and in conformity with what is provided in article 106 of this title; if those of the same concession or adjudication be various, they shall be measured continuously, and on a line with each other.

ART. 47. The restorers of ancient, decayed, or abandoned mining places shall be considered as discoverers, so far as regards the provisions of article 45, and they shall have the same rights as discoverers; those in which no work has been done for one year being held as such for the effects of this article.

ART. 48. If the discovery should be of placers, veins, or layers, the discoverers shall have the right to three “*pertenencias*,” and those who may denounce after him in the same deposit (*criadero*) shall only obtain one “*pertenencia*,” all in the form and under the measures which are detailed in Title V.

ART. 49. In any of the cases to which the preceding articles refer, if the denouncer, discoverer, or restorer should be a company constituted in the form and terms which in Title VIII are established, it will only have the right to one concession of four “*pertenencias*” with the measures, which according to the nature of deposit (*criadero*) are fixed in the respective articles of Title V.

ART. 50. A mine shall be considered as deserted and abandoned, and may be adjudicated to him who may denounce it, when, in the term of a year preceding

the day of the denouncement, or in a less period, any interior work comprehended in the pertenencias acquired by one sole concession has failed to be worked with six workmen during twenty-six (consecutive or interrupted) weeks. The failure of work anterior to the year which precedes that of the denouncement shall not be taken into consideration. The denouncement and adjudication of a mine as deserted and abandoned shall be subject to the proceedings provided in articles 61 to 67.

ART. 51. Only in the case of calamities or of disturbances of public order within twenty leagues around the place of the mines, and for the time which this interruption might continue, all the mines in the determined locality shall be considered in general protected, without the necessity of a special protection or declaration; but tranquility being re-established, if within four months from the date which shall be fixed and published by the respective committee or functionary who may act in its place work in said mines should not be again established, they may be denounced by title of abandonment.

ART. 52. Those who for just and grave causes shall have had the necessity to suspend the works in their mines for more than twenty-six weeks can appear at the respective mining committee in solicitation of the necessary protection, stating and establishing the reasons for their petition.

ART. 53. The mining committee, in view of the application and report of an expert, or of other proofs, if it believes them necessary, can, without further recourse, deny the protection, or concede it for a term of six months, at the most.

ART. 54. If the miner should require a special protection for more than six months, he can solicit it through the committee from the department of public works, which, with a report from the mining committee and of an expert, or on examination of the proofs which may be presented to it, or which it may judge necessary, can, without further recourse, either deny the protection or concede it for a term which shall not exceed one year.

ART. 55. Pending the resolution relative to the protection solicited, the working of the mine in question must not be suspended, under the penalty of losing it by reason of abandonment in conformity with the provisions of article 50.

ART. 56. The special protection conceded by the mining committee or by the department of public works can not be extended, and whatever may be the causes alleged, in no case whatever shall a second protection or *amparo* be granted to the same mine within a period of three years.

ART. 57. For the purpose of rendering effective the declaration of desertion or abandonment of a mine, according to article 50, the miner shall not consider himself free from the obligation of working the same except during the period

of time granted by the especial *amparo*, and such work must be resumed on the day following the date on which said *amparo* shall have expired.

ART. 58. When the *amparo* or protection for one or more mines is applied for with the object of undertaking special works in other neighboring mines with which the former may be worked to better advantage, the mining committee shall appoint a trustworthy expert, who, after making the necessary survey, shall give his opinion as to the utility of such works and regarding other points which he may deem proper. The mining committee, in view of the report of the expert, shall refuse the *amparo* thus applied for, or grant it for the time such projected work may last, fixing the conditions which it is to have or to which said work must be subjected.

ART. 59. There shall be legal cause for declaring the loss of the right to a mine and of adjudicating the same to the party that may denounce it, in the following cases:

(1) When for the want of fortification, or on account of its bad condition, the lives of laborers may be endangered, or when certain works which are indispensable in order to prosecute the examination and working of the lode or bed are in a ruinous state, such as shafts, wells, tunnels, general *cañones*, etc. The ruinous condition of old and useless works not available for the working of the mine and through which the laborers are not obliged to pass shall not occasion the loss of the right of the owner to the mine; but the mining committee may order the preservation of such works should they deem it necessary.

(2) When works in progress of construction are badly ventilated, to such an extent that, for want of oxygen in the air, the health of the laborers may be impaired, or that the burning of the lights may become difficult.

(3) When the water which prevents the working of the mine has not been drained or pumped out for twenty-six consecutive or interrupted weeks, during the term of one year preceding the date of the denouncement, or during a shorter period. The suspension of the work of draining or pumping a mine during periods of time anterior to the year preceding the date of denouncement shall not be taken into account.

When a mine is denounced on account of being in a ruinous condition, or because it is badly ventilated, or for the suspension or want of drainage, the mining committee, or the official acting in the latter's place, shall take cognizance of such denouncement, and before three days shall have the mine examined by some trustworthy expert, who shall be accompanied by a secretary and two witnesses, summoning to be present at this act the owner of the mine and the party denouncing it. If the denouncement should not be well founded, it shall be rejected; and, in the contrary case, the committee shall summon the owner

of the mine and give him a certain period of time, not to exceed six months in which to remedy the defect or evil complained of, the existence of which may have been shown.

ART. 60. If within the period of time fixed in accordance with the preceding article the said faults or irregularities have not been corrected by doing what the committee may order to be done, or if the drainage has not been established, the mine shall at once and without further proceedings be adjudicated to the denouncer, who shall be put in formal possession, as established by this act of the present law, provided the denouncer previously gives security, to the satisfaction of the mining committee, for the cost of the drainage or the establishment of the works which it may be necessary to use, which he must commence to execute before a month from the date of the possession; and, failing in which, he shall lose his rights for not remedying the evil denounced before six months from said date.

ART. 61. The denouncement shall be made in every case by the means of a writing, which shall be presented in duplicate to the mining committee of the district, expressing therein on which of the three grounds marked in article 43 it is made, and also the name of the denouncer and of his partners, if he should have any, the place of his birth, his profession or business, and residence, and the most distinguishable signs of the site, deposit, or mine denounced, or of which adjudication is asked; and it must conclude by asking that the interested party or parties shall hold as denouncers in some one of the three cases designated by article 43.

ART 62. If the denouncement should be on account of abandonment or forfeiture, the writing shall also contain the name of the last possessor, if known, his domicile, the name of the mine, its situation and marks, as well as the names of the contiguous mines, and the names of the owners thereof if they should be known.

ART. 63. The writing being presented in duplicate, the hour and day of its presentation shall be immediately noted on both by the secretary of the committee, and this note shall be entered in the book of registries which must be kept, and one of the duplicates shall be returned to the interested party for his protection.

ART. 64. The committee shall pass upon said writing within twenty-four hours, and order the denouncement to be published on the three following Sundays by means of placards put up in the customary places, and by the official periodical, if there should be one, in the capital of the district, or in the capital of the State, in order that by reaching the notice of all, if any one should believe he has right to oppose it, he may do so.

ART. 65. In the same decree in which the publications of the denouncement are ordered, the denouncer shall be admonished that within twenty-four hours from the denouncement he must have (some) works (*una labor*) opened on the site of the denouncement, in which the expert can examine the conditions of the deposit (*criadero*), as well as its course and inclination. These works (*labor*), when the deposit is a vein, shall be composed of a pit (*pozo*) and a level (*cañon*), worked on some of the sides (*respaldas*); each one of these excavations must have at least a section of one and a half meters on a side or diameter, and five meters of depth or length. If the deposit (*criadero*) should not be a vein, two excavations must be worked in the body (*su masa*) in different directions, each one at least of the dimensions indicated, but sufficient to give an idea of the nature and formation or position (*yacimiento*) of the deposit denounced. In case the owner of the soil claims, before giving possession of the mine, the value of the land, the surface of which the denouncer shall have to necessarily occupy in order to open the working (*labor*) of the examination (*reconocimiento*) to which this article refers, the mining committee, or the authority acting in its stead, after seeing the report of a trustworthy expert and hearing the views of the interested parties, shall order the denouncer to pay the value of the surface ground which he has to occupy, and the damages which may immediately be caused to the owner of such ground.

ART. 66. As soon as the said work has been opened, and without waiting for the expiration of the four months from the date of the denouncement, provided the time for the publication has elapsed, a scientific expert, or a practical miner in the absence of the former, shall be appointed, who may, after examining in the works prepared the matters of which the vein or deposit is composed, also its breadth, hardness, class of the mineral deposit, together with its course and inclination, measure out and fix the boundaries of the dependency or dependencies which may be proper, marking the angles of the same, so that the boundary monuments marking their limits may be built. Upon the conclusion of the measurement and after the report of the expert and the plan or map which he shall draw up have been added to the records of the case in which plan there shall also be added the adjacent or adjoining mines, the adjudication shall be declared in favor of the denouncer.

ART. 67. Within the term of ten days following that fixed for the act of taking possession, at the hour which shall have been fixed, one of the committee of the district, accompanied by the secretary and by the expert who measured off the ground, shall repair to the spot denounced, and, in the name of the law, shall give possession to the party or parties denouncing of the mining property thus measured out and designated. For this act and for that of measuring

or surveying the ground, the owners or parties in charge of the adjoining mines shall always be summoned; and there shall be held as such those that may be situated at a distance of 200 meters, or less, from the one in question; and the former owner or possessor shall also be summoned, if the mine be denounced on account of abandonment or infringement of the provisions of this code.

ART. 68. In the act or minutes of possession there shall be carefully noted down the person or persons who take such possession, whether they be present or represented by proxy, for which purpose a single letter of proxy will suffice, which shall be added to the records, and there shall also be stated therein the share which each interested party may represent in the mine, of the share or portions into which such parties may consider it virtually divided.

ART. 69. After the conclusion of all this, the records shall be placed in the archives, furnishing the interested parties who may ask for it with a certified or legalized copy of the same, at his or their expense, to protect their rights.

ART. 70. The proceedings established by the preceding articles shall be observed in cases of denouncement on account of discovery as well as in those on account of abandonment.

ART. 71. In the denouncements on account of abandonment, however, the corresponding notices shall not be published without previously summoning the last owner or possessor, should he be known, and giving him a copy of the denouncement. He shall be heard at a meeting, to which the party denouncing shall also be summoned.

The committee shall determine, in view of what the interested parties may set forth, should they attend the meeting, or of the evidence or information produced by them, and which shall be received within a period of time not to exceed ten days, if the denouncement is to be admitted or not. In the former case the publication shall be made and the denouncement carried out in due form in conformity with the preceding articles; in the second case the mine shall continue in the possession of the former owner. In case of disagreement, either of the parties may present their protest within the term of eight days.

ART. 72. Administrators, clerks, employes, and workmen of a mine are prohibited from denouncing other mines, within the space of 800 meters around said mine, and can only do so for the owner of said mine by a power of attorney (*carta poder*) from him, or by a ratification of the latter during the terms established for proceeding with the denouncement and the taking of possession.

ART. 73. Every protest to the denouncement is admissible which is founded on the ground that the opponent had previously denounced the mine in question, or any other legal cause or reason according to the provisions of this law, provided it shall be presented before the act of possession shall have terminated.

ART. 74. No protest shall be admitted without expressing clearly and definitely in the writing the legal cause or reason on which it is founded, nor beyond the term which is marked in the preceding article.

ART. 75. In a case of controversy between two or more who may dispute about having discovered a mine, he who shall have first registered his denouncement shall be held as a discoverer.

ART. 76. When two or more denouncements occur in respect to the same site or deposit, or of contiguous sites or deposits, they shall proceed strictly in the order of dates, and in the same order must be given the survey of the "*pertenencias*" which correspond, and the possession to the denouncers.

ART. 77. If the protest be presented during the term of the proclamations (*pregones*) or publications, the proceedings of the denouncement shall be suspended until the corresponding decision; but if it be presented after, the proceedings shall continue until possession is given to the denouncer, and without prejudice of deciding on the protest should the same be proven in the proper time.

ART. 78. In every case of protest the committee shall cite immediately the protester and the denouncer, and try to reconcile them and to settle the dispute; but if they do not succeed in doing so, they shall receive the proofs which they may present and make or cause to be made the necessary examinations within a term of twenty days; and afterwards, and within the following ten days, the committee shall decide what it may deem just.

ART. 79. Of all that relates to the protest an *expediente* shall be formed, in which must be entered the proceedings, and therein must appear the proofs and the decision which shall be given.

ART. 80. In case of protest or opposition to the denouncement, and in case of any contention between the parties, if either one of them should not agree to the decision rendered by the mining committee, he shall so manifest it within eight days after it shall have been made known to him in writing or by appearance, which must be entered in the *expediente*, and this shall be remitted to the court of first instance which may be competent; and should there be several courts, to that which the opponent may elect.

ART. 81. The term of eight days, which the preceding article determines having passed, there shall be no such recourse, and the decision shall be considered as consented to and its effects shall be irrevocable; but if it is interposed within said period of time, the committee shall admit it and transmit the *expediente* to the respective judge, so that upon the opening of the suit and legal proceedings being undertaken a final decision may be given upon the point of right in question.

ART. 82. The same recourse may be used in the act of giving possession to

the denouncer by the miner who may consider his rights infringed upon or injured in the cases to which reference is made in articles 50, 60, and 73 of this code.

ART. 83. Until a judicial sentence is pronounced contrary to the determination taken by the mining committee, and although the recourse referred to in the preceding articles be interposed, the decision given by such committee shall be executed, and work in a mine shall not be suspended even while it be in litigation.

ART. 84. Only in cases in which the vein or deposit denounced does not exist, or when unoccupied ground is not to be had wherein to portion off the dependency or dependencies which the law allows, shall the act of possession be suspended, and it shall never be suspended on account of a protest or opposition presented or any rights alleged to the contrary; and it shall only be made to appear in the proceedings, the opposer or party protesting reserving his right to use it separately before the competent judges and courts.

ART. 85. Until a final decision has been given regarding a case of denouncement no other denouncement shall be admitted concerning the same spot, mine, or deposit, nor even borne in mind or taken into consideration, should the former case be dismissed.

ART. 86. The foregoing prohibition applies to the miner who denounced and his associates, and neither the former nor the latter shall also be able to present successive denouncement during the time in which the proceeding and resolution of the first is pending.

ART. 87. The right acquired by the denouncer shall be forfeited should he fail to begin work or to take possession according to the terms and within the periods of time fixed by the present code or by the mining committee in conformity with articles from 65 to 67.

ART. 88. Such periods of time may, for just causes, be extended by the committee once only, and a second extension may be granted to the denouncer, the term of which shall not exceed two months.

ART. 89. Old grounds occupied by reduction works, or new ones for their establishment, and abandoned works of the same kind, may be denounced and shall be adjudged to the denouncer in the form established respecting new or abandoned mines, the same ruling to be observed in cases of opposition or protest filed against the denouncement.

ART. 90. A place or establishment for the reduction of metals is considered as abandoned whenever there is an absolute want of roofs, machinery, tools, or implements and available timbers, even though the walls or material buildings subsist; and even without that condition the reduction works may be adjudged

to the party denouncing them, if for a term of three years no work has been performed in them, and if the owner, upon being called or requested by the respective committee, should not reestablish works during a prudent period of time to be fixed and which shall not exceed six months.

ART. 91. In the cases to which the preceding article refers, as also in that of the adjudication of a mine denounced on the grounds of abandonment, or for forfeiture, which it may have incurred for noncompliance with the rules established as to the manner of working it, if the former owner should claim to have left in the mine or reduction works some outside or movable works done or put up at his expense, such as shed covers or roofs, machinery, or other things of this class, which the party denouncing may desire to utilize or preserve, the latter shall pay the owners for them according to the value placed upon them by experts to be appointed, one by each party, and an arbitrator to be named by the committee.

ART. 92. The denouncements of surplus grants (*demasias*) or property shall be entirely subjected to the provisions of Title V in articles 111, 112, and 113.

ART. 93. Should there occur the denouncement of some current of water-power or for the washing of metals, said denouncement shall be admitted and substantiated with the same procedure employed in the denouncement of mines, both in the case in which the same water may have been previously utilized for said purpose, if it be denounced as abandoned or deserted and when it has no known owner, but in no case shall the denouncement be made or forcible occupation be taken on account of public utility in favor of the miner, if the water in question being private property is being utilized by its owner or needed by him for his own uses or for his property or industry.

The ownership of a current of water or water-fall shall be lost and may be adjudged to the party denouncing it, whenever it shall not have been utilized during twenty-six consecutive or interrupted weeks, inside of one year previous to the denouncement. The water which may have been utilized in reduction works can not be denounced unless the works themselves be abandoned.

ART. 94. The waste and refuse ores of abandoned mines can not be denounced unless the mines from which they come are denounced at the same time.

Neither can the pans and waste ores (*graseros y lameros*) of the abandoned foundries and reduction works be denounced separately from the said reduction works.

ART. 95. In all cases in which the miner, after legal possession of the mine or mineral deposit has been given, shall require the operation inside or outside of his dependencies of some portion of surface ground, either for the opening up of the mines, establishment of roads, offices, reservoirs, aqueducts, and all other

works, according to the rights granted him in articles from 12 to 15 of Title I, or the use of the surface ground of the deposit, concurrence of the mining committee when said ground is vacant, and if it be public according to article 98 of Title V, he may occupy such surface ground with other private property, he shall pay beforehand the value of the ground occupied by him, and that of the damages immediately caused to the owner, without taking into account the value of the mine, as per appraisalment of experts, appointed one by each party and an arbitrator who shall be named by the mining committee; and no allegation on the grounds of any right to the land shall be opposed to the possession which shall be given of the mine to the denouncer, or to the performance of the works or proceedings carried on previous to such possession.

ART. 96. From the orders given by the mining committee or by the officers acting in their stead, there being no party contesting or in opposition, the interested parties may appeal to the department of public works and ask the revocation of the same, presenting their claim or complaint, duly proven, within one month from the date on which the order in question has been communicated to them.

TITLE V.—Of the extent of the “pertenencias” of the mine.

ART. 97. The “pertenencia,” or unit of measure for mining concessions, is a solid of indefinite depth, limited on the exterior by the projection on the surface of the earth of a square or of a horizontal rectangle, and on the interior by four vertical planes which pass through their respective sides.

ART. 98. The dimensions of the square or rectangle which must serve as an upper or superior base to the solid which constitutes the “pertenencia” are fixed in the following articles, the nature and position of the deposit being considered with the idea that the miner may work and avail himself of all the mineral substances which exist within his “pertenencia,” and, by a previous indemnification for the value of the soil, not considering that of the mineral which may be the object of the working, he may also use the part of the deposit which may be on the surface, and occupy that which he may need for his operations and works, in accordance with the provisions of articles 12 to 15 of Title I.

ART. 99. The mining “pertenencia” or all of the “pertenencias” which constitute a single concession, is indivisible among the owners thereof in all cases of the transfer of the possession of said property, whatever may be the title by which it is made.

ART. 100. In the concession in regard to veins or lodes the upper surface of the “pertenencia” shall be a rectangle, of which the parallel sides of the course to the vein shall have 200 meters level measure, and the length of the other two, perpendicular to the first ones, shall vary with the inclination of the vein, between

100 and 300 meters, according to the bases which are detailed in the following article, so that the miner, as a general rule, may enjoy 400 meters, approximately, on the vein in the direction of the inclination (*echado*).

ART. 101. When the vein shall be vertical (*clavada*) or when it shall have an inclination of more than 85° , the square shall be of 100 meters, which shall be measured on one or the other side thereof, or they shall be divided between both according as the miner may wish it, provided that from it no damage shall result to a third party. When the vein has less than 85° of inclination, the length of the sides of the square shall be measured in the direction of the inclination (*echado*), and it shall be as shown in the following table:

Inclination.	Square.	Inclination.	Square.
	<i>Meters.</i>		<i>Meters.</i>
85° to $75\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	100	60° to $56\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$	220
$75\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $72\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	120	$56\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ to $53\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$	240
$72\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $69\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	140	$53\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ to $49\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	260
$69\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	160	$49\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	280
$66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $63\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$	180	$45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to less.....	300
$63\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ to 60°	200		

ART. 102. The measure of the sides of the rectangle of the "pertenencia" parallel to the course of the vein may be divided between both sides of the working of the survey (*reconocimiento*) to which article 65, of Title IV, refers, according to the wish of the miner, in lands that are free from other mining possession.

ART. 103. When in the vein having less than 85° of inclination the miner should apply, asking that some portion of the square belonging to him shall be measured off in a direction contrary to that of the inclination, up to 25 meters may be granted him, provided that a third party be not injured thereby. Only in the case in which, on account of the existence of another dependency to the inclination of the vein denounced, there be no room for all the length of the square, shall there be measured off more than 25 meters in a direction contrary to the inclination.

ART. 104. In the concessions of placers of precious stones, of gold, or of platina, with the metals which accompany them, the upper crust or surface of the dependency shall be a square of 20 meters per side, which shall be measured on a level, as the denouncer may indicate.

ART. 105. In the concessions of irregular veins or deposits not specified in preceding articles the upper crust of the "pertenencia" shall be a square of 300 meters per side, which shall be measured on a level, to be divided according to the wish of the denouncer.

If the deposit be of iron, the upper crust of the *pertenencia* shall be a square of 500 meters per side.

ART. 106. The partition or separation of the "*pertenencias*" shall be made with the following conditions:

(1) That the work or excavation to which Article 65, of Title IV refers must be comprehend within the limits of the "*pertenencia*."

(2) That whatever may be the topography or character of the ground the horizontal projections of the sides of the rectangle or of the square, in their respective cases, must have the lengths set forth in the preceding articles, and for no cause whatever can a fraction of a "*pertenencia*" be measured.

(3) That the measurement must be made upon grounds not occupied by any other mining property, so that a "*pertenencia*" shall never encroach upon an adjacent one.

(4) That when a grant is composed of several *pertenencias* they shall be on a continuous line and measured off alongside of each other, so that each grant may be inclosed within or limited by a square or rectangle, even when in order to comply with this condition it may be necessary to reduce the number of "*pertenencias*" to which a miner may be entitled.

ART. 107. The experts shall conform the directions of their measurements to the magnetic meridians; but they shall note the variation of the magnetic needle, and shall state it in their plans whenever it is known at the place where they perform their operations; and they shall fix, provided it be possible, the position of the work of exploration, with that of some landmark or of some one of the lines, noting down their distances from other fixed objects.

ART. 108. The corners of the rectangle or of the square of the concession shall be designated by means of monuments solidly constructed, distinguishable by their forms or some other sign from the adjacent marks.

ART. 109. These monuments are not to be removed, and the miner shall preserve them in good state by necessary repairs, but shall abstain from changing their position.

ART. 110. If any miner should notice that his vein has suffered some change in its direction or inclination and should wish to modify his "*pertenencias*" so as to place them in relation with the alterations observed, he shall petition for a new measurement by the mining committee, which may be conceded to him after a previous survey and report of an expert, if there shall result no damage to a third party, and if this petition shall be made within a year after the first possession has been given.

ART. 111. If between two or more adjacent "*pertenencias*" there be a portion of free ground not of sufficient extent to contain a "*pertenencia*," it shall con-

stitute an excess (*demasia*), which shall only be adjudged to one of the adjoining miners, or be divided between the "pertenencias" adjoining the excess.

ART. 112. If the excess (*demasia*) should be denounced by one of the miners on account of his having taken from his pertenencia and entered into the excess with his interior works more than 100 meters in extension or depth, it shall be entirely adjudged to him.

ART. 113. If the excess (*demasia*) should be denounced before having been occupied in the interior by any works, it shall be distributed between the adjoining "pertenencias" according to the agreement of their respective owners, and in default of this, in equal parts, each one paying the expenses of measurement and of possession in proportion to the part of the excess which each one may receive.

ART. 114. In case any miner shall have advanced so much in his subterranean works that he may have gone beyond the limits of his "pertenencia," whether in the course or in the square (*por el rumbo ó por la cuadra*), he may prosecute his works, provided he finds himself in free ground, and he may acquire it by previously denouncing it; but each concession shall not exceed its former size, and with the obligation of removing its landmarks to the new limits.

ART. 115. If the necessities of the working (*laborio*) of a mine, such as ventilation, drainage, &c., should oblige the extending of the works into the "pertenencias" of another, this shall be permitted, provided that, in the opinion of an expert appointed by the mining committee, the projected works be useful, and that by them no damage shall result to the adjoining miner. These works shall be executed in conformity with the orders of the committee, in view of the report of the expert appointed by it, and at the exclusive expense of the miner interested in what may be done.

ART. 116. If on executing the works to which the preceding article refers metal or products of any value should be found, the miner who performs the work shall be obliged to give notice immediately to the committee and to the owner of the "pertenencia," and to divide with the latter thenceforth the metal or products and their costs in equal parts, provided that its enjoyment cost anything. This shall be observed so long as the owner of the "pertenencia" is extending his communication with the works in products (*feutos*), but after the communication shall have been made, the miner shall cease operations (*hacer el disfrute*) in the "pertenencia" of the other, and shall only prosecute the works proper for the working of his mine, in conformity with the authorization which is granted to him in the foregoing article.

ART. 117. When a miner reaches the limit of his "pertenencias" with any work which is giving fruits or metal he can continue it into the "pertenencia"

of another, being obliged to give notice immediately to the mining committee and the owner of the "pertenencia" and to divide with him henceforth the profits and the costs in equal parts, provided its enjoyment cost anything; all of which shall be observed until said owner comes into communication with the works that are being enjoyed.

Should the miner fail to give the notice required by this article and the preceding one, he shall pay the value of all the products or metal, without any deduction for expenses, which he may have extracted from the "pertenencia" not belonging to him, and shall be forbidden from enjoying any longer the portion to which he might be entitled.

ART. 118. The communication to which the preceding article refers having been made once, each miner shall keep himself within the limits of his "pertenencia," fixing at the dividing line, when it be necessary, an iron grating to prevent the passage of the laborers, but without preventing the free circulation of the air.

TITLE VI.—*Of the manner of working mines.*

ART. 119. The mines shall be worked according to the rules of the art, and subject to the provisions of this title, this not preventing the observances of the police regulations relating to the works undertaken in such mines.

ART. 120. In the working mines the following conditions shall be complied with:

(1) The necessary ventilation shall be maintained by natural or artificial means.

(2) The interior roads or ways shall be sufficiently ample, and whenever the number of workmen exceeds fifty there shall be no less than two roads leading to the outside or exterior of the mine.

(3) The soft works must be sustained and fortified by framework or masonry, the vaults to be built in the most convenient points, as also the bridges, pillars, and others which may be necessary in order to avoid any caving in or sinking.

(4) There shall also be built the works of fortification which may be demanded by the safety of the mine and of the workmen, provided there should not be preserved the natural pillars and columns of the mineral deposits, which are ordinarily left to support the works from which metal is taken out.

(5) The works and roads must be kept clean, the rubbish placed in the interior of the mine in the cavities which were created upon working the mine, or on the outside on lands where the public roads are not obstructed nor the course of the streams embarrassed.

(6) When the working of a mine requires its drainage, such drainage must be kept up continually.

ART. 121. In order to insure the fulfillment of these conditions and of those of the police regulations relating to the working of mines, the authorities shall exercise the proper vigilance through the mining committee, through the mining engineers, or through the agents whom it may consider proper to employ.

ART. 122. It is the obligation of the mining committee to visit or to order the examination, whenever they may deem it convenient, or at least every two years, of the mines comprehended in their respective districts.

ART. 123. These visits may be made by the mining committee accompanied by an expert, or they may order the latter to make them accompanied by a notary or assisting witnesses. In the minutes of the visit there shall be shown the condition in which the mine shall be found, and what shall be observed in relation to article 120 of this title. If any failures shall be noted, the mining committee shall give in writing to the owner of the mine timely orders, that he may correct them within the reasonable term which it shall fix for him.

ART. 124. If the owner of the mine should not comply with the order of the committee to remedy the failures which it may have noted, he shall be fined according to the judgment of the committee and according to the gravity of the failure, in the sum of from \$50 to \$250 for the first time. If the disobedience should be repeated, the committee shall duplicate the fine, determining upon the partial or entire suspension of the works until the work it has ordered shall have been executed.

ART. 125. If, through the medium indicated, or by any complaint which shall be made, in which case the visit to the mine must in like manner be made, it should appear that the fault or faults are grave, to the extent that the prosecution of the work of the mines is thereby embarrassed, or that the lives and health of the workmen are put in danger, the mining committee shall dictate the orders which it may judge opportune, and it may resolve, as a precautionary measure, the suspension of the work in the whole mine, or in certain places, according to the cases. If the suspension decreed of the works should be total, and the miner should not correct the evil indicated within the term of six months, he shall lose the property in the mine, and it may be adjudged to whosoever may denounce it on account of abandonment, according to the provisions in article 50.

ART. 126. If the parties interested in the mine should not agree to these orders, they shall be executed, notwithstanding, and the *expediente* shall be sent to the judicial authority for its decision in court. This authority, after hearing the interested party and receiving the proofs he may offer, shall adjudge what is proper within a term which shall not exceed fifteen days, and from the judgment which it shall pronounce there shall be no recourse but that of responsibility.

ART. 127. In these cases the judgment shall be pronounced with the citation of the functionary who ordered the suspension, and the proofs shall be received also with his citation; but if there should be a denouncer who shall ask for the adjudication of the mine, the judgment shall follow in the terms prescribed in articles 70, 71, and 78 to 83, of Title IV.

ART. 128. The direction of the interior and exterior works of the mines, the beneficiating of the metals, and the establishment, construction, and preservation of the machinery, shall be necessarily committed to scientific or practical experts of recognized fitness.

ART. 129. The miner shall be responsible for the accidents which on account of unskillfulness may happen in the working (*laborio*) of a mine or in the use of the machinery, when he does not employ professional or practical experts in conformity with the preceding article.

ART. 130. In the mines which may not be directed by professional mining experts, in places where there are such experts, the mining committee shall take care that the experts may intervene (1) in the plans (*trazos*) of works of importance, such as tunnels (*socavones*), general shafts (*tiros generales*), galleries of communication, &c., with the obligation of visiting the works every month or once in two months, as the progress of it may require, in order to avoid in time any error in the execution; (2) in the communications which shall be made with inundated works, or which may contain noxious gases; (3) in the execution of works (*labores*) near the surface which may compromise the security of the edifices or inhabitants.

ART. 131. The administrators or managers of mines shall inform the respective mining committee, or, as the case may be, the political or judicial authority, of the death or serious accident happening to any of the workmen, when in the same, such as a caving in, a flood, a fire, &c.

ART. 132. In mining camps, the population of which is more than two hundred workmen, there shall be a medicine chest, and they shall employ a surgeon to perform the first operation on the workmen in cases of accidents occurring during working hours.

TITLE VII.—*Of the drainages of mines, of experimental tunnels, and general galleries of investigation.*

ART. 133. The owners of mines, by means of tunnels or shafts, and making use of the adequate resources and accessories of the art, shall constantly maintain the drainage, so that if a miner should confine himself to the working of the higher works without keeping up the drainage of his mine, the latter may be denounced according to articles 59 and 60.

ART. 134. If the owner of a mine, the works of which are lower than those of his neighbors, should be overburdened with the expenses of drainage because the latter do not keep it up or do so in an inadequate manner, and the water of such mines flow into his own, he shall have the right to recover an indemnification from the owners of the mines so worked, each one contributing towards the expenses of draining in proportion to the benefit which he receives.

ART. 135. The owners of the mines which are fully drained shall pay, as an indemnification to the party carrying on such drainage, one-tenth of all the products they may extract under the level fixed beforehand by experts.

ART. 136. If the drainage should not be complete, but only partial, the above-named compensation shall be reduced more or less, as per appraisement of experts, one to be named by each party, and an arbitrator to be appointed by the mining committee.

ART. 137. The mines newly opened at points where they can be benefited by the drainage already existing in other mines shall be subject to the provisions of the preceding articles.

ART. 138. The provisions of the three preceding articles shall only be made effective when the interested parties do not come to an agreement on the subject, for if there be some agreement they shall abide by it.

ART. 139. If by means of a tunnel the drainage should be facilitated, as also the exploration or working of several mines opened upon any kind of mineral deposits, and if all the owners should offer to build it, or some of them, or an outsider alone or associated with others, even though no one of them be the owner of *pertenencias* to be crossed by the tunnel, the offer and the denouncement presented by such party or parties shall be admitted under the following conditions:

(1) That the work undertaken must be possible and useful, in the opinion of an expert appointed by the mining committee.

(2) That the petition of denouncement be accompanied by a plan or map drawn by an expert, in which shall appear the line which is to be followed by the tunnel, its length, the *pertenencias* of the mines which it is to cross and those situated at less than one hundred meters on either side.

ART. 140. In the denouncement of such tunnels there shall be observed the same proceedings established for the acquirement of new mines, and the dimensions of their *pertenencias* in the portion of free or unoccupied grounds shall be the following: (1) if the experimental tunnel (*socavon aventurero*) has to be worked on the vein, the width of the square (*cuadra*) shall be that which corresponds to the greater or least inclination (*echado*) of the square, in conformity with what is established in article 101, and the length shall be the length of the

projected tunnel; (2) if the tunnel has to be made in its greater part outside the vein or in another deposit (*criadero*), its pertenencia shall have a width of 100 meters, divided in equal parts on both sides of the line or lines fixed by its survey, and a length the same as that of the tunnel. In the portions of ground on which occupied mines exist, the free excess (*demasias*) may be ceded to the experimenter, and he may be permitted to cross the property of other pertenencias with his measurements.

ART. 141. The owner or the managing company (*compañia empresaria*) of an experimental tunnel (*socavon aventurero*) shall comply with the special provisions which the mining committee, with the consent of an expert, shall fix for its execution on giving possession, subject in the execution and protection of the work to the provisions of the preceding titles. The workings of these tunnels (*socavones*) shall follow approximately the line or lines designated in the concession, but if it should suit the contractor (*empresario*) to vary the direction, he shall solicit the right, and it may be conceded to him without prejudice to third parties by the previous proceedings of a new denouncement.

ART. 142. The owner or contractor of an experimental tunnel (*socavon aventurero*) shall enjoy the following concessions: (1) He may make it not only on free ground, but also within the pertenencias of mines occupied without prejudicing the security of said mines; (2) he may denounce, on projecting the tunnel (*socavon*) or when he is executing it, and may acquire five new or abandoned mines, each one of them with pertenencias of a company, provided they are less than 150 meters from the line (*trazo*) of the tunnel (*socavon*); (3) if, in the prosecution of the tunnel, veins or new deposits (*criaderos*) shall be found, the owner or contractors (*empresarios*) may, by a previous denouncement and the respective proceedings, and in addition to what is conceded in the preceding fraction, acquire on each one of them (veins or deposits) three pertenencias if one alone works, and four if they work by a company, as well as the excess (*demasias*) if it should not contain a complete pertenencia; (4) the concessions to which the two preceding fractions refer shall be considered annexed to the tunnel (*socavon*) and protected by the latter, but the tunnel being once terminated, each concession shall be worked separately.

ART. 143. When the tunnels have for their principal object the drainage of the mines, their owner or contractor (*empresario*) shall receive, in default of an agreement, the indemnification which is expressed in articles 135, 136, and 137 of this title, without prejudice to other prerogatives.

ART. 144. If the contractors (*empresarios*) of a tunnel with their works find products (*frutos*) in the pertenencia of another, they are obliged to give immediate notice to the committee or to the owners of such pertenencia, and to share with him thenceforward the products and expenses in equal parts, provided the

working of the same shall cost anything; all of which shall be observed until the owner of the pertenencias communicates with the said works, from which moment the owners of the tunnel shall cease to use the products encountered.

ART. 145. If the experimenter or parties undertaking to open the tunnel shall fail to give timely notice, as provided for in the preceding article, they shall pay to the owner of the pertenencia, and by appraisalment of experts, all the value of the products without deducting expenses which they may calculate to extract, and they shall be forbidden from continuing to profit by the part to which they may be entitled.

ART. 146. If the tunnel be utilized by some mines for transportation or extraction of ores, they shall pay the experimenter whatever they may have agreed to pay him, and in default of an agreement they shall deliver to him 5 per cent of the products which they may extract through the tunnel.

ART. 147. Neither the owner of an experimental tunnel nor in general any miner shall be entitled to indemnification for services of ventilation which they may render other mines with their works of communication.

ART. 148. Whenever in some mine one or more shafts are fitted to drain generally several mines with proper machinery to make the water rise to the surface, upon the corresponding petition being made and in view of favorable reports of two experts appointed by the mining committee, such general shafts and the cross tunnels starting therefrom shall be considered as if they were experimental tunnels, with the rights and obligations of the latter, and the same may be prosecuted on pertenencias belonging to others.

ART. 149. Whenever starting from a shaft or from any other underground work, there be projected some gallery of investigation or any other work of common utility to several mines, even though its object may not be to drain and it has to be cut in pertenencias belonging to other parties, this may be permitted if, in the opinion of two experts appointed by the mining committee, such work be really useful.

ART. 150. The conditions for executing the works to which the preceding article refers shall be those fixed for experimental tunnels. The distribution of expenses and of the metal or products among the different mines shall be made by agreement, and in the absence of the latter proportionally, according to the opinion of experts, and applying the rules relating to experimental tunnels in similar cases.

TITLE VIII.—*Of mining associations.*

ART. 151. The associations or companies formed for the purpose of working mines and reduction works shall be governed by the provisions of the civil code of the federal district wherever the same are not modified by the provisions of this title.

ART. 152. Every mine, whether it be composed of one, two, or more dependencies, according to the title of its concession, is indivisible; that is, it can not be portioned off so as to be distributed among different owners, and also that the associates or partners in a mining company have no right to undertake to work on their own individual account any given pertenencia or work of a mine or mines which may form the object of the company, but the works must be carried on in common, and the expenses and products must be divided according to agreement, and in default thereof proportionally, according to the representation of each one.

ART. 153. Every company formed for the operating of mines, in conformity with what is determined in article 49, may acquire by denouncement four contiguous pertenencias on the same vein or deposit (*criadero*).

ART. 154. The mining association must be made to appear by a public writing (*escritura pública*) as an essential requisite for its validity.

ART. 155. The contract of the association must absolutely contain the name and domicile of each one of the copartners, and the representation of each one of them on the part which he holds in the company, which, without such requisites, shall not be reputed as constituted.

ART. 156. In every mining association or company the mine shall be considered as divided into a certain number of shares, and each associate shall have a right to one or several of these according to the agreement.

ART. 157. Any one of the associates is free to alienate the part of his representation, without the others having the right of preference (*tanto*); and he shall give notice to the director or superintendent of the association of the person to whom he may have sold, save in case the shares shall be represented by certificates transferable to the bearer.

ART. 158. The death of a copartner shall not dissolve the company, which shall continue with his heirs; and the latter may make use of the right established by the preceding article.

ART. 159. It shall not be required in an association formed for the operating of mines that the capital shall be fixed and determined.

ART. 160. In mining associations the copartners are only responsible to the amount or value of their shares, deducting what they may have already paid for the operating, if on forming the company a determined value had been fixed for them; in a contrary case they shall not be responsible for the obligations contracted for the association, except with the value of the mine or business comprising all that belongs to it.

ART. 161. Notwithstanding a mine is real estate and immovable, and being in this quality subject to all the provisions of the civil code of the federal dis-

strict relative to real estate as to its alienation or transfer of dominion, mortgage, &c., the shares in a mining company or mining association are reputed movables for all legal effects.

ART. 162. The shares of which the preceding article speaks, of mines or reduction works (*hacienda de beneficio*), shall be represented by certificates transferable to the bearer, or to order, and transmissible by simple indorsement, without any right in the other shareholders of being preferred in the purchase thereof by paying the same (*el tanto*).

ART. 163. In default of stipulations contained in the company contract, the decision of the points which may arise with relation to the workings, administration, &c., shall be what the copartners may determine by a majority of votes; but for every resolution which imports an alienation of the property in the mines unanimity of votes shall be required.

ART. 164. In the deliberations of the association the owner or owners of one share shall have one vote, and he who may be the owner of more shall be considered in the voting according to the representation which shall correspond to the number of shares which he may have; but if one alone should be the owner of the half or more of the shares, his vote shall be valued one less than half.

ART. 165. In all cases in which by equality of votes there should be a tie, they must appear before the mining committee in order that it may decide without any other formality than knowledge of what may have occurred and been stated at the meeting, and the committee shall resolve taking into account the equity among the partners and the interests of mining.

ART. 166. In order that the resolutions be valid, they must be preceded by the citation or call of all the shareholders, expressing in the same the object of the meeting or the matter which is to be discussed, at least fifteen days beforehand, and the attendance of the majority or of one more than the half of the shares; but if for want of attendance a new call should have to be made, the meeting may be held with the number of shares represented by the parties present.

ART. 167. The summons or call referred to in the preceding article shall be made known personally to the shareholders known who may reside or have a representative in the same locality, and to the others through the official journal of the district, if there be one, and, if not, through that of the capital of the State.

ART. 168. The associate who fails to contribute with his share of the expenses, and does not pay it up within the term of two months, shall lose his shares, and the same shall be declared deserted, increasing the others proportionally, according to the terms and conditions set forth in the following articles.

ART. 169. In order to declare a share deserted prior notice must be given by the paying associates or by the manager or administrator of the mine to the re-

spective mining committee, so that noting down the date on which the owner of that share failed to contribute, it may be declared deserted by the same committee if two months passed without his paying it.

ART. 170. If it is not shown that the shareholder was aware of the assessment levied or asked for of the payment which he has required to make and that he has resisted or refused to pay, the two months fixed in the preceding articles shall not begin to run until he has been notified by the mining committee of his obligation and of the sum with which he has to contribute, which notification, if such shareholder be unknown or absent, shall be made through the newspapers for a period of fifteen days as prescribed for the calling of meetings in article 167.

ART. 171. In case the desertion or forfeiture of any shares is declared by the committee the shareholder owning the same who is not agreed may put forward the respective suit against the company who asked for such declaration, and may apply to the corresponding civil court, provided he does so within fifteen days reckoned from the date on which he is notified of the above resolution and not afterwards.

ART. 172. The associate whose shares are declared deserted unless there exists a contract stipulating otherwise shall only have the right to the reimbursement of the sums which he may have paid in. The reimbursement shall be made with 50 per cent of the net proceeds of the mine after having paid all the expenses incurred by the active members or associates before and after such desertion.

ART. 173. Unless otherwise agreed upon, the associates shall be under no obligation to divide the products in common or to contribute towards the purchase or establishment of reduction works. The distribution of the products extracted between the associates proportionally to the representation of each shall not be made until each one has paid in his share of the expenses of the mine.

ART. 174. The preceding rules and provisions shall only be applicable in default of a stipulation, since, if in an agreement made or in their respective by-laws (*estatutos*) others should be adopted, the latter shall be applicable, but those contained in articles 152, 154, 155, 156, 158, and 161 of this title are not renounceable, nor can they be altered or modified by private individuals.

TITLE IX.—*Of the contracts for supplies (Avío) and others relating to mines.*

ART. 175. The contract for supplies (*avío*) may be made by the supplier (*aviador*) acquiring a share in the mine, or as a simple loan (*préstamo ó refaccion*), and in either of such cases the stipulations of the contract shall be ob-

served, and in default thereof the following rules. Those contained in articles 181, 183, and 186 can not be modified nor renounced.

ART. 176. When the supplies (*avío*) are agreed upon, the supplier (*aviador*) acquiring a part of the mine, he shall preserve this and his administration, while he maintains the supplies, and the profits shall be destined in the first place to pay the debt of said supplies, and afterwards they shall be divided between the owner and the supplier (*aviador*) in proportion to the representations which each one of them may have. The supplier or suppliers (*aviador*) may terminate the supplies (*avío*) whenever they may wish, losing in doing so that part of the mine which they had conditionally acquired, which shall revert to the original owner or owners; the supplier (*aviador*) preserving the right to the payment of what he may have spent, until he shall have lost the property in the mine.

ART. 177. If the capital of the supplies (*caudal del avío*) should be exhausted, or be in part unpaid, the miner shall not be obliged to satisfy it with his property, but only with the profits of the mine, 50 per cent of which shall be destined, after covering the last supplies (*avío*), to pay the former suppliers (*aviadores*) one after the other, commencing with the last or most recent, provided that the qualifications of restitution (*refaccion*) shall agree. The debts, burdens, or mortgages which a mine may have shall be extinguished in case its property is lost on account of abandonment or by the nonobservance of the precepts of this code, and they shall not be demandable when the mine is in possession of a new owner.

ART. 178. The supplies (*avío*) being made in the character of a loan, whether bearing interest or not, or under the condition of receiving in payment the silver (*las platas*) or products with some profit, shall be reimbursed with the products of the mine only, and shall not have any other guaranty than the said mine, unless in the contract there shall have been constituted or expressly stipulated mortgages on separate property or other securities.

ART. 179. With the exceptions of day's works due, the credit of the supplier (*aviador*), of whom the preceding article speaks, shall be preferred to any other credit which may not proceed from supplies (*avío*), said credit having the character of restitution (*refaccion*), and among different suppliers (*aviadores*) the preference belongs to the last, or to the next to the last.

ART. 180. If the said mine and its machinery, stock on hand (*existencias*), and other values which form a part of the business should be attached or sold, there shall be observed in favor of the suppliers what has been provided in the preceding articles in regard to the preferences of their credits over those of other creditors.

ART. 181. Every contract for supplies (*avío*) must be evidenced in a public writing, without which requisite it will not be valid and will have no legal force.

ART. 182. If the supplies be made contracted for a fixed time, or when the supplier engages himself to furnish the miner with a fixed capital or sum of money, he shall lose his right to collect whatever he may have advanced if he suspends or withdraws the supplies before having complied with his engagement, without precluding the right which the miner may have to exact from him such fulfillment and to solicit some other supplier.

ART. 183. The miner to whom the supplier fails to furnish in time the money with which to pay off the workmen (*la raya*) may take and sell, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, the goods or fixtures more apt to find a ready sale; and the loss suffered therefrom will be charged to the supplier.

ART. 184. Every *aviador* or supplier may place a supervisor if he does not administer the business, and the miner or owner may in his turn place one, if the mine is administered by the supplier, according to the terms of the contract.

ART. 185. The supervisors (*interventores*) to which the preceding article refers shall not interfere in the administration, and shall confine themselves to watch over and revise the operations, books, and accounts, having to advise the supplier or the owner they represent of whatever might be of interest to them, and in serious or urgent cases, and when it is sought to prevent some abuse or damage (loss), they shall advise the respective mining committee.

ART. 186. In the sales and contracts respecting the mines and the shares thereof there shall in no case be used the legal resources of rescission on account of damages accruing, nor of restitution *in integrum*.*

ART. 187. The salary, wages, share in the negotiation, or whatever other system may be adopted in the working of mines, is a matter of private agreement between the owners of the same and the employés or workmen, and the contracts relating thereto shall be subject to the provisions of common law.

TITLE X.—*Of the proceedings in mining affairs.*

ART. 188. In economical and administrative matters the proceedings to be observed by the committee in mining affairs are those fixed in Titles IV and VI of this code.

ART. 189. The lawsuits in mining matters shall be carried on and decided definitively, in the federal district, in the territory of Lower California, or in each State, by the judges and courts which may be competent therein, and according to their own laws of procedure, but always observing the rules established in the following articles.

ART. 190. The suit shall be summary whenever on account of the nature of

* If a mine after a sale becomes of much greater value the sale on that account can not be rescinded nor the property restored to the seller.

the same it should not have a special or briefer form, according to the laws or procedure of the State where the mine is situated, or of the federal district or territory, as the case may be.

ART. 191. The works in a mine or in reduction works shall not be suspended on account of litigation, sequestration, or embargo; they shall only be looked into or supervised (by the court).

ART. 192. The machinery, tools, utensils, and provisions which may be necessary or existing in a mine or reduction works can not be embargoed or sequestered separately from the negotiation on account of any debts of the miner, and only for the payment of the workmen's wages shall there be taken and sold of said objects those which may be sufficient and necessary to pay said accounts.

ART. 193. In every case of sequestration or execution preference shall be given to, and the products of the mine shall be used for, the preservation of the works.

ART. 194. In cases of bankruptcy (*con curso*) or disposition of property by will or of intestacy, if in the property there be any mine or reduction works, the judge or representative of the bankruptcy shall attend to the preservation of the works; and if the products of said business should be sufficient therefor, and all the interested parties should not contribute, any one of them may pay the expenses, in which case he shall have the rights of the supplier for the amount which with such object he may have furnished and invested therein, and besides for his own credit if he should be a creditor; and in default of any of the parties in interest so doing, an outside supplier (*aviador*) shall be sought.

ART. 195. The executing creditor shall have the same right expressed in the last part of the preceding article, if the products should not be sufficient to preserve the works; and the possessor or person in execution not providing therefor, the creditor himself may offer to do it.

TITLE XI.—*Of the imposts on mining.*

ART. 196. During the term of fifty years, counted from the date of this law, mines of stone coal in all their variety, of iron, and of quicksilver, as well as the products thereof, shall be excepted from all direct taxation.

ART. 197. The circulation in the interior of the Republic of gold and silver, in bullion or in coin, of the other metals, and of all the products of the mines shall be free from all imposts.

ART. 198. Quicksilver shall remain excepted from import duties and from all direct taxation.

ART. 199. Besides the duties of coinage and of exportation established, or which may be established, the mines not excepted in article 196, and their prod-

ucts shall not bear more than one sole direct impost, which shall be fixed upon the value of the metal or of the substance worked, without deduction of costs, and which shall never exceed 2 per cent of said value.

ART. 200. The direct impost of which the preceding article treats shall be for the State in which the mine is situated, or for the federation when it is in the federal district or in the Territory of Lower California, and therefore the amount of that impost, within the limit marked, the respective legislatures of the States shall annually fix, and the Congress of the Union, in its turn, shall provide for the necessities of its exchequer and to the protection which it may accord to mining.

ART. 201. The reduction works or metallurgical offices of any class shall only pay to the State where they are, or to the federation if they should be situated in the federal district or in the Territory of Lower California, the same taxes which in the respective locality shall be fixed for other industrial establishments, without any difference whatever.

ART. 202. The federation shall receive, according as it is established, 25 per cent of the taxes which according to the preceding articles belong to the States.

TITLE XIII.—*General provisions.*

ART. 203. Besides the attributes especially established in this law, there shall pertain to the mining committee that of watching over the exact observance and fulfillment of their orders in the mines and reduction works of their respective district, under the dependency and direction of the department of public works (*Fomento*). In grave or urgent cases, when there is no time to consult with the said department they may decree, upon their own responsibility, the measures or dispositions which they may consider necessary or opportune for the preservation and regulation of the works and operation of the mines; and the local authorities shall extend to such committee their aid in the execution of the former if it should be necessary.

ART. 204. The individuals forming the mining committee are entitled to the same considerations as are given by law to the public authorities and officials, and in case any accusation is made against any of them on account of his trust, only the court which is competent to take cognizance of charges made against judges of first instance shall be able to try such individuals.

ART. 205. The mining committee and the employés of the committee shall be responsible for the offenses or abuses which they may commit in the discharge of their duties, according to the provisions of the penal code of the federal district.

ART. 206. In light offenses which they may incur, and in cases of complaint

for unduly delaying without a just cause the dispatch of business, the members of the mining committee may be suspended and fined by order of the department of public works.

ART. 207. The committee shall be entitled to the fees fixed in the tariff formed by the department of public works for the acts performed by them or in which they may intervene.

ART. 208. The fees referred to in the preceding article and those which the same tariff fixes for the experts shall be paid by the denouncer or plaintiff; but in case the denouncement is based on the grounds that the mine is improperly worked and the party denouncing does not take possession because the owner or possessor of the mine should remedy the fault within the period of time fixed for so doing, the expenses of the denouncement shall be paid by said owner or possessor.

ART. 209. All the proprietors or suppliers of mines shall have in the district where the said mine is situated, if either such owner or supplier should absent himself, an agent or attorney duly accredited, with whom the authorities shall treat and to whom shall be referred the proceeding which may be had. In default of said agent or attorney such authorities shall treat and the business be carried on, without the necessity of summoning the owner, with the administrator or person in charge of the business if he be present, and, if not, with any of the employés. In the absence of all of these parties the lawsuit shall be carried on as in cases of default, according to the respective law of procedure.

ART. 210. The executive shall designate, according to the terms of article 21 of the constitution the penalties incurred by those who may violate the provisions of the regulations which he may issue for the application of this code, at the same time authorizing the mining committee or the official acting in their stead to impose the same fines.

ART. 211. The owners of mines and of reduction works, or the administrators of the same, are obliged to furnish the statistical data and information which may be asked of them by the committees or by the officials acting in their place according to the instructions which the department of public works or general direction of statistics may dictate; and said persons, should they fail to comply therewith, shall be subject to the penalties established in the regulations of statistics.

Transitory provisions.

ART. 212. All mining property legally acquired before the date on which this law takes effect shall remain subsisting, even though it may be of deposits or substances not included herein, or the "pertenencias" of which may have an extension different from that which is now established.

ART. 213. If the properties acquired prior to the date on which the present law takes effect, by way of denouncement, are of deposits or substances which, in conformity with article 10, belong to the owner of the soil, the proprietors to whom said properties may have been adjudged as mines shall continue to possess them as heretofore, and for only this one time they shall enjoy a special production for two years, counting from the date on which this code commenced to govern, in order that within that term they may be put in operation; and in case, after said term shall have expired, the owners shall abandon them or lose their rights by forfeiture, said mines shall be considered thereafter as the property of the owner of the soil. The denouncements presented before this code commenced to be in force shall be decided conformably with the laws in force at the date on which they shall have been presented; but in the proceedings the provisions of the present code shall be observed.

ART. 214. The mines which until the issuing of this code may be in operation or legally protected (*amparadas*) shall preserve the measures which they may have, although their pertenencias may be different from those which now are established, and they may be ratified if the interested parties should solicit.

ART. 215. In any case, in order to continue preserving rights acquired previously, it is a necessary condition that the possessor shall comply in the future with the provisions of this code, under the penalties which it establishes.

ART. 216. The salt mines (*salinas*), which the federation may possess on the coasts of the Republic, or in other points of the national territory, shall be operated in conformity with the regulations which the department of public works may dictate respecting the leases or other contracts which shall have been made relative to them, until their termination. In regard to those which may have been alienated by the national Government, the present possessors shall continue enjoying them on the terms of their respective contracts, and the owners of the soil on which such salt mines (*salinas*) may be found shall respect the rights acquired.

ART. 217. In those States in which the imposts on mines and their products, as well as on the reduction works or metallurgical establishments of any class, be not regulated according to the provisions of Title XI of this code, there shall be issued the necessary laws in order that said imposts may be in accord with the provisions of that title from 1st of July, 1885.

Final provision.

ART. 218. This code shall take effect in all the Republic on the 1st day of January, 1885, and thenceforth the mining ordinances of May 22, 1783, shall be repealed, as well as the other laws and provisions of the colonial epoch of the

federation or of the States, relative to the branch of mining, even in the parts in which they should not be contrary thereto. Wherefore I order it to be printed, published, circulated, and that due compliance be given it.

Given in the palace of the executive power of the Union, in Mexico, on the 22d day of November, 1884.

MANUEL GONZALEZ.

REGULATIONS.

Manuel Gonzalez, constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to all whom it may concern :

Be it known, that by virtue of the constitutional authority of the Executive, and according to the provisions of article 25, Title II of the mining code, I have seen fit to issue the following regulations for the organization of mining committees, and tariff for the collection of dues and fees.

CHAPTER I.—*Of miners.*

ART. 1. All persons who are able to read and write, and have inscribed their names in the book or register to which article 6 refers, shall be considered as miners in every locality so that they may vote in the elections for mining committees, provided they have any one of the following requisites: (I) Those who for one year previous to the date of the inscription have been owners or suppliers, in whole or in part, of one or several mines or reduction works. (II) The mining engineers, and parties devoting themselves to the reduction of metals, after having resided one year in the locality. (III) Those whose names being already inscribed in some other mining committee acquire property in that locality, even if a year has not transpired since they became owners of the same.

ART. 2. Parties comprehended in section 1 of the preceding article may be inscribed as miners of the locality if they so ask it expressly, to which end they shall present the respective petition in writing to the mining committee in question, with the documents that prove his ownership, so that such committee may decide the matter.

ART. 3. The petitions for inscription to which the preceding article refers may be made out by an attorney or by proxy, and to this end a letter or power of attorney legalized before two well-known witnesses will be sufficient.

ART. 4. Parties comprehended in section 2 of article 1 shall present together with their petition the documents which prove in a legal manner their residence in the locality for the required time.

ART. 5. Parties comprehended in section 3 of the said article 1 shall accompany

a certificate of the respective committee wherein they have been inscribed, and the evidence to show that they own property in that locality.

ART. 6. In view of the petitions to which the preceding articles refer and of the resolutions passed upon them, if they are favorable, a book shall be formed with the title of "inscription book of miners of the mining committee of" (name of place).

CHAPTER II.—*Of the mining committees.*

ART. 7. The mining committees shall exercise the economical and administrative powers which are conceded to them in the mining code, and shall be under the obligation of furnishing the information and rendering the reports which may be required of them by the political or judicial authorities and by the department of public works.

ART. 8. The mining committees shall exercise their functions under the immediate dependency and direction of the department of public works.

ART. 9. For the present there shall be mining committees at the points determined in article 56.

Hereafter, when some miners or mining committees petition for it, or when new mineral deposits are discovered, the department of public works may establish new mining committees, fixing their respective limits of jurisdiction; but in order to carry this into effect an indispensable requisite shall be the existence or residence of at least fifteen persons capable of discharging the duties of mining committees at the head or chief town of the locality in question, which fact shall be proven by means of a certificate from the first political and local authority.

ART. 10. The limits for the jurisdiction of mining committees shall be arranged, whenever it is possible, in harmony with the political divisions of the State, federal district, or territory in which they are found.

ART. 11. The mining committees shall be renewed one-half each year, and shall be composed of two proprietary members and four substitutes, elected directly by the miners inscribed in each locality.

ART. 12. The members of the mining committees and their substitutes shall have no fixed salary, but shall enjoy the perquisites or fees fixed in article 47. The duration of these commissions shall be of two years, and the committee may be reëlected.

ART. 13. In order that the ordinary election may be held there shall be issued by the acting committees the corresponding proclamations (*convocatorias*) before the 15th day of November of each year, stating therein the day, hour, and place in which the election is to take place. The omission of what is here provided shall be punished by the department of public works with a fine of from \$10 to

\$50, which will be imposed on the deputies who do not comply with this provision. When the establishment of a new mining committee is under consideration, the order of the department of public works relative thereto shall assign the date on which the president of the "Ayuntamiento," or municipal corporation, must issue the proclamation for the election and the day on which it must take place. The municipal president, having once received the order from the department of public works establishing a new deputation, shall issue the proclamation, and from that date until three days before the election he shall have open a provisional register for the inscription of miners, in order that the persons may be registered therein who, in order to fulfill the requisities which article 1 expresses, may have a right to take part in the election. The decisions of the municipal president admitting or rejecting petitions for registry are not revisable; but the department of public works, on petition of an aggrieved person, shall punish with fine of from \$10 to \$50 the faults which, relative to this matter, the municipal president may commit.

ART. 14. The regular election in the localities where mining committees are established shall take place on the 1st day of December of every year, even if it is a holiday. The election shall be presided over by the member in turn, and the ballot counters (*escrutadores*) shall be two of the parties present, who shall be chosen by a majority of voters. One deputy and two substitutes shall be elected every year for the renewal, in part, of the committee. Where there is no mining committee, the first election for all the members of one shall be made under the presidency of the municipal president of the place in which the committee shall act, and, after the expiration of one year their functions shall cease unless they shall be re-elected.

ART. 15. To be eligible as a proprietary member of a mining committee or as a substitute, one is required to be a miner registered in the books of that committee, a Mexican citizen in the exercise of his rights, and a resident of the place in which the committee performs its functions.

ART. 16. All the miners who shall have been registered in the book to which article 6 refers, at least three days prior to the day of election, have a right to appear at said elections in person, or by an attorney in fact, who shall be a miner.

ART. 17. In order that there be an election, it is necessary that at least fifteen registered miners shall appear in person or by proxy. If for want of number the election cannot be had, it shall be called again with an interval of ten days at the most, until a sufficient number is present.

ART. 18. Every miner shall have for himself one vote, and he may represent four more by having special authority therefor, either by a formal power or by

a *carta poder** legalized before two known witnesses, so that in no case the representation by one person shall exceed five votes. If it should happen that any one of the voters present should have a greater number of proxies, the total representation thereby shall only be computed as five votes.

ART. 19. The election of each officer shall take place separately and by secret ballot by the means of election tickets. If on the first ballot no one should have an absolute majority, a second ballot shall be had, dropping all but the two highest until a majority is obtained. In case of a tie the vote shall be repeated once, and if again a tie vote is the result between two parties lots shall be drawn, and the party elected shall be designated by chance. Once that the corresponding declaration has been made as to the parties elected by the officer presiding, the respective minutes shall be drawn up, discussed, and approved, and shall be signed by the members presiding.

ART. 20. If before or during the election some one or more miners, forming a minority, should present or allege any protests on account of nullity, they shall be added to or entered in the minutes.

ART. 21. Of said minutes of election and of the protests, if any exist, copies shall be forwarded to the department of public works, certified to by the citizens presiding, and their appointment shall be communicated to the parties elected, that they may take possession of their offices on the 1st day of the following January.

ART. 22. In case the election is disapproved by the department of public works, the miners will be called upon to hold a new one, which shall take place within a new period of time, not to exceed ten days; but such disapproval shall not nullify the acts of the member or members who may have commenced to perform their duties as such.

ART. 23. The office of a member of a mining committee, whether proprietary or as a substitute, cannot be resigned, except on account of very just cause offered before the same committee, one of the reasons for so doing being the fact of having acted as such member during the preceding two years.

ART. 24. When upon holding an ordinary election the committee is incomplete on account of impediment, or the absolute absence of any proprietary or substitute member occurring during the year, besides the members who are to legally replace those who have served out their time, the same electoral board or meeting shall elect those who are to fill the vacancy or vacancies then existing. The person or persons thus named shall only occupy their office for the time that was wanting to finish the term of two years by the party whom they are to replace.

* Not made before a notary.

ART. 25. In order that there may be no delays in the denouncements and other economical matters of simple proceedings which may come up, for the dispatch of business the two proprietary members shall take turns for periods of three months each.

ART. 26. Grave or important business coming up, as also acts of adjudication, *amparos* or writs of protection and declaration of desertion or forfeiture, shall be dispatched by the two members jointly, for which purpose they shall meet once a week, and at other extraordinary times when necessary.

ART. 27. When the opinion of the two members differ on some business, they shall call upon one of the substitutes, in the order of his appointment, so that after the three have examined the points at issue the majority may resolve upon the same, such resolution to be signed by three members intervening in the same, with the explanation which may be deemed proper.

ART. 28. The members shall consult with a legal adviser, duly admitted to the bar, and whose selection shall be free, upon any doubts arising, whether as to their competency to treat the matter brought before them or with regard to the manner of proceeding with the same; but it shall not be obligatory for the members to adopt the opinion of such adviser.

ART. 29. For the dispatch of business brought before the mining committees, each shall have a secretary.

ART. 30. This secretary shall have a salary of \$600 annually, and he shall be appointed by the department of public works on the proposal of the mining committees.

ART. 31. In order to be a secretary of a mining committee one must be a Mexican citizen in the exercise of his rights and have the practice and knowledge which are requisite for the dispatch of the business according to the judgment of the said committee.

ART. 32. Without prejudice to the regular and extraordinary meetings which the mining committee may hold, the secretary shall have his office open to the public during four hours each day, in order to receive therein the denouncements and other documents of the miners.

ART. 33. The members, secretaries, and experts may be excused from any special matter, provided that for a cause wholly conformable to the laws in force for the administration of justice in the respective locality it may be done; but the point shall be determined by the committee formed by the other proprietary deputy, and the substitute to whom it shall belong to act, excluding for this case only the person in question.

ART. 34. When the first member shall be in default, either temporarily or absolutely, the second shall be substituted in his stead; and in the place of the second the substitutes shall be called in the order of their election.

ART. 35. Through the default or impediment of said members those who may have been proprietary members or substitutes during the previous year or years shall be substituted in their stead.

ART. 36. The substitutions of which the two preceding articles speak shall continue in case of the defaults being permanent until a new election shall be had according to article 24.

ART. 37. When the secretary shall be absent temporarily and for less than a month, or in any special case, the members shall act with two assisting witnesses; but if his default through sickness, license, or absence should exceed one month, a secretary *pro tempore* may be appointed, with the approval of the department of public works, who shall act until the return of the secretary.

ART. 38. The members of the mining committee during the period for which they have been elected may be excused from any municipal office.

ART. 39. Every committee shall keep a book which shall be entitled "Experts of the ——— mining committee [such a place]," which shall contain the petitions of the interested parties which have been granted by the respective committee and of the extract or copy of their vouchers, the originals of which shall be returned after a comparison has been made.

ART. 40. All mining engineers, metallurgists or assayers, bridge and road engineers, mechanics, surveyors, and hydrometric experts may be registered at their own request as scientific experts to exercise their professions, but they shall be considered only as practical men in branches not included under their proper title.

ART. 41. In conformity with the provisions of article 26 of the mining code, the committees shall appoint from among those registered one titled expert, with whom they shall consult upon such official business as may present itself.

ART. 42. In matters of dispute mining committees shall appoint, with preference, as experts in their respective branches, those who have been registered with titles as such.

Only in default of such experts shall the mining committees appoint according to their judgment the most intelligent practical men of the locality in their place.

ART. 43. Mining committees, besides the books of the inscription of miners and of experts above mentioned, shall keep the following:

An election-book; a register of denouncements; of the possession of mines and reduction works; of *amparos* or writs of protection; of visits to mines; of extracts of the records forwarded to the courts, and a general inventory of its archives.

ART. 44. When the mining committees pass any resolution by which some one of the interested parties considers himself injured, the latter may, besides

what is provided for in articles 80 and 96 of the Mining Code, file his complaint properly vouched for before the secretary of public works, who shall forthwith ask for the corresponding report from the members in question, transmitting to them for the purpose the complaint and vouchers, either original or a copy of the same.

ART. 45. The complaints referred to in the preceding article shall only be made out and attended to within one month after the resolution in question has been communicated to the interested party. After the expiration of this time, and when not accompanied by vouchers, such complaints shall be rejected at once.

ART. 46. The secretary of public works, in view of the accusation, of the report, and of the vouchers, shall decide the case as follows: (1) If the fault or offense be a light one and duly proven, such official may impose administratively upon the responsible party a fine up to the sum of \$100. (2) If the offense be a serious one the fine may be from one hundred to five hundred dollars; and if a crime has been committed the records shall be passed to the proper tribunal or court, submitting to it the guilty party, so that after proper trial the penalty to which he has made himself liable may be imposed.

CHAPTER III.—*Of the fees to be paid in mining matters.*

ART. 47. The mining committee shall not have the right to collect any fees, except in the following cases: (1) For any order or resolution given by them for the admission of denouncements, record of document, concession of *amparo*, adjudication, etc., they shall collect \$1. (2) For their attendance at meetings, \$2 per hour or fraction thereof of the time employed thereat. (3) For the possession they may give of a mine, whatever may be the number of its "pertenencias," for the possession of a surplus piece of ground (*demasía*) or reduction works, \$5. (4) For the exterior examination or reconnaissance, either for one or more "pertenencias," of a surplus piece of ground, or of reduction works, \$5. (5) For the examination, visit, or reconnaissance of interior works, \$5 for each "pertenencia," when the depth does not exceed 100 meters, and another \$5 for every 100 meters more or fraction thereof of depth. If the reconnaissance should pass to another "pertenencia," or "pertenencias," they shall collect besides one-half of the sum fixed in this fraction for each. (6) For each league traveled by them in the performance of any of the above-mentioned duties, at the rate of \$1 per league going and another \$1 per league returning.

ART. 48. The secretaries of the mining committee shall receive: (1) For certifying to any resolution (*acuerdo*), registry, or certificate of the members, \$1. (2) For revising copies of the leases which the expedientes and other documents

may contain which they may have to extract, or with which to make a report, at the rate of 5 cents each one. (3) For drafting and writing the decrees, resolutions, acts (titles), examination, appearances, notifications, citations, entries of official notes, notices, extracts, &c., at the rate of 25 cents for each ten lines or fraction thereof, besides the fees designated in fraction I. (4) For the writing, comparing, and certifying to copies (*testimonios*), certificates, and other literal copies at the rate of \$1 for every hundred lines or fraction thereof, and one half-dollar when they shall be simple copies. (5) For attendance at meetings at the rate of \$1 for every hour or fraction thereof in which they shall have been engaged. (6) For attendance on giving possessions and personal examinations, and for exterior examinations, \$5 for each act, whether it be of a surplus ground (*demasia*), or of one or more "pertenencias," or of a reduction works. (7) For the searching of expedientes or any other documents of the archives, at the rate of \$1 for every year that it might have been registered. (8) For the notifications or citations which shall be made in going to the houses of the interested parties, 50 cents, besides what is expressed in § 3. (9) For the inspections (*veedurías*), interior visits, or examinations, and for the leagues which they shall travel, the same as that assigned to the members. (10) For a copy of a plan, \$5.

ART. 49. When, in default of the secretary, the members act with assisting witnesses, they shall receive the fees designated for the secretary, which shall be paid to the witnesses.

ART. 50. The titled mining experts shall receive, unless there be a contract to the contrary: (1) For the survey of a vein or deposit (*criadero*) which they make of a new or old mine in order to assign its pertenencias, and the report and respective plans, \$5 for each concession, whatever may be the number of pertenencias; and they shall receive besides, for the measurement which they make for the designation of the boundary lines, at the rate of 5 cents for every meter they may measure. (2) For the rectifications which they shall make in order to explain the respective boundary lines of each mine, or in order to mark the forms (*figuras*) and perimeters of the surplus grounds (*demasías*), \$5 for the report and respective plans, and 5 cents besides for every meter which they shall measure. (3) For the inspections, interior visits, or personal examinations, being simple examinations without measurements, and for the corresponding report, \$10 for each pertenencia, when the depth does not exceed 100 meters, and another 10 for every 100 meters or fraction thereof which shall increase the depth; if the examination should extend to another or other pertenencias, they shall receive besides the half of what is designated in this fraction for each one of them. (4) For the interior measurements which they make, at the rate of

15 cents for every meter of the hypotenuse. (5) For the construction of plans, which shall not be of those already expressed in §§ 1 and 2, and in those which they have to make calculations and construct horizontal and vertical projections, whether the measurement be exterior or interior, 15 cents per meter; but if such measurement be very short or the plan should refer to a very simple work, they shall charge for such plan \$10 as a minimum price. (6) For each copy of the plan already made one-fourth of the value of the original, with the understanding that the minimum value of such copy shall be \$5. (7) For the written reports made by them on matters pertaining to their profession, and not comprised in those mentioned in §§ 1, 2, and 3, at the rate of \$1 for every twenty-five lines. (8) For their participation or attendance at meetings, \$2 per hour or fraction thereof of the time thus employed by them. (9) For the formation of estimates or valuations, besides the fees above assigned, they shall receive—

Upon the value of such estimates, when not over \$1,000, \$10.

When the amount of the valuation does not reach \$10,000 besides the sum expressed in the preceding paragraph, for the value over and above the \$1,000 \$5 per thousand.

When the amount of estimates or valuations exceeds \$10,000, besides the sums assigned in the two preceding paragraphs, they shall receive \$2 per thousand for the sum over and above \$10,000. (10) If the expert be prevented from executing his work he shall be paid at the rate of \$10 per day as long as the interruption lasts. (11) The work performed for the measurement of water, leveling, and similar operations, shall be paid for at the rate of \$10 for every half day or less of the time employed in their execution, besides the sums assigned for the measurements, reports, &c. (12) For the leagues traveled by them in order to discharge the duties intrusted to them, at the rate of \$1 per league going, and the same sum returning.

ART. 51. Scientific metallurgists acting as experts shall be entitled to collect as follows, unless there be a contract to the contrary: (1) For the work performed by them in the reduction works, \$10 a day. (2) For other works they may execute, the sums assigned to mining experts in the preceding article.

ART. 52. Assayers of metals shall receive the following fees, unless a different agreement is made: (1) For a dry assay to determine a single substance, \$2. (2) For the assay of silver mixed with gold, \$3. (3) For an assay by the water process (moist assay), \$5. (4) For an analysis, \$50.

ART. 53. The non-scientific experts (*prácticos*), shall, when employed, collect the same fees as those assigned to the scientific experts in the preceding articles.

ART. 54. Such cases as are not provided for in this tariff, when no agreement exists, shall be paid for according to the valuation made by experts.

ART. 55. The fees assigned to the members, secretaries, and experts, shall be the same, whether to be paid for by a private person or by a company.

Transitory provisions.

ART. 56. For the present, and until the *data* relative to the necessities of all the mining districts of the republic are obtained, mining committees shall be established in the following localities: Fasco, Zacualpan, Flalpujahua, Anganguco, Pachuca, Zimapan, Cadereita, Guanajuato, Catorce, Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, Batopilas, La Paz, Culiacan, Hermosillo, Alamos, and Oaxaca.

The said committee being once installed, each one shall report within fifteen days to the department of public works in regard to the jurisdictional limits which it may consider suitable for the public interest should be assigned it, and until said department shall decide said committees shall exercise their functions within the political districts of their residence (*ubicacion*).

ART. 57. The municipal authorities of the towns which are cited in the preceding article shall issue a proclamation before the 15th day of January next, in order that at the place and at the hour which they designate all the persons may meet who, in conformity with article 1 of this regulation may be miners of the respective localities, in order to elect, the 1st of February next, the first mining committee, the persons who are considered as having a right to vote being registered before the 28th day of said January.

ART. 58. The persons elected on the 1st of February next shall immediately take possession of their offices, protesting* before the municipal authority which shall have presided over the election that they will faithfully comply with the duties of their offices.

ART. 59. The mining committees being once constituted, they shall appoint temporarily a secretary, and shall propose to the department of public works the person who is to fill the place.

ART. 60. The mining committees elected on the 1st of February next shall receive from the authority or authorities which shall have been acting up to that date, in mining affairs all the expedientes relative thereto, and shall make an inventory thereof and execute the corresponding receipt.

ART. 61. Of the members of mining committees, proprietary and substitute, who are to be elected the 1st of February next, the first proprietary member and the first and second substitutes shall continue in office until the 1st of Jan-

* No oaths are administered in Mexico.

uary, 1886, and the second proprietary member and the third and fourth substitutes shall perform their functions until the 1st day of January, 1887, in order to be substituted for those who, in conformity with article 14, shall be elected respectively on the 1st of December, 1885 and 1886, provided they shall not be re-elected.

Wherefore, I order it to be printed, published, circulated, and that due compliance be given it.

Given in the palace of the executive power of the union, in Mexico, the 28th of November, 1884.

MANUEL GONZALEZ.

To complete this matter it must be stated that there are two excellent works on the Mexican mining law published in the United States. One is "A compilation of Spanish and Mexican law in relation to mines and titles to real estate," by John A. Rockwell, counsellor at law, New York, 1851; and the other is "A collection of the mining laws of Spain and Mexico," by Halleck, also published in New York.

A recent law abolished all fees in cases of denouncements and possession of mines, mining properties, and reduction works, and also in everything relative to the organization of mining companies and titles, or shares issued by them. The President of the Republic is authorized, for a period of ten years, to enter into contracts with any company, duly established as such, and grant to it, without detriment of the rights of third parties, such especial privileges and concessions for mines and mining lands as he may deem to be advisable, provided that the said company guarantees that it has sufficient capital in proportion to the extent of the lands or zone granted to it. The minimum capital of such companies shall be \$200,000.

Before bringing this chapter to a close it may be well to state that it has been recently estimated that Americans are interested in Mexican silver mines to the amount of about \$100,000,000.

NOTE.

The "Mining Code" of Mexico, such as above translated, was already in print as a part of the present Bulletin when the Mexican Executive submitted to the "Congress of the Union" (April 26, 1892) the draft of a "Mining Law" (*Ley minera*) which absolutely repeals all former legislation on the subject.

If this bill becomes a law and is promulgated in time the text of the new statute will be found in Appendix B.

Nicaragua.

Nueva Segovia and Chontales, the two great mineral districts of Nicaragua, belong, according to Squier, to the mountain system, or cluster of mountains which constitutes the plateau of Honduras.

“The silver mines in the neighborhood of Ocotal, in Segovia,” Squier says, “enjoy a high celebrity, and are undoubtedly of great value. They yield their silver in the form of sulphurets, bromides, and chlorides. Some of the mines give an argentiferous sulphuret of antimony. The mine of Limon, in the vicinity of Ocotal, formerly yielded large quantities of chloride of silver, but it is now unworked for want of requisite machinery to keep it free from water. The ores of this district yield variously from 28 to 727 ounces of silver per every ton of 2,000 pounds or 32,000 ounces.”

In a letter of official character, which Señor Don F. D. Zapata, while at the head of the government of the district of Nueva Segovia, addressed to Squier, in October 4, 1880, and which he appended to his book (*Notes on Central America*) a list is given of the gold and silver mines which exist to the east of Ocotal (the capital of the district) on the main road to Jalapa. That list was subsequently supplemented, as appears from the same book, by a further statement furnished by Don Gregorio Herrera, a resident of the Arrayan Valley, well conversant with these matters.

Nicaragua has a Mining Code (*Código de Minería*) which was promulgated on February 11, 1876, and contains 431 articles or sections. This Code has the advantage of simplifying the legislation

on the subject, as it repeals absolutely and unconditionally all other laws, regulations, decrees, and measures of every kinds on mining matters, which had been previously enacted.

The following is a translation of the principal portion of its text:

MINING CODE.

TITLE I.—*Preliminary provisions.*

SECTION. 1. The mining industry has for its object the working of all deposits of metallic ores, or of coal and combustible substances, salt, and precious stones, whatever the form may be in which they are found either on the surface of the ground or under it.

SEC. 2. The character of mines and mining works shall be given, under the provisions and for the purposes of the present law, to only those undertakings which have for their object the extraction of any of the substances named in the preceding section, whether by excavating pits, or making subterraneous galleries, or by resorting to any mining process or method in use either at Nicaragua or abroad, and in permanent establishments.

SEC. 3. All deposits of mineral substances which can not be classified under any of the four heads mentioned in section 1, whether they belong to the class of earthy substances, as siliceous and building stones, lime, or chalk, or to the class of ornamental stones, as serpentine, marble, alabaster, porphyry, &c., as well as the different kinds of clay, and other materials, shall be of common use if found on grounds which do not belong to any private individual or company, or the private property of the owner of the soil if found on private grounds.

Notwithstanding this provision, when the substances herein referred to can be made use of for the manufacture of earthenware, or of crockery, glass, crucibles, and refractory bricks, or for any other industry, or for constructions in which the public is interested, then and in that case the working of these deposits may be made the subject of a concession by a government, even if they are in private lands; but sufficient guarantee shall be previously given to the owner of the said lands that he will be properly indemnified.

TITLE II.—*Of the ownership of the mines, and the manner in which private parties can acquire it.*

SEC. 4. The ownership of the mines, such as they have been defined in section 1, belongs exclusively to the nation; but it can be transferred to private parties, in the manner and under the conditions which the present law establishes.

None therefore can be allowed to work a mine, even if situated within his own grounds, except by permission of the competent authority issued in the shape of a concession, or adjudication.

SEC. 5. A concession is the formal adjudication or granting of a mine to some person or persons who had legally asked for it. It gives the said person or persons full authority to do all kind of mining work within the area which it shall describe.

SEC. 6. The concessions shall be granted by the competent authority to any person or persons capable, under the general provisions of law, to enter into any binding obligations, upon application made either by the said person or persons, or by a duly accredited representative or attorney of the same, and after all the requisites established in Title XVII of the present code are duly fulfilled.

SEC. 7. Concessions granted in pursuance of the provisions of this code shall be deemed to be for unlimited time, and they shall transfer to the grantee the full ownership of the mine to which they refer. The grantee can, therefore, from the date of the concession, dispose freely of the mine and of its yield, and transfer or convey the one or the other in favor of whomever he may be pleased, by the same methods and in the same manner as are usual and allowed by law for the conveyance and transfer of any other kind of private property; but the original grantee, as well as his successor or assign, are bound under all circumstances to work the mine in such a manner as is established by the present code, since otherwise the said mine shall become liable to forfeiture and denouncement by other parties, when so provided by the same.

SEC. 8. No especial concession shall be required to work auriferous sands or the iron deposits called of *aluvión* or *transportación*, or the other mineral products of rivers and placers, except in case that the work to be done requires an expense of more than one thousand dollars and the establishment of a permanent shop. In this case the deposit, whatever it is, shall be deemed to be a mine, and shall be subject to adjudication or concession in the usual form.

* * * * *

SEC. 10. The slag and other refuse of abandoned smelting establishments shall be also subject to the provisions of section 8, except when they are found in private grounds, in which case they are the private property of the owner of the grounds.

SEC. 11. The tailings and the ground of an abandoned mine are to be considered as an integrant part of the same mine, and shall in no case be either denounced or granted separately or independently.

SEC. 12. No mine concession shall ever be granted without the applicant first ascertaining which is the vein to be worked and which the metal or metals to be extracted from it, and showing besides that there is ground enough to constitute a mining property.

SEC. 13. Every person capable under the law to enter into binding contracts shall be able to undertake discoveries of mines, either in common grounds or in grounds belonging to private parties, and to apply for the concession of the mines found, or take advantage of the productions which are declared to be of common use. The same shall be the case in regard to the denouncement of the place whereon the mining buildings should be erected, or of the waters to be used for moving the machinery; but in both cases especial attention is to be paid to the fact that neither the building lot nor the waters exceed the limit established by law.

In consequence of these provisions, no owner of land, whether a private individual or corporation, can prevent, within the limits of his property, any search from being made, or any washings, rewashings, placers, or any other deposits spoken of in sections 8, 9, and 10, from being taken advantage of, or mining and smelting establishments from being created, or roads or other ways of communication from being constructed, or any other works for the permanent service of the mines from being made. The owner is entitled, however, to such indemnification as is proper for the occupation of his land, as well as damages.

SEC. 14. Mines are real estate; so are also all the buildings, machinery, implements, animals, and everything else inherent to the proper working of the mine. The ores themselves and the provisions stored at the mine shall be deemed, however, personal property.

SEC. 15. The smelting and reducing establishments and their appurtenances of all kinds are also real estate. The same character shall be given to the washings, rewashings, tailings, slags, and refuse heaps, when establishments of permanent character have been erected for their proper working and reduction.

SEC. 16. Mines, when conceded in the proper form of law, are pieces of property entirely different and independent from the soil in which they are found, and can therefore be sold, or conveyed, or transferred separately. They are also capable of being mortgaged, without prejudice to other mortgages placed or to be placed upon the soil.

SEC. 17. Mines are not liable to condemnation for public use. Should it happen that the soil in which the mine is found is taken in that way from its owner, the labors of the mine shall never be suspended for that reason, nor shall the owner of the mine be deprived of his mining property or of the buildings and other establishments which are necessary for his labors.

SEC. 18. Mines and smelting and reducing establishments shall enjoy no more privileges and exemptions than those established in the present code.

SEC. 19. No sale, either of a mine or of a part thereof, made by competent persons, and with all the formalities of law, shall be ever set aside or rescinded, for alleged hidden defects, or for gross injury (*lessio*), or for other reasons, except fraud if satisfactorily proved.

SEC. 20. Authorization can be given to the owners of either a mine, or of a reducing or smelting establishment, to take advantage, subject to the provisions of law, of the waters of some river or water course running in the neighborhood of their property, and dig a canal, or build a dam for the purpose of utilizing said waters. But that authority shall never be given, if through the digging of the said canal, or the building of the said dam, some injury is inflicted upon some neighboring town, or its agricultural interests, or upon some other establishment of the same locality, or if the navigation of the river, or the defense of some fortified place, is in any manner impeded. Under all circumstances the power to grant this authority is especially reserved to the supreme Government, which shall act in each case according to its discretion, upon the merits or the evidence filed by the applicant, and the report of the mining authority of the respective district.

SEC. 21. The possession of a mine, in good faith, for the uninterrupted period of ten years, shall be sufficient, if accompanied by actual work, done in exact compliance with the provisions of the present code, to secure the lawful ownership of the same, even if the original title has some defect. But the possessor of the mine shall be bound, upon the statement of these facts and the proof thereof, to apply for a new title, which will then be perfect, within the time which the mining court, or any other competent authority of the locality may designate. The failure to secure the new title, within said time, shall entail the forfeiture of the mine.

The period of ten years, spoken of in this section runs against all persons, and can not be suspended for any of the reasons mentioned in article 2509 of the civil code. Mere tenancy is not sufficient, however, to give foundation to a claim of acquisition of the mine, under the present section.

SEC. 22. The ownership of a mine can be also acquired through adverse possession and compliance with the provisions of this code, for only the period of five uninterrupted years, when it was conveyed to the possessor through any of the means established by law for the transfer or conveyance of private property, and he has held it in good faith. These five years also run against all persons and can not be suspended, for any of the reasons referred to in the foregoing section.

SEC. 23. No application for the concession of a mine, or a smelting establishment, within the limits of a town, or city, shall be ever favorably considered, except under special act of the legislative power, or of the executive if expressly authorized to do so, if through the said concession some injury may be sustained by the principal buildings of the said town or city, or some other grave harm of a similar character may be caused.

TITLE III.—*Persons who are legally competent to engage in mining enterprises.*

SEC. 24. The exercise of the mining industry, under the provisions of the present code, is perfectly free in this Republic, and all persons, without distinction of nationality, age, sex, or conditions, are free to engage themselves in this business, provided that all transactions and contracts which they may make or enter into are made and entered into in exact compliance with the general provisions of law, subject, however, to the exceptions set forth in the following section.

SEC. 25. The following persons are expressly forbidden either to acquire or to work mines, namely:

Generally and under all circumstances, the members of both sexes of any regular monastic order.

Only within the district in which they exercise their respective functions, the curate of the parish, the prefect, judge of first instance, and military governor of the department or district, the justices of the supreme court, the clerks of the mining courts, and the mining engineers in the service and in the pay of the Government.

All the said persons, except the members of the religious orders, shall be allowed to retain possession, and engage in the work of the mines which they acquired before entering into the fulfillment of their respective duties.

TITLE IV.—*On the discoveries.*

SEC. 26. Whoever discovers a new vein, pit, or deposit of metal, or of any other of the substances indicated in section 1, is entitled to a concession, which shall be granted upon the proper application, if filed, within thirty days immediately following the discovery. The discoverer who does not fulfill this requisite becomes liable to lose his right, if some other applicant comes and denounces the mine after the thirty days have elapsed.

SEC. 27. The finders of metallic substances, even in veins or deposits which have been excavated or searched before, shall also be considered discoverers, if the search or excavation made does not exceed twelve yards in vertical depth, and if the deposit itself has not been made already the subject of a concession.

SEC. 28. When two or more applicants claim to be the discoverers of one and the same vein or deposit, the concession shall be made in favor of the one who proves to have been first in finding the metal, even if the others had previously searched for it. In case of doubt, the one who first filed the application for the concession shall be declared to be the discoverer.

SEC. 29. If the discovery is made in grounds absolutely new, in which no other

mines had been before worked, the discoverer shall be entitled to three mining properties, which he can take either contiguously to each other or separately, on the vein or deposit which he may choose, and also to an additional mining property on each vein which he may discover at the same time. But this additional adjudication shall not be made except in case that it is asked within ten days subsequent to the filing of the application relative to the principal deposit.

SEC. 30. For the purposes of the foregoing section, a ground or mineral hill shall be considered absolutely new when at least at fifteen hundred yards from another ground or hill in which there are mines either actually worked, or abandoned after having been worked, to the depth of twenty-five perpendicular yards.

SEC. 31. The discoverer of a vein or deposit in some hill or ground already known to be mineral, or formerly worked, shall be entitled only to two mining properties, contiguous or separate, which shall be granted to him upon the proper application.

SEC. 32. Applicants for the concession of new mines in some veins or deposits already worked in some sections or parts, shall not be considered discoverers, and shall be entitled only to one mining property.

SEC. 33. All the privileges of discoverers of new mines in new hills or grounds shall also be granted to the restorers of old mines absolutely abandoned for over ten years. They shall, therefore, be entitled to three mining properties, either contiguous or apart from each other, on the vein or deposit more suitable to them, and to an additional property on each of the other veins which they may be willing to work; but they have to show previously what kind of work they propose to do.

SEC. 34. Except in the cases provided for in the preceding sections, applicants shall never be granted more than two contiguous mining properties upon the principal vein of the deposit; but they can acquire as many properties, contiguous or otherwise, as they may desire by purchase, donation, inheritance, or any other legal manner of conveyance.

Nevertheless, when the applicant is an association or mining company legally constituted under a public deed executed in due legal form at a date previous to that of the application, it shall be entitled, merely because of its being such an association or company, to three additional mining properties, besides enjoying all other privileges of sections 29, 31, 33, if it is a discoverer or proposes to restore some abandoned mines.

SEC. 35. Such applications as appear signed by two or more parties without a deed of partnership executed in the form referred to in the foregoing section being appended to them, can not secure the privileges granted to companies, and shall be considered only as individual applications.

SEC. 36. It shall be in the power of everyone to denounce, without having to pay anything for it, any mining place or establishment formerly worked but abandoned. This can be done even if the walls, partitions, chimneys, furnaces, dwelling houses, etc., still remain standing, but it will be absolutely required that neither roofs, nor machinery, nor implements, nor any other thing of actual service is found at all in the place. Should they be found, notice of the denouncement shall be served upon the owner of the mine or establishment, and four months' time shall be given to him either to resume work at his property, or sell it, or lease it. If he fails to do so within the appointed time, the concession shall be made in favor of the denouncer, upon his application to that effect and his promise to pay for the value of all personal property which may be found at the place, the value to be fixed either by agreement between him and the owner, or by appraisement by experts.

TITLE V.—*Of the mining properties.*

This title contains 16 sections, providing for the manner of measuring the mining properties according to the different inclination of the veins or deposits. A mining property in Nicaragua is a prism of indefinite depth or height, and rectangular bases. Two sides of this rectangle are 200 Castilian yards, measured all along the line, or direction of the vein. The other two vary according to the inclination, from $112\frac{1}{2}$ yards to 200 yards. In coal mines and deposits of nitrates and similar substances, the bases of the prism shall be square, 800 yards each side. In placers, washings, etc., they shall also be square, but only of 400 yards each side. The demarcation of the mining property, in the case of precious stones, is left to the discretion of the authorities, according to the circumstances of the case.

Each mining property is a unit, absolutely indivisible. It can not be sold, or conveyed in part in any way whatever, nor can it be united or annexed to a contiguous property. If the original concession embraces two or more mining properties, said properties can be separated from each other with permission of the authority.

TITLE VI.—*Of the surpluses.*

This title contains 3 sections regulating what is called *demasías*, or surpluses. A *demasia* is a portion of free unoccupied ground between two or more mining properties not large enough to constitute a mining property by itself. These surpluses can not be granted to strangers, except in case that the owners of the neighboring mines refuse to ask for them.

TITLE VII.—*How the mines must be worked and how the concessions thereof are forfeited.*

This title contains 34 sections which provide for the manner in which mines must be worked at Nicaragua, according to the rules and methods accepted and in use either in the country or abroad.

They establish also several rules intended to secure the safety of the mines, and to preserve the health of the laborers, prevent accidents, and other similar purposes.

The cases of forfeiture of the concession are the following:

1. When the possessor of a mine fails to make his title perfect, as provided by section 21.

2. When the person or persons in whose favor the concession of a mine is made violates for the second time the provisions of this law relative to the indivisibility of a mining property. (Section 45, 46, 47.)

3. When no proper precautions are taken, as provided by section 60, to make new galleries, or other works endangering the safety of the mine. (Section 60.)

4. When the works undertaken to make a *socavón* (see Title VIII) are finally abandoned. (Section 97.)

5. When the monuments marking the limits of each mining property are maliciously removed by the grantee. (Section 215.)

6. If the mine is not properly drained, or allowed to cave in, within the time given the grantee to do the necessary works of restoration. (Section 250.)

7. When the time fixed in the permission to make excavations, or *socavones*, is allowed to pass without the work being done.

Superior force, or fortuitous accident, are declared to be (section 83) the following:

1. Famine, pestilence, or war in the mining district.

2. Excessive rains, or repeated shocks of earthquakes.

3. Express order of the authority directing the work to be stopped or suspended.

4. Deeds of actual violence preventing the miner from using his rights, or doing his work properly.

TITLE VIII.—*On socavons.*

SEC. 90. *Socavon* is a narrow subterraneous passage, of larger dimensions than the ordinary galleries, horizontally excavated, and intended either for the restoration of an old mine long since abandoned, in which case it is called *socavon de restauración*, or for the draining of flooded mines, or the extraction of

earth and rubbish from those which were caved in, in which cases it is called *socavon de habitación*, or finally for the simple purpose of finding out new veins, or deposits, in which case it is called *socavon de exploración*.

The rights and duties of the diggers of these galleries depend upon the purposes for which the digging is intended.

SEC. 91. All ditches and excavations made for the purpose of draining flooded places, or of changing the river beds, or making them deeper, and the works done to discover deposits of gold, quicksilver, coal, or other mineral substances shall be deemed to be, in so far as the rights and duties of the excavators and doers thereof are concerned, of the same nature as the *socavons*.

SEC. 92. None of the privileges granted by this present law to the mining works referred to in the preceding sections shall be enjoyed, if said works are undertaken without permission of the authority, and are not carried out in strict compliance with the provisions of this code.

Section 93 and the following up to section 109 inclusive, continue to regulate in detail the matter of these tunnels or subterraneous galleries, the manner in which they must be made, and the duties and rights of those who undertake to build them.

These 17 sections form the matter of titles IX, X, and XI of the present Code.

TITLE XII.—*On the mines belonging jointly and severally to several persons, and on those which are the property of a company.*

This title, the purpose of which is sufficiently indicated by its heading, contains 18 sections, and needs not to be translated.

TITLE XIII.—*Rules for the proper furnishing and use of water.*

Section 129 and the following, up to section 142, regulate in detail what is to be done to furnish water to the mines and to prevent rivers and water courses and all streams used for drinking purposes and for the supply of cities and towns from being spoiled or poisoned through mines or mining works.

TITLE XIV.—*On timber, whether belonging to the State or to private persons.*

This title, which contains twelve sections, from 143 to 154, after providing for the right of the grantee of a mine to use the timber found in the neighboring forests and woods, either for building purposes or for fuel, regulates this right, and provides what is necessary to avoid abuse.

TITLE XV.—*On the “aviadores” (money lenders).*

This title, which begins in section 155 and ends in section 168, regulates the matter of the *aviadores*, who are defined “those persons who furnish money to the miner to carry on his mining work.” These loans are to be witnessed by public deed, and made with certain formalities, and when so made enjoy certain privileges and preferences. One of these privileges is the faculty which the aviador has to appoint an *interventor* (a kind of receiver or inspector), through whom all the business of the mines is to be transacted.

TITLE XVI.—*On the interventores (receivers).*

This title embraces from section 169 to section 178, and gives rules in regard to receivers and their rights and duties.

TITLE XVII.—*On the manner of making application for the concession of mines, and the course of proceedings to be followed for their concession and survey.*

SEC. 179. All applications in regard to mines intended either to make a denouncement or to ask for their concession, or merely for their survey, are required to be in writing and authorized by the signature of the applicant himself or of his duly accredited representative. The application shall be written in stamped paper of the 4th class, and in case that it is signed by an attorney a copy of the credentials or special power of attorney, duly authenticated by a notary, justice of the peace, alcalde, prefect, or judge of first instance shall be appended to it.

SEC. 180. If the applicant can not write his name, some other person may sign for him the petition, at his request, and before the same notary, alcalde, judge, or prefect who takes cognizance of the matter.

SEC. 181. Applications which have for their object the denouncement or concession of mines, as defined in section 1 of this code, or of places or locals which are desired for the purpose of starting within their limits some reducing or smelting establishment, or deposits of timber, or reservoir, shall necessarily be filed before the chief executive mining authority of the department to which the mine or the locality referred to belongs.

SEC. 182. When, owing to great distance or to some other reason of the same character, the application can not be filed before the said chief executive mining authority of the department without the applicant being subject to grave injury, the latter shall be permitted to hand his application to the inspector of mines of his own district, and, if there be none, then to that of the nearest one; but this permission is granted only for the purpose that the application be endorsed as

provided in section 189, before two witnesses, without relieving in any way whatever the said applicant from the necessity of repeating his application and filing it directly before the chief departmental mining authority within ten days, to be counted from the date of the said endorsement.

SEC. 183. All applications shall set forth, in addition to the peculiar features in each case required, as provided by the present code, the following:

1. The name, residence, and occupation of the applicant.
2. The matter or thing which is applied for, giving its name, if there is any, and describing it as accurately as necessary to distinguish it perfectly from all others.
3. The mineral district, hill, ground, or place where the thing applied for stands.

SEC. 184. Applications made in the name of a company shall necessarily be accompanied by the deed of partnership. In such cases as are referred to in section 182 the filing of the said deed may be deferred until the moment in which the second application is filed within the ten days therein granted.

SEC. 185. The application shall set forth also the place and the date, written out, in which they are filed.

Section 186 and the following, up to section 189, provide that applications which are not drawn and filed in exact compliance with the above rules shall have no effect at all, and that all applications shall be endorsed, stating the day and hour in which they are filed or handed to the inspector of mines (section 28), in order to settle the question of priority.

Section 190 and the following up to section 219 establish rules in regard to the discoveries of mines and the surveys of the mining properties. The applications made on the ground of discovery shall set forth whether the mine discovered is found in grounds already known as mineral, or entirely new in this respect, and also the nature of the ore or mineral substance of which the mine consists, and the form, class, and location of the vein or deposit. They must state also the number of mining properties which the applicant desires to have, and if the land or soil belongs to private parties the name and residence of the owner are to be given. In all cases the applicant shall say what is the name which he proposes to give to the new mine, and what are the names of the neighboring ones.

When the land belongs to private parties, the applicant must file a bond to secure the payment to the lawful owner of such indemnification as may be proper under section 13.

Upon the filing of the proper evidence in regard to the existence of the mineral deposit, and after the proper publication for sixty days (section 194), in order to find out whether any opposition can be lawfully made to the granting

of the application, permission shall be given to the latter to make what is called the *labor de ordenanza*, and consists in a gallery or pit of sufficient length or depth to show well the nature of the vein or deposit, its inclination and direction, and the nature of the ores or other substances which constitute the mine.

If no opposition is made, or if the opposition is overruled, the opportunity presents itself for a survey of the mining properties to be granted the applicant.

If there is opposition the question shall be settled judicially, appeals as well as all other legal remedies being given against the decision, whenever proper under the general provisions of law.

The surveys are to be made by official engineers, or experts, with intervention of the authority, and upon notice given to the neighbors, and publication in the newspapers and otherwise.

Monuments of brick or limestone, substantially built and at least one yard high, are to be erected to mark the limits of each mining property. These monuments must be kept always in good condition of repair.

SEC. 219. As soon as the survey is finished, the formal concession of the mine or mining properties shall be made in the name of the nation in favor of the applicant, who shall be at once put in possession of his property.

The title or patent shall consist of an authenticated copy of the whole record.

TITLE XVIII.—*On the alinderados or claimants of adjoining mines.*

Alinderados, from the Spanish word *linde*, which means boundary, are those who ask for the concession of a mining property bordering upon some other already granted.

TITLE XIX.—*On the opposition to the claims of discovery, and the course of proceedings to be followed in such cases.*

This title, which embraces from section 232 to section 241, provided that no opposition to claims of discovery shall be admitted if not made within 60 days given for that purpose in the publication provided for by 194. The proceedings shall be conducted before the civil court of the district if the mining authorities can not find some way of causing the interested parties to reach an agreement.

TITLE XX.—*On denouncements.*

SEC. 242. Denouncements are those applications intended to cause the rights or title to a mine or mining property to be adjudged forfeited, and granted or transferred to the denouncer.

Section 242 and the following up to section 255 regulates the matter of these denouncements, according to the nature of the denounced property, and fixes the manner in which they can be made and considered in justice.

TITLE XXI.—*On the opposition to denouncements.*

This title, which runs from section 255 to section 269, provides what is necessary to enable the owner of the denounced property, or his representative, or the tenant, lessee, or any other person having a right to that property, to appear before the authority and make opposition to the denouncement, and to cause this opposition to succeed upon the proper evidence. Section 259 says that sufficient ground for the opposition will be found: (1) In the fact that the allegations made in the denouncement are incorrect; (2) in the existence of some law or legal provision which excepts the mine or mining property from being denounced; and (3) in the fact that a petition for the concession of the denounced mine or property has been previously made.

The other sections regulate the proceedings which in these cases of opposition are to be conducted before the civil courts.

TITLE XXII.—*On the denouncement of surpluses.*

Surpluses, or *demasias*, as defined in Title VI of this code, are capable of denouncement as all other mining properties, and section 270 and the following, up to section 285, which form the present title, explain the manner in which this particular denouncement is to be made, and the requisites to which it is subject.

TITLE XXIII.—*On the possession ad interim of the mines.*

This title, which embraces from section 286 to section 296, regulates what is called in Nicaragua the possession *ad interim* of mines or mining properties.

Mines are considered such an important element of prosperity and wealth for the country as to render all suspension or discontinuance of their work undesirable. So it is that even in case of litigation, the mine or mining establishment is to be kept open and at work, under some one who possesses it *ad interim*. The rights and duties of this possessor are the subject of this title.

TITLE XXIV.—*On the smelting and reducing establishments and the manner of denouncing them and securing their concession.*

SEC. 297. No other works or establishments shall be classified for the purposes of the present law under the head of smelting or reducing establishments than the following:

1. Furnaces for the calcination, toasting, or melting of the ores, and the extraction of the metal which they contain, and the engines intended for the separation of the same metal through washing or blowing processes.

2. The establishments intended for the working of saline substances.

SEC. 298. The establishments in which metals, after being extracted from the ores, are manufactured for commercial or industrial purposes, are private establishments, not subjects to the provisions of the present law.

The balance of this title (sections 299 to 315) is devoted to establish rules in regard to the proper use of the right of denouncing abandoned establishments of this kind, and the requisites which are necessarily to be complied with in the applications filed for that purpose. Section 304 says that said applications have to set forth: (1) The name of the establishment and the place where it is situated; (2) The name of the last owner, or possessor, of the same establishment, and that of the owner of the land in which the latter is situated; (3) The time during which the establishment has been left abandoned, and whether any buildings, machinery, water works, or any other work, capable of being used (see section 36) has been left in it; (4) The nature of the substance for the extraction or preparation of which the establishment was intended; (5) The name of the mine whose ores are to be worked in the establishment, if the applicant owns such a mine, and the mineral district in which it is situated; (6) The kind of fuel the applicant proposes to use in the establishment, and the locality from which he will get his supply; (7) And finally, the water which the applicant proposes to use, and the area of ground which will be needed for the proper work of the establishment.

TITLE XXV.—*On the steps to be taken to obtain permission to open socavons, or subterraneous galleries, in old mines.*

SEC. 316. Whoever proposes to put again in working condition some old abandoned mines, by digging socavans, or subterraneous galleries, through which the earth, water, or other obstructions may be removed, shall have to file a petition, written on stamped paper of the fourth class, setting forth the following:

1. The name of the mineral district, and the time during which no work has been made in it.

2. Where any mine is or is not worked in that locality.

3. The name of the mine, or mines, which the applicant proposes to put again in working condition, and such description of the same as necessary for their proper identification.

4. The kind of metal or substance yielded by the mine.

5. The place where the gallery or socavon is to begin, and the extent of ground through which it has to run.

6. The dimensions of the work to be done, and its estimated cost.

7. The depth of the gallery in relation to the highest *boca-mine*, or first opening made in the vein, which is to be worked again.

8. The area of ground which will be required to do the work properly.

9. The name and residence of the owner of the land in which the mine is situated, if the said land is not public.

SEC. 317. A plan or map of the ground, clearly showing the places where the work is to be done, shall be filed with the petition.

Section 318 and the following, up to section 334, establish the course of proceedings to be pursued until obtaining permission to do the work, and how the opposition, if any, to the said work is to be considered and disposed of by the authorities.

TITLE XXVI.—*On the applications for concessions of deposits of earthy substances, and the steps to be taken to obtain said concessions.*

SEC. 335. Whoever may desire to work a deposit of earthy substances, found on private lands, or to use said substances for some industrial purpose of public use, shall, if the owner of the land refuses to do it by himself, or to consent to its being done by the applicant, file a petition to the chief authority of the department asking for the proper permission, and setting forth the following:

1. The kind of substance which is to be worked, or used. (Samples of the same shall be accompanied.)

2. The industry, work, or manufacture in which the substance is to be used.

3. The name and actual residence of the owner of the land.

4. The fact that the owner of the land refuses to do the work by himself, or to enter into agreement with the applicant upon the matter.

5. The securities which the applicant proposes to give for the payment of the indemnification due to the owner.

6. The area of ground which the applicant desires to have to carry on his plans.

The following sections (336 to 343) establish the rules to be observed in these cases, before granting the permission desired.

TITLE XXVII.—*On the proceeding of opposition to the applications for permission to work deposits of earthy substances.*

This title, as shown by its heading, provides what is necessary for the proper hearing of the owner of the land, in case he should oppose the application to work such deposits, and what steps are to be taken to settle that matter in justice. The title embraces section 344 and the following up to 353.

TITLE XXVIII.—*On the courts of mines and their power and jurisdiction.*

This title explains in detail (sections 354 to 375) the organization of the courts of mines of Nicaragua, the qualifications required to be a mining judge, the powers and duties of the same judges and courts, and their relations with the executive authorities.

TITLE XXIX.—*On the proceedings on mining cases.*

The provisions of this title (section 376 to section 390) mark the course of proceedings to be pursued in all cases of litigation on mining matters, substantially the same as in all other cases of judicial contentions.

TITLE XXX.—*On the mineral districts and their inspectors.*

Section 391 and the following up to section 405 provide for the division of the territory of Nicaragua into mining districts, at the head of which an inspector shall be placed.

The title defines also the duties and the rights of these inspectors.

TITLE XXXI.—*On mining engineers and their duties and faculties.*

SEC. 406. There shall be in every department having within its limits some mineral district a mining engineer appointed by the Government. Such appointment, however, will not be made unless the Government considers that the employment of such an officer is indispensable.

Section 407 and the following up to section 417 provide for the qualifications required to fill this position, the oath of office to be administered to the engineers, their duties, and their rights and authority.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

This final part of the code, from section 418 to section 431, besides regulating the application of the present code to cases arising out of previous legislation, and repealing the mining ordinances of May 2, 1783, and all other laws and regulations of previous date, contains the following provisions:

SEC. 418. Miners must have their tools and implements marked in such a way as to secure identification; and if anyone should buy them from some laborer, or should take as a pledge for the payment of debts, shall have to pay the double of their value.

SEC. 419. No concession can be made to the detriment of rights previously acquired by other parties, except only in those cases specially provided for in this code.

SEC. 424. All fines imposed in pursuance of the provisions of this code shall be applied to the promotion of the mining industry.

SEC. 426. The sales and transfers of mines and mining properties, smelting or reducing establishments, mining machinery, and all other real property used for or connected with the mining industry, shall be free of the transfer tax named *alcabala*.

The owners of mines shall also be exempted for three years from paying all other taxes, dues, and fees, which may be levied on mines and the mining industry.

SEC. 427. The owners of mines, their employees and laborers, are exempted from military service, unless when voluntarily rendered, or when required to preserve the independence and liberty of the Republic.

Paraguay.

Little can be said about the mines and mineral resources of Paraguay, not because they are either scanty or unimportant, but because of the absolute and exclusive preference which is given there to agriculture and other sources of wealth.

The interesting book, which Dr. E. de Bourgrade La Dardye published in French, in Paris, in 1889, with the title of *Le Paraguay* (The Paraguay), says that that country is "a true mass of iron and manganese" (*un veritable bloc de fer et de manganese*). It is true that these two metals can be found everywhere in that country. The same book says that in the southern part of the Republic there are "some admirable iron mines which were regularly worked by López."

"I have found copper," the author further says, "in very rich veins; kaolin is also found at every step, and I am perfectly sure of the existence of vast deposits of coal."

The *Anuario estadístico* of Paraguay, for 1888, which is the latest one received at Washington, published at La Asunción, contains interesting information about the geological constitution of Paraguay, but does not enter into any detail in regard to mines. It simply says in this respect that "iron, copper, manganese, gold, marbles, and building stone, of the best quality, are found in Paraguay in the greatest abundance."

Peru.

Nothing to be said about the mineral wealth of Peru will be equal to its immensity. It has been so well known and so well established for centuries that it has become proverbial, in almost all modern languages. In Spanish, at least, the words "Peruvian" and "Perú" have become accepted synonyms of rich and richness; and the fact is not doubted, either in the United States or anywhere else, that, as stated by the South American Commission of 1884-'85,* in their report of April 25, 1885, "upon the return of peace in that Republic and by permitting the ordinary forces of nature and commerce to do their work undisturbed * * * the mines of Peru would open up to a production not rivaled in its palmiest days."

Even at the time in which this report was made, the production of silver was supplying annually to the mint for coinage about 1,200,000 soles, the chief source being the celebrated mines of Cerro de Pasco.

Peru abounds in all classes of minerals. Gold, silver, quicksilver and other metals are plentifully found on its soil, and if recently the mining industry has not received there as much attention as in colonial times, the reason is to be found in the facility of working the immense guano deposits which at one time were profitable enough to supersede all other industry in the country, and the not less valuable and abundant nitrate beds which are found in its territory.

* House Ex. Doc. No. 50, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, p. 234.

How these two productions absorbed almost exclusively the attention of the country can be easily explained. The exportation of guano, which commenced in 1846, amounted, at the Chincha Island alone, in the nine years elapsed between 1851 and 1860, to 2,860,000 tons. In 1875 the guano exports amounted to 378,683 tons, valued at \$20,000,000. As to the nitrate beds, which have been worked in the province of Tarapacá since 1830, the yield has been in no lesser proportion. In 1875 the exports through Tarapacá and Iquique amounted to 326,869 tons. In 1878 from Tarapacá alone 269,327 tons were exported. The Peruvian nitrate of soda imported into the United States from 1869 to 1881 amounted to 425,827,093 pounds.

In 1880 the nitrate exports to Europe, the United States, and the West Indies amounted to 481,200,600 pounds. In 1881 they were to the amount of 771,968,000 pounds, and 1882 they reached the total of 1,070,302,600 pounds.

Gold is found in many places, and nearly all the mountain streams carry it with their sands. The mountains are interspersed with veins of gold and silver ores and with copper and lead. The silver ore is particularly rich, yielding from 5 to 50 per cent, and presents itself in all forms and combinations, from the pure metal to the lead ore mixed with silver. The value of the silver produced between 1630 and 1803 amounted to \$1,232,000,000. The mines of Hualgayoc, Huantajaya, and Cerro del Pasco yielded \$849,445,500.

Petroleum has been discovered in many places, but the richest springs are found principally in the province of Paira, in the northern part of the Republic, and in localities near the coast and connected with it by railroad. An interesting book published in Lima in 1891 under the title of "Petroleum in Peru from an Industrial Point of View," and written by Señor Don Federico Moreno, lately the superior executive authority (*prefecto*) of the prov-

ince of Piura, shows that petroleum is destined to be in Peru as large a source of wealth as guano or the nitrates.

“Petroleum oil abounds through the entire coast length of the province,” says Mr. W. Warren, a British mining engineer, in a report appended to the book above mentioned, “and is found in great abundance over large areas from the coast to 10 or 15 miles inland, from which there would appear to be ample reserves to last for generations. * * * Some wells drilled at different places yield 70 barrels per day. Other wells have given as much as 400 barrels. The operation of well-drilling is very easy, one good, productive well, 210 feet deep, having been drilled in less than five days. Wells 345 feet deep can be drilled in ten days.”

The petroleum deposits of Paíta comprise, according to Señor Moreno, an area of 16,000 square miles. Only one of the districts of this province, named the Negritos district, in which the area of the petroleum fields is 2 square miles, will probably yield from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 barrels, representing a value of \$15,000,000.

A very interesting paper, prepared by Mr. A. D. Hodges, jr., mining engineer, of Boston, Mass., under the title of “Notes on the topography and geology of the Cerro de Pasco, Peru,” was published in 1888 in the Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. All those desiring to have full knowledge of the wonderful wealth of that celebrated hill must study this exhaustive monography.

MINING LAWS.

According to the excellent Dictionary of Peruvian Law (*Diccionario de Legislación peruana*), published by the learned jurist, Don Francisco García Calderón, a law was passed on the 27th of March, 1857, providing for the appointment of a commission whose duty it should be to frame and report to Congress a mining code. But although the commission was appointed and the code

was made and submitted for approval to the legislative body, it was not enacted as a law. Consequently, up to the date in which Señor García Calderón wrote (1879), the mining law in Peru consisted of the mining ordinances of Spain, promulgated on the 22d of May, 1783, and of several decrees of the Republic modifying or amending some of their provisions.

These royal ordinances are divided into nineteen titles and regulate the whole subject of mines and mining business in the following way:

Title I, consisting of 28 sections, provides for the establishment of a royal superior court of mines, and regulates in detail the duties and the powers of its respective officials.

This tribunal existed in Peru until the 19th of October, 1821, when it was abolished and superseded by what was called "*Dirección General de Minería*." But by law of the Peruvian Congress, approved on February 6, 1875, this *Dirección* was also abolished. Its executive authority was transferred to a bureau or division of the Treasury Department, and its judicial functions were devolved upon "territorial deputations" to be established in those localities where mines are in existence.

Title II, consisting of 16 sections, provides for the creation of local courts of mines, and also of diputaciones, or board of deputies, and the appointment of inspectors of mines.

The provisions of this title have been thoroughly modified in Peru. The mining courts, which retain the name of "*Diputación de Minería*," exercise judicial as well as executive authority on the subject of mines.

By law of January 24, 1871, a diputacion was ordered to be established in each province having more than fifteen miners.

In the department of Ancachs there are 4 diputaciones. 3 in Arequipa, 2 in Ayacucho, 1 in Cajamarca, 1 in Cuzco, 3 in Junin, 4 in Libertad, 2 in Moquegua, and 2 in Puno.

Title III, consisting of 37 sections, regulates the matter of

jurisdiction in matters of mines, and the course of proceedings to be pursued in mining cases, whether in the first, the second, or the third instance.

These provisions are all in force, except in such portions thereof as are affected by the suppression of the superior court of mines, and the substitution therefor of *diputaciones de minería*.

Only in those cases in which the provisions of this title prove to be insufficient, either to decide some question in a mining cause or to properly conduct some proceedings in the same, it is permitted to resort to the code of civil proceedings, which then becomes the final law on the subject.

Title IV, containing only 4 sections, supplementary to a certain extent to the preceding title, establishes what has to be done, in the absence of the local judge of mines, or when a change of venue has been demanded.

Title V, "on the original ownership of the mines, the grants thereof in favor of private parties, and the dues and taxes to be paid on that account," contains only three sections, providing in substance, first, that the King (or his successor in Peru, the Republic) is the owner of all the mines, and secondly, that mines, however, may be granted and allowed to become private property of an individual or corporation upon certain terms and conditions, two of which are the payment to the treasury of such a share of the yield as may be established by law, and the working of the mine in strict compliance with the provisions of these ordinances.

Title VI, which contains 32 sections, and Title VII, which contains only 6 sections, respectively, refer to the acquisition of the mines on the ground of discovery, or by denouncement, and to the persons who are allowed or forbidden to make these discoveries or denouncements, to own mining property or do mining work of any kind.

Many of these provisions are obsolete, while others have been expressly amended or modified by subsequent legislation at Peru.

For this reason, the matter being of such a great importance, it has seemed proper to translate from the Dictionary of Señor García Calderón, *in verbo*, *Denuncia de minas*, the following paragraphs:

Mines which have not been the property of any private party may be adjudicated to the discoverer. Those which have belonged to some private individual or corporation may be denounced or adjudicated to the denouncer.

The discoverer of a new mining ground or region wherein no mine or shaft has ever been opened before, shall be entitled to the concession of three mining properties, to be surveyed as will be seen hereafter, either close to each other or separate, as he may choose, on the principal vein or deposit discovered by him, and to the additional concession of one mining property on each further vein or deposit he may have discovered in other places different from the main vein or deposit above named. The designation of these additional properties must be made within ten days. (Sec. 1, Title VI.)

The discoverer of a new vein in grounds or regions already known as mineral and worked in some other parts shall be entitled only to two mining properties, either close to each other or separate, on condition, however, that they are designated within ten days. (Sec. 2, Title VI.)

The privileges of a discoverer shall not be granted to any claimant of a new mine when said mine is found on a vein already known and worked at some place. (Sec. 3, Title VI.)

Applicants on the ground of discovery must file their applications in writing before the *diputación de minería* of their respective districts, or of the nearest district, if there is none in their own, setting forth their names and the names of their associates, if they have any, the place of birth and residence of each one, their respective occupations, and the full description of the hill, mountain, ground, or vein whose discovery is claimed. The whole of this information, and the exact date, the day and the hour, of the filing of the application shall be entered on a register to be kept by the clerk of the *diputación*, and, this being done, the application, together with the decree of the court or *diputación*, directing it to be published, shall be returned to the applicant, with the proper indorsement, for the security of his rights. The publication shall be made in the usual form for ninety days, during which the applicant shall be permitted to make a pit, one yard and a half in diameter and ten yards deep, for the purpose of enabling one of the members of the *diputación*, delegated to that effect, the clerk of the same *diputación*, and the mining inspector, or some other expert of the locality, all of whom must personally visit the place and inspect the work done to ascertain the nature and the course or direction of the vein, its size, its inclination on the horizon, the degree of hardness of its material, and the greater or

lesser firmness of its bed. A minute record must be made of everything noticed in this examination, and said record shall be transcribed in the register, in continuation of the entry already made on it in reference to the subject.

When the examination is completed and proves to be satisfactory, possession of the mine shall be immediately given to the applicant, in the name of the nation. The mining properties shall be measured, and their limits shall be marked by *estacas* or poles.

A further record shall be made and entered also on the register of the proceedings relative to this giving possession of the mine, and a full authenticated copy of the whole record and entries, which shall be given to the applicant, will constitute his title. (Sec. 4, title vi.)

If during the ninety days above referred to any one appears and opposes the claim of discovery made by the applicant, or claiming a preferential right, a brief judicial hearing shall be given the opponent, and the proper decision shall be rendered upon the proper evidence in favor of the party who best proves his claim. But no opposition shall be heard if made after the expiration of the ninety days above mentioned. (Sec. 5, title vi.)

Restorers of old mines abandoned or left to go to ruin shall be entitled to the same privileges as discoverers; and, under parity of circumstances, they, the same as the discoverers, shall on all occasions and for all purposes be preferred to all other persons. (Sec. 6, title vi.)

In case of doubt or dispute in determining who was the real original discoverer of the mine, preference shall be given to that claimant who proves to have been first in finding metal in the vein, even if the other contending parties had previously searched for it. If this cannot be ascertained, the case shall be decided in favor of the claimant who first had his application registered. (Sec. 7, title vi.)

Whoever shall denounce, in the manner and form hereinafter described, any mine which is claimed to have been abandoned, must set forth in his application everything stated in section 4 of this title, and explain, furthermore, the position of the denounced mine, the name of its last possessor, if known, and the names of the owners or possessors of the neighboring mines, if there are such. A summons shall be served on all these persons to appear before the *diputación* within ten days; and if they do not make their appearance, or oppose no objection, the application for the concession of the denounced mine shall be published for three consecutive Sundays. If this publication does not elicit any opposition or objection to the wishes of the applicant, notice shall be given the latter that he must within sixty days make some work at the abandoned mine, of sufficient depth, at least ten yards vertically, and within the bed of the vein, in order to enable the inspector of mines, or some mining expert in his place, to ascertain the course and inclination of the said vein, and all the circumstances

explained in section 4. The said official or expert shall personally inspect, if possible, the pits and other works of the mine, and see whether they are in a condition of ruin, or have been caved in or flooded, and whether they have any draft, pit, or adit, or admit of it. They must see also whether the said mine has any outer court or *galera*, or a whim, or machines, or dwelling houses, or stables, and a record of all must be made and entered on the register. All of this being done, the mining properties shall be surveyed, the boundaries thereof being marked by poles, and possession of the mine shall be given the denouncer, all opposition to its being so done notwithstanding.

No opposition shall be heard if not made within the sixty days above named. But if made in due time the question shall be settled after a brief hearing. (Sec. 8, title vi.)

Aliens, not naturalized or domiciled in the country, cannot acquire the ownership of mines. (Sec. 1, title vii.)

Members of the religious orders are also disqualified to denounce, or acquire, or work mines. The same prohibition applies to all clergymen. (Sec. 2, title vii.)

The mining authorities are likewise forbidden to acquire or work mines in the districts in which they exercise jurisdiction. (Sec. 3, title vii.)

Title VIII, which refers to "the mining properties, the spaces which are left between them, and the manner of surveying or measuring the said properties," contains 17 sections, which translated in full into English, read as follows:

SECTION 1. Experience having shown that the equality of the mine measures established on the surface cannot be maintained under ground, where in fact the mines are chiefly valuable, it being certain that the greater or less inclination of the vein upon the plane of the horizon must render the respective properties in the mines greater or smaller, so that the true and effective impartiality, which it has been desired to show towards all subjects, of equal merit, has not been preserved; but on the contrary, it has often happened that when a miner after much expense and labour, begins at last to reach an abundant and rich ore, he is obliged to turn back, as having entered on the property of another, which latter may have denounced the neighbouring mine, and thus stationed himself with more art than industry. This being one of the greatest and most frequent causes of litigation and dissension among the miners, and considering that the limits established in the mines of these kingdoms, and by which those of New Spain have been hitherto regulated, are very confined in proportion to the abundance, multitude, and richness of the metallic veins which it has pleased the Creator or

his great bounty to bestow on those regions, I order and command that in the mines where new veins, or veins unconnected with each other, shall be discovered, the following measures shall in future be observed :

SEC. 2. On the course and direction of the vein whether of gold, silver, or other metal, I grant to every miner, without any distinction in favour of the discoverer, whose reward has been already specified, two hundred yards (varas), called measuring yards (varas de medir) taken on a level, as hitherto understood.

SEC. 3. To make it what they call a square, that is, making a right angle with the preceding measure, supposing the descent or inclination of the vein to be sufficiently shown by the opening or shaft of ten yards, the portion shall be measured by the following rule :

SEC. 4. Where the vein is perpendicular to the horizon (a case which seldom occurs), a hundred level yards shall be measured on either side of the vein or divided on both sides, as the miner may prefer.

SEC. 5. But where the vein is in an inclined direction, which is the most usual case, its greater or less degree of inclination shall be attended to in the following manner.

SEC. 6. If to one yard perpendicular the inclination be from three fingers (dedos) to two palms (palmas), the same hundred yards shall be allowed for the square (as in the case of the vein being perpendicular).

SEC. 7. If to the said perpendicular yard there be an inclination of 2 palms and 3 fingers, the square shall be of $112\frac{1}{2}$ yards; 2 palms and 6 fingers, 125 yards; 2 palms and 9 fingers, $137\frac{1}{2}$ yards; 3 palms, 150 yards; 3 palms and 3 fingers, $162\frac{1}{2}$ yards; 3 palms and 6 fingers, 175 yards; 3 palms and 9 fingers, $187\frac{1}{2}$ yards; 4 palms, 200 yards.

So that if to one perpendicular yard there correspond an inclination of four palms, which are equal to a yard, the miner shall be allowed two hundred yards on the square on the declivity of the vein, and so on with the rest.

SEC. 8. And supposing that in the prescribed manner any miner should reach the perpendicular depth of two hundred yards without exceeding the limits of his portion, by which he may commonly have much exhausted the vein, and that those veins which have greater inclination than yard for yard, that is to say, of 45 degrees, are either barren or of little extent, it is my sovereign will that, although the declivity may be greater than the above-mentioned measures, no one shall exceed the square of two hundred level yards; so that the same shall be always the breadth of the said veins extended over the length of the other two hundreds, as declared above.

SEC. 9. However, if any mine owner suspecting a vein to run in a contrary direction to his own (which rarely happens), should choose to have some part

of his square in a direction opposite to that of his principal vein, it may be granted to him, provided there shall be no injury or prejudice to a third person thereby.

SEC. 10. With regard to the banks (*placeres*), beds (*rebosaderos*), or any other accidental depositories of silver or gold, I ordain that the portions and measures shall be regulated by the respective territorial deputations of miners, attention being paid to the extent and richness of the place and to the number of applicants for the same, with distinction and preference only to the discoverers; but the said deputations must render an exact account thereof to the royal tribunal general of Mexico, who will resolve on the measures which they, in their judgment, may consider the most efficacious, in order to avoid all unfair dealing in these matters.

SEC. 11. The portions being regulated in the manner described above, the denouncer shall have his share measured at the time of taking possession of the mine, and he shall erect round his boundaries stakes or landmarks such as shall be secure and easy to be distinguished, and enter into an obligation to keep and observe them forever, without being able to change them, though he may allege that his vein varied in course or direction (which is an unlikely circumstance), but he must content himself with the lot which Providence has decreed him and enjoy it without disturbing his neighbors. If, however, he should have no neighbors, or if he can without injury to his neighbors make an improvement, by altering the stakes and boundaries, it may be permitted him in such case, with the previous intervention, cognizance, and authority of the deputation of the district, who shall cite and hear the parties and determine whether the causes for such encroachment are legitimate.

SEC. 12. In the mines already opened and worked the old measures of the portion shall be retained, but they may be extended to the limits prescribed in these ordinances, whenever such change can take place without prejudice to third persons.

SEC. 13. The immutability of the stakes or boundaries already defined in section 11 of this chapter shall also be observed henceforward in those mines which are in a course of working, or which shall be denounced as deserted or lost, the limits being ascertained in those cases where there are none at present, and each being attended to in their order, beginning with the oldest; and as to any intermediate spaces (*demasias*), they shall be regulated according to the provisions of section 13 of chapter VI.

SEC. 14. As it has been found that the license or permission of following a vein by working lower down and within the vein, and having enjoyment thereof, until the owner himself has bored it, has been, and is the most fruitful cause of bitter dissensions, litigations, and disturbances among the mine owners, and

further considering that such intrusion is more generally the result of fraud or chance than of the merit and industry of the person so intruding, and that the consequences thereof occasion, for the most part, nothing but serious detriment to, or the total ruin of, the two mines and the two neighboring miners, to the great prejudice of the public, and of my royal treasury, I order and command that no mine owner shall enter the property of another, even though merely by continuing his own vein at a greater depth, but that every one shall keep and observe his own boundaries, unless he makes an agreement and stipulation with his neighbor, to be permitted to work in his property.

SEC. 15. But if a mine owner, pursuing his operations fairly, comes to the property of another while in pursuit of a vein which he is working, or discovers it at that time without the master of the property being aware of its existence, he shall be obliged to give such proprietor immediate notice thereof; and the two neighbors shall thenceforward divide the cost and profits equally between them: One for the merit of the discovery, and the other as owner of the property; all which, until there shall be a communication effected between the mines, either by the principal vein, or a cross lode or in any manner that may be most convenient; whereupon after erecting a mutual boundary (*guardaraya*), each proprietor shall remain within his own boundaries. But if any one so discovering and following a lode into the property of his neighbor, fails to give immediate notice thereof to such neighbor, he shall not only lose his right to the half of all the metal, that may be extracted, but also shall pay double the value of what he has already extracted, it being understood, that before exacting this penalty, fraud, and misconduct of persons so encroaching must be proved in the plainest and most satisfactory manner.

SEC. 16. And in case a mine owner shall have advanced so much in his subterranean operations as to have passed beyond the limits of his own property, whether in length or square measure, I declare that he shall not on this account be obliged to turn back or suspend his work, provided the ground he has entered be unclaimed (*terreno virgen*) or within the limits of a deserted mine. He must, however, denounce this new property, which shall be granted him, observing always that such new portion must not exceed its former size, and that he must move his boundary marks to his new limits, in order that they may be generally known.

SEC. 17. The mine owner shall not only possess a portion of the principal vein which he denounced, but likewise of all those which, in any form or manner whatever, are to be found in his property; so that if a vein takes its rise in one property, and, passing on, terminates in another, each proprietor shall enjoy that part of it which passes through his particular limits, and no one shall be entitled to claim entire possession of a vein from having its source in his portion, or on any other pretence whatever.

Title IX, consisting of 18 sections, provides for the preservation and safety of the mines and of the miners, and makes rules to determine when a mine has been really abandoned, and becomes thereby again liable to denouncement.

Title X, containing 17 sections, provides for the proper drainage of the mines.

Title XI, containing 12 sections, refers to the organization of mining companies and all matters pertaining to them.

Title XII, "on the laborers, both in the mines and in the reducing establishments," regulates in detail, in 21 sections, everything relative to the protection of the rights of the laborers, and their duties and privileges.

Title XIII, of 19 sections, refers to the necessity that mines should be properly supplied with water, as well as with provisions of all kinds for the laborers.

Title XIV, containing 13 sections, regulates the subject of what the ordinances call *maquileros*, or persons engaged in the reduction of ores for other persons, and also of the purchasers of metals.

Titles XV and XVI, the former of 17 sections and the latter of 20, respectively, refer to "the contractors for supplying the mines with money and other things necessary, and the dealers in gold and silver," and to the establishment of a "supply fund" and a "bank of supplies."

Title XVII, on "the surveyors in mining matters," and title XVIII, "on the mining education of young people," contain, respectively, 11 and 19 sections, which almost exhaust the matter.

Title XIX, which is the last, contains 13 sections and refers especially to the privileges granted to mines and miners, intended to encourage and promote the mining industry.

Salvador.

According to an interesting pamphlet, published in San Salvador, in November, 1888, under the title of "Apuntamientos Estadísticos sobre la República del Salvador" (Statistical Notes on the Republic of Salvador), by Señor Don Rafael Reyes, the head of the Salvadorean bureau of statistics, for the purpose of giving an idea of the country in the Universal Exhibition of Paris, in 1889, the department or province of that Republic which attracts more attention on account of its mines is the department of Morazan. Some others, however, which shall be mentioned briefly, deserve consideration.

The pamphlet says that in the Corozal establishment, belonging to Don Miguel Macay, situated in the jurisdiction of San Carlos, there are eight mines, as follows: Corozal, a gold mine, in good condition and with good machinery; Miguelito, Barrios and Agua Caliente, of gold and silver, but not very rich; Guarumal, a silver mine of excellent quality; and San Bartolo, Plumora-Barrios, and Guarumo-Barrios, silver mines.

In the Encuentros establishment, belonging to the same Señor Macay, and situated in the same jurisdiction, there are 32 mines, as follows: Mina Grande, Guapinol, Virginia, Dolores, La Matilde, and El Rosario, the six of gold and silver, yielding 10 marks of silver and an ounce of gold per ton; El Cuartel, El Recreo (belonging to D. Agustin Schultz), Orito, Santa Nicolasa, La Plomosa, La Esperanza, La Fé, Chance, Santa Lucía, Persito,

Diamante, Ofir, all of them of gold and silver, the Persito having also lead; Rubi, a mine of lead; La Soledad, La Luz, San Emilio, San Antonio, San Juan, Santa Emilia, Santa Anita, El Nance, Santa Nicolasa, Santa Francisca, Santa Isabel, and San Antonio, all of gold and silver, and belonging to different persons.

In the Loma Larga establishment, jurisdiction of San Carlos and Jocoro, belonging to Don Remigio Padilla, there are 34 mines of gold and silver, as follows; Loma Larga, Pigre de la Señora, Socorro, Don Adolfo, Santa María, Santa Elena, La Julia, Montecristo, La Perla, Guanacaste, San José, Santiago, La Fortuna, La Providencia, San Pedro, San Antonio, La Soledad, El Bosque, Le Calera, Santa Bárbara, Santa María, Gigante Carolina, Flamenco, Divisadero, Carolina, Angela, Juanita (these four belonging to the Divisadero Gold and Silver Mining Company), Colombia, San Jacinto and Pavón, belonging to Don Miguel Macay; Nueva San Francisco and La Ventura, belonging to Don Jorge O'Hara, and San Rafael.

In the jurisdiction of Soledad there are twelve mines, also of gold and silver, as follows: Montemayor, Bañadero, El Caragüito, El Carao, Misericordia, La Calabaza, Ismerito, La Fé, La Esperanza, Mala Barranca, El Gato y Huilihuiste.

In the jurisdiction of Gotera there are the La Concha and the San Francisco mines.

In the jurisdiction of Tamabal there are also two mines named El Crucero and La Esperanza.

And in the jurisdiction of Cacaspera there is the Piedra Negra mine.

Besides these 90 mines of the department of Morazan the pamphlet of Señor Reyes speaks favorably of the Tabanco and San Sebastian mines, both of gold and silver situated in the department of La Union, of between 20 and 25 other mines, some of gold, some of gold and silver, and some lead, iron, copper, quicksilver, iron, or antimony, in the department of Chalatenango;

of several mines of gold, gold and silver, and coal, in the department of Cabañas, and of 28 more mines, some of gold, and some of gold and silver, copper, tin, and lead, situated in the department of Santa Ana.

The mining laws of the Republic of Salvador consist of what is called *El Código de Minería* (the mining code), the provisions of which are substantially identical to those of the Codes of Mexico and other countries of America.

The following provisions, as given in the pamphlet of Señor Reyes, seem to be the most important:

SEC. 15. The ownership of a mine is acquired by means of a concession granted by competent authority, under the provisions of the present law, or by any other way of conveyance or transfer of property recognized by the municipal law of the country.

SEC. 16. A concession is the formal adjudication or grant of a mine, made in favor of some one who has complied with all the requisites of law, and it carries with it the power to work the mine within the limits of a fixed area or extent.

SEC. 17. No concession shall be granted except upon application and all other regular proceedings provided for by this code.

An exemplified copy of the whole record of the said proceedings shall be the title of the ownership of the mine.

SEC. 18. A concession granted in full conformity with the provisions of this law conveys to the grantee the ownership of the mine, and enables, therefore, the same grantee freely to dispose both of the mine and of its yield, as his own private property.

SEC. 19. The concessions are made for unlimited time, and last so long as the grantees comply with the conditions imposed on them by this law.

SEC. 20. The refuse and slag heaps of abandoned mines and smelting establishments shall not be allowed to be worked except upon a special concession; but if the ground on which they are found is private property, they shall belong to its owner.

SEC. 21. The tailings and grounds of abandoned mines are integral parts of the mine to which they belong, and can not be made the subject of a separate concession.

SEC. 22. No concession shall ever be made until after the metal supposed to exist in the mine is actually found, and without sufficient proof that there is ground enough to constitute a mining property.

SEC. 61. Miners and all other persons continuously engaged in mining works shall be exempted from military and municipal service.

They shall be exempted also from imprisonment for civil debt, and no attachment can be made of their wages, on account of the same debts, for more than one-fourth of their amount.

SEC. 63. Miners and laborers shall be exempted from the tax called the "beneficiencia," which is levied on all the inhabitants of the Republic.

Santo Domingo.

Santo Domingo has been in all times famous for its great mining wealth, which, however, remains still undeveloped. Count Lyonnet, who was sent twice by the French Government to the island of Santo Domingo for the purpose of studying its resources, and who is the author of a book printed in Paris in 1800 under the title of "*Statistique de la partie espagnole de Saint Domingue*" (Statistics of the Spanish Part of Santo Domingo), said in 1809 that "not a single country unites within itself a greater variety of mines. Nature has left nothing to desire in the mineral region: Gold in the part of Santiago and in the region of Cibao; silver is common in the vicinity of Puerto Plata and Neyba; a quarry of marble at some distance from San Domingo; there is also clay for pottery, porphyry, alabaster."

A writer of more modern date, the author of the interesting book entitled "*Santo Domingo, Past and Present*," Mr. Samuel Hazard, remarks with reason that "we have it on record by Columbus himself that the Indians paid a tribute on gold on this island, and Oviedo, who is deemed a reliable historian of the events of his time, has even illustrated his description of gold washing with drawings of the natives at this occupation, the process appearing similar enough to that of pan washing to-day."

"In the first voyage of Columbus," the same writer continues, "when his ship struck on a rock at La Navidad it is related that the cacique sympathized with the great admiral so much that, among other things, he presented Columbus with a mask, of which the eyes, the ears, and the nose were made of solid gold."

"The mines of La Vega and the Cibao had been in operation for some time when the discovery of those at San Cristobal or Buenaventura was made, and Bartholomew Columbus went there in May, 1496, to examine them personally and established a working party. * * * In 1592, according to Oviedo, two men, Garay and Diaz, found at that locality the most wonderful nugget of gold which has ever been discovered in any mine. It weighed 200 ounces and was valued at \$3,600. * * * Walton states that in his time (1819) the poor people living near a rivulet close by used, after heavy rains, to wash the sand collected by them, and often obtained as much as an ounce of gold a day, and that in the south, at Guaba and at Bahorico, several persons enriched themselves without even making use of a tool."

According to the historian Herrera the gold mines of La Española (Santo Domingo) yielded \$460,000 per year, and Peter Martyr says that, besides silver, copper, and iron, the mines of the island produced in his time 500,000 ducats of gold.

In 1793 Don Juan Nieto y Balcarcel, a Spanish mining engineer, was sent by the Spanish Government to study the mines of Santo Domingo, and he made a report, the text of which appears appended to the book of Mr. Hazard on Santo Domingo, and reads as follows:

Six leagues to the east of Cotuy exists a mine of gold which was anciently worked and produced annually more than a million of crowns; but having fallen in it has ever since remained in this state. I have been there to examine it and have penetrated to the bottom, where it had fallen in. It could, at an expense of about a thousand crowns, be reworked and the ore separated from the water, the ground being very high and dry.

I went also to examine the neighboring hills, which are of the same quality.

At half a day's journey farther east there is a mine of blue copper very rich in metal, containing a great quantity of ore; but the proprietor, who knew not its richness, having died, as also his slaves, the mine remained more than thirty years without being worked. I went there and made an assay of the ore; I found it gave a fifth of gold; and I do not doubt that this metal could be found as pure as from its third bed.

It is to be desired that some capitalists would undertake the working of this mine, which, as I have said, has lain unworked for many years; and though Cotuy has received the patent of your majesty, dated February 3, 1790, it has not sought to realize its value. This is why I do it to-day with its consent; and, with the aid of God, I hope that in less than a year the royal fifths will produce much. I hope also that, in consequence, laborious and enterprising men will present themselves, who will bring into value the numerous mines of silver and other ores of which I possess a knowledge.

From this mine I have been to examine that which is in the district of Jarabacoa, at one day's journey from the town of La Vega. It was previously worked, and contained a great quantity of silver; but being fallen in, it has remained in this state. Beyond this are some ancient establishments made by the French, where can be found some very rich mines of silver, called Sami, which, according to ancient tradition, are of a greater richness than those of Potosi. When the French came to establish themselves in the vicinity, these mines were worked by Don Diego de Cacerees, who abandoned them. In the Black Mountains, "Sierra Prieta," which is very high, there are some mines of iron which I have discovered.

In the village of Banica, at 70 leagues from St. Domingo, there exists a very abundant sulphur mine. I have extracted a small quantity from it, which I discovered to be of the best quality. In the valley of Bani, part of the south, there are many quarries of alabaster, and there exists a great number also in the town of Monte de Plata and the valley of Neyba.

Not far from the mines of blue copper which I have mentioned there are two mines of silver.

In the jurisdiction of Santiago, near to the Yaqui River, there exists a mine of silver and a great quantity of copperas.

In the valley of Neyba is a mine of rock salt of great renown, and which supplies Santiago and several other places.

At 12 leagues from the same town, in the canton of Zazica, there has been discovered in a hill upon the river a mine of silver that I have recognized but imperfectly on account of the weather.

In several other places besides those I have indicated I have had information of many other mines of various metals, and particularly of gold, silver, lead, and tin.

In the River Bao, beyond Santiago, in the south, in crossing an arm of this river, can be seen a mountain of which the ascent is almost impossible by reason of its precipitous height. This mountain is the asylum of many runaway negroes, who have taken refuge there, and who live in a state of absolute liberty. I learned from some of these negroes that this mountain contained much gold, of which they showed me some grains.

In the confines of the jurisdiction of the town, or the valley of San Juan and of Guaba, they showed me some diamonds found in the cavities of the hills.

Upon the banks of the river Bao, of which we have just spoken, not far from the habitation of Don Diego de Andujar, there is a mine of very rich gold, from which has also been taken some emeralds. I went to examine this mine, and it appeared that the aborigines obtained gold in nuggets from the banks of the river up to the top of the hill, upon which were the walls of a convent of Franciscans.

I went to the mines of Guaraguano, situated at 10 leagues from Santiago, which had originally been of great renown, but being fallen in they had ceased to be worked; they are, however, very rich.

I returned afterwards to Santiago, from whence I went to Cienaga, that is called very rich. In the possession of Don Diego de Andujar is a place named Las Mazelas, where a number of persons were lately occupied in getting out gold.

At Jaina, near Buenaventura, at the habitation Gamboa, which belongs to Don Nicholas Guridi, and which was depopulated by Don Diego de Herredia, in a place named Guayabal, upon the route from La Vega, at half-way between that place and Santiago, is a mine of silver, very rich, which has been sunk and opened, and eight or ten slaves are now at work there.

In crossing La Croix, in the same canton of Arriva, not far from San Miguel, there exists another mine of silver, also very rich, and which needs but some laborers to produce much.

In crossing the river Jaina, by the road which conducts to San Cristobal and to the habitation of Don Juan de Abedanos, to the right of the road, there exists a hill upon which grows not a single plant, but which contains a mine of quicksilver. I have hastily examined it.

In going from St. Domingo to the village of Higüey, near to the town of Seybo, 20 leagues to the east, there is found in a hill a mine of tin, containing some portions which had been founded and worked by a goldsmith of St. Domingo. Still farther on, within the limits of Higüey, at 30 leagues from St. Domingo, there is another mine of silver that the Indians worked formerly, but which has since been neglected. According to what many persons who have entered this mine and extracted ore have told me, it is very rich, and has been but very little worked. Your majesty, with few advances, would be able to draw from it great profit.

In the mountains of Maniel, distant 12 long leagues from St. Domingo, there is found much grain gold. These mountains, which are called horrible, and which many persons have attempted to penetrate, but have been unable to do so, are not inaccessible, however.

Finally, I can compare this isle to that of Tarshish, from whence Solomon drew the gold that he employed in the ornamentation of his temple.

Mr. William P. Blake, the geologist and mineralogist of the Commission sent to San Domingo in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, approved January 12, 1871, to inquire into the condition of that Republic, made on the 23d of March of the same year an interesting report upon the mineral resources of the island, which was appended to the report of the Commission submitted to the President of the United States and subsequently transmitted to Congress, and printed as Executive Document of the Senate, No. 9, Forty-second Congress, first session.

This report says the following:

The most important of the useful minerals of Santo Domingo, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are iron ore, gold, copper ores, lignite, salt, and petroleum.

IRON.

A brown ore of iron is very abundant over considerable areas in the interior, either in beds or lying in detached blocks upon the surface. It is the species known as limonite, but it is combined with silicious sand and gravel, forming a solid cemented mass. Whether it has phosphorus or other hurtful impurities can only be ascertained by analysis or trial. There is an abundance of limestone for flux, and charcoal could be had at a moderate cost, but I doubt whether, even under favorable circumstances, pig-iron could be profitably produced there in competition with localities where a variety of ores can be obtained and where skilled labor is abundant.

GOLD.

There is a very considerable extent of gold-bearing country in the interior, and gold is washed from the rivers at various points. It is found along the Jaina, upon the Verde, and upon the Yaqui and its tributaries, and doubtless upon the large rivers of the interior. Some portions of the gold fields were worked anciently by the Spaniards and Indians. Details regarding these localities will be found in my report of the journey across the island. There are doubtless many gold deposits, not only along the beds of rivers but on the hills, which have never been worked, and there probably is considerable gold remaining among the old workings. The appearances of the soil and rocks are such as to justify the labor and expense of carefully prospecting the gold region. The

conditions for working are favorable. The supply of water for washing is unlimited, and sufficient fall or drainage can generally be had. The women in the interior obtain a small quantity of gold by washing the gravel in bateas, and it is said that there are two or three Americans in the mountains engaged in gold washing, and that they occasionally visit one of the towns to buy provisions.

COPPER.

Ores of copper occur on the southern flank of the mountains between Azua and the river Jaina. Samples obtained by me are yellow copper ore of fair richness, and some samples are of the species known as variegated copper. The beds are said to compare favorably with similar deposits of ore in the foothills of the mountains in California. I was not able to visit the mines, but samples were obtained for assay.

LIGNITE, OR COAL.

The lignite deposits of the Samana Peninsula have already been made the subject of a special investigation and report. No evidences of the existence of older and true coal could be found.

SALT.

The native salt in the mountains west of Neyba is widely known for the abundance and beauty of the crystalline masses it affords. The quantity is supposed to be inexhaustible, but as no member of the party was able to reach the locality, it is impossible to give any facts regarding it from direct observation. A fine cubical block of this salt, weighing about ten pounds, was obtained by Judge Burton, secretary of the Commission, at Azua. It is very clear and transparent, comparing with the ice-like masses from the salt mountain near the Great Colorado in Arizona, and it is so pure that it does not attract moisture and deliquesce, like salt made from sea water by solar evaporation. There is at Caldera Bay a salinas, or natural salt pond, of considerable extent, where salt is obtained from the sea water by solar evaporation during the dry season. A large part of the salt used upon the island is obtained from this place, and the production might be very greatly increased. The quality of the salt is fair. This locality was specially examined by Mr. Marvine, and is described in detail in his report.

PETROLEUM AND OTHER MINERALS.

Petroleum oozes from the ground in the vicinity of Azua, and one or two wells have been bored in search of a larger supply. Several barrels of it were obtained and shipped to Boston, but the results have not been such as to encourage a continuance of the work.

Other ores and minerals of value have been reported from time to time by travelers as existing in the mountains of the interior. I have no facts or observations to verify or disprove these reports. It is evident that there is a great region in the interior as yet but little explored, even by the Dominicans, and it would not be surprising if discoveries of new localities of gold, and perhaps of other metals and ores of value, should hereafter be made when the recesses of the mountains are penetrated by prospectors skilled in searching for mineral veins.

The foregoing is to be regarded as only a brief notice of such of the minerals of the island as were seen by myself or associates during our visit.

In regard to coal deposits, the following information, found in the report of the same commission of inquiry, as a footnote to the preliminary geological survey of the peninsula of Samana, by Mr. W. P. Blake, may be found of importance:

In the Resources of Santo Domingo, by J. Warren Fabens, p. 24, I find a quotation from the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, as follows: "There have been discoveries of immense beds of coal in the bay of Samana, and the Brigadier Buceta, who was sent to examine them, reports that these mines are of incalculable production. The coal is found near the surface, and is easily mined and with little expense. The analogy which these mines present to the famous English mines of Cardiff is said to be extraordinary. The steamer *Fernando Cortez* has already taken a portion on board and tested it, and the captain pronounces it the best coal he has yet tried." Schomburgh says: "Near the rivulet Almacen are large veins of bituminous coal, which are likewise met with farther to the eastward. The layers are horizontal, the direction east-northeast, but as far as the investigations have been carried on the coal is too bituminous to be employed in steamers. I do not think, however, that in any of the localities where the coal is found, excavations to a depth of 10 feet have been made. The geological structure of the country does not preclude the possibility that coal of a good quality may be found below.

According to Kimes (p. 109), Mr. Pennell states that the coal deposits "commence at a point called Los Robalos, 10 miles westward of Santa Barbara, and crop at intervals as far as Las Canatas, at the head of the bay, and it is thought extend to the base of the mountains separating the Vega Reale from the sea.

Captain McClellan, in his report of 1854, mentions the occurrence of bituminous coal in many places of the peninsular. He twice visited the locality examined by the French and English, about 9 miles from Samana and about 100 yards from the beach, on a small stream. He also mentions the occurrence of coal at Punta Gorda.

The mining law of Santo Domingo was promulgated on the 26th of June, 1876, and can be found under No. 1540 in the collection of laws of the Republic. (*Colección de Leyes, decretos y resoluciones emanadas de los Poderes Ejecutivo y Legislativo de la República dominicana.*)

Uruguay.

“The Republic of Uruguay,” says Señor Don Juan I. Diaz, in his work, *La République Orientale de l'Uruguay, Notice historique et statistique* (The Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Historical and statistical notes), “has been gifted by nature with a vast mineral wealth, greatly aided by its geological formation. Mines of argentiferous lead, coal, copper, antimony, silver, and gold are found; the latter in the departments adjacent to Brazil.

“Mr. Lettson, an eminent English mining engineer and an authority on the subject, states that the silver ore of Uruguay contains 87 per cent of pure silver, the copper ore 57 per cent of copper, and the magnetic iron ore 72 per cent of iron of the best quality.

“The rivulets flowing from Cuchilla Grande carry a great deal of gold.

“Copper is found in the streams of Cuareim and Arapey, and in the departments of Maldonado and Minas. Gold, silver, and lead mines are worked there on a small scale; but in Tacuarembó, several companies have been organized with considerable capital to work the rich auriferous quartz which is found there.

“Coal is found in Maldonado, Minas, and Cerro Largo.

“Up to the present time the mining industry, which constitutes the future of the country, is undeveloped, owing to the lack of laborers, and to the preferent attention given to cattle farming.”

Another book, also in the French language, under the title *La*

République Orientale de l'Uruguay (The Oriental Republic of Uruguay), by Mr. Ernest Van Bruysel, says as follows:

Several of the mountains of Uruguay, especially those of Cuñapirú, contain auriferous quartz, and on several occasions gold has been extracted only by washing process. Several efforts were made to work the mines regularly, but no sufficient resources were at hand to insure success. A French company, the principal offices of which were at Paris, and organized with a capital of \$2,000,000, undertook to work the mines of Cuñapirú, and sent laborers and machinery.

In the same department, which is one of the most interesting of the country on account of its geological constitution, platinum, silver, copper, lead, antimony, and cobalt are found.

In a publication made in London in 1889, under the title of "The Republic of Uruguay, 1888-'89," the following is said:

So far, the mineral resources of the country have attracted little attention, owing especially to the difficult transportation of machinery to the mineral regions. These are chiefly in the departments of Salto, Tacuarembó, and Minas.

Some years ago a powerful French company spent many millions of francs in the gold mines of Cuñapirú, in the department of Tacuarembó. Its progress was very slow; but now, after the completion of some improvements in the transportation facilities, and also in the management of the company, the prospects of success have become brighter. Since then another company has been organized in London, under the name of "The Gold Fields of Uruguay," to explore the same region.

The Central Uruguay Railroad Extension Company to Rivera runs through the very center of this rich district.

A lead mine was found in Soldado, in the department of Minas. Mr. Enrique Petivenit, a mineralogist, found gold, topaz, and diamonds in the river San Francisco, in the department of Minas.

Amethysts and agates are found in the northern departments, and sent in large quantities to Europe, especially to Germany, where they are polished and employed in the manufacture of fancy goods and jewelry.

The *Anuario Estadístico de la República del Uruguay* (the statistical year book of the Republic of Uruguay), which is a government publication, published in 1890 the following:

MINERAL KINGDOM.

The soil is very rich in minerals, metals, clay, and combustible minerals. Gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, and mercury are found among the first. Granite, mica, feldspar, various and precious agates, calcareous stone, mountain-rock crystal, marble of different colors. Slate, lithographic stones, alum, gypsum, cobalt, calcareous cement, loadstone, marble basalt, and columbite of great value, discovered by Mr. Lettson. A quantity of flints and crystallizations similar to rubies, topaz, zirconite and emerald, which appear in glittering points in pyramidal shapes, are found in abundance in our mineral kingdom. The mineralogist, Henry Petivenit, found gold, topaz, and diamonds in the river San Francisco, which runs through Minas; and Mr. Lettson, gold in the departments of Salto and Tacuarembó.

From 1852 up to date, several mines were denounced, and samples of minerals were extracted from Godoy, Barriga Negra, San Francisco de Minas, Arapey, Chico, Aceguá, and other places.

The working of a lead mine was tried in Soldado, department of Minas, and at present a French company works the gold mines of Cufiapirú in the auriferous region of the department of Tacuarembó. Another company works a copper mine in the department of Maldonado.

In the hills of Arequita, Penitentes, Campanero, Mahoma, and Marincho, since last century the existence of gold has been ascertained.

Gold in veins is found in quartz and also in nuggets. By the source of the Arapey and Gueguay rivers, and especially of the Catalan and Pintado, begins the region of the quartz stone and agates, amethysts, and glittering flints.

Black basalt is plentiful in the hills of Hades and in the vales of Cuareim and Artigas, and on the shores of Invernada. Calcareous stone is also very plentiful, especially in the department of Minas, Maldonado, Florida, and Isla Mala. Marble is found in the two first departments. It is not rare to find calcareous cement on the left shore of the river Brujas and on the sides of the Cerro of Montevideo; the stones which were employed in the construction of the porticoes of the Old City and Cabildo were extracted therefrom. Granite is predominant in these deposits. The feldspar in the samples extracted from the hills of San José, in Estanzuela and near the Aguada, is of pale white or alabastrous, rose or darkish yellow colors. Mica is generally black or dark yellow.

The mining laws of Uruguay consist of a code, which was promulgated in Montevideo, on the 29th of July, 1884, and went into operation three months afterwards.

The text of this code, such as it was translated into English

and published in London by authority of the consul-general of Uruguay, at that metropolis, in 1890, is as follows:

CODE OF MINING LAWS OF THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.

TITLE I.—*Mines.*

ARTICLE 1. For the purposes of this code all minerals are comprised in the branch of "mining," with the exception of the following: Silicious, magnesian, and aluminous earths and stones; calcareous earths, limestone, and gypsum; granite and basalt; also, and in general, all substances used for building and for ornamental purposes.

ART. 2. Mines are the property of the State.

ART. 3. Private persons may acquire them by the means prescribed in this code.

ART. 4. Having obtained possession of a mine, the owner is obliged to work it in accordance with the legal prescriptions.

ART. 5. The working of auriferous sands and also those producing tin, and all other mineral productions of rivers, brooks, and placers, are declared to be free when found in unoccupied ground of any dominion or ownership whatever. Notwithstanding, when the workings are carried on in fixed establishments, mining concessions, in conformity with the dispositions in articles 28 to 31, must be constituted.

ART. 6. All loose stones and precious metals found on the surface of the ground belong to its first occupant, provided it is not within the limits of a mining concession (*pertenencia*).

ART. 7. Those minerals specified as exceptions in article 1 of this code, when found in unoccupied State grounds, may be acquired by private persons, subject to the conditions in contracts or in police regulations, the authority of the State over them being in no way affected.

ART. 8. Mines constitute a landed property distinct and separate from the surface property, although both may belong to the same owner; and the property, possession, use, and enjoyment of them are transferable, as in the case of all other properties, subject to the dispositions of this code.

The sale, promise of sale, or gift of a mine must be effected subject to the disposition of the civil code relating to landed property, but the tradition will not be considered accomplished until the said sale or donation be inscribed in the mining register, in the form prescribed by article 37.

ART. 9. All permanent things destined to the working of the mine are to be considered a real property, such as buildings, apparatus, instruments, machinery,

utensils, animals, and vehicles employed in the service of the concession, superficially or subterraneously.

The necessary provisions for six months required in the mine are also to be considered real property.

ART. 10. Mines are not susceptible of material division. Nor is it permitted to any partners in the ownership of a mine to exclusively appropriate one or many given galleries or workings of it. Notwithstanding, the interest of two or more partners in a mine may be divided into parts or shares.

TITLE II.—Of persons who may not acquire mines or have any interest in them.

ART. 11. The acquisition of mines or of any interest in them is prohibited to—

- (1) The inspector-general of mines.
- (2) Mining engineers employed by the State exercising administrative functions in mining within their territorial jurisdiction.
- (3) "Jefes politicos," or departmental governors within their departments.
- (4) District judges in those departments in the exercise of their functions; other magistrates who have to administer justice in mining affairs, and also the fiscals of the exchequer.
- (5) The wives, and children under age, of the aforementioned functionaries.

This prohibition does not comprise mines acquired before the appointment to the above-stated offices, nor those which might be acquired by the said functionaries during their term of office, their wives or children during the same period, as inheritance. Nor does the prohibition comprise mines acquired by women before marriage.

ART. 12. Those acquiring mines in contravention of the dispositions of the preceding article will lose all their rights, and the mines shall be adjudicated to the first person soliciting or denouncing them.

Mines cannot be solicited or denounced a second time by those who have lost their rights over them.

TITLE III.—Discovery and exploration of mines.

ART. 13. Any inhabitant of the Republic may make investigations to discover and explore mineral deposits in open or uncultivated grounds, with the obligation of indemnifying the damages he may occasion, and after having obtained the license from the respective departmental governor.

Should the lands belong to private persons, the owners can not prevent investigators from exercising the right accorded by this article.

ART. 14. The permission of the owner or manager of the property is

necessary before works of investigation are executed in fenced or cultivated lands. In case of refusal the petitioner may appeal to the departmental judge, who shall grant the permission, having first obtained a guarantee to answer for the compensation of all damage caused to its owner by the investigation to be made; the owner is to be notified of this and can not offer any resistance.

ART. 15. The permission referred to in the foregoing article will be conceded on condition that the investigation be effected within three months, which term can not be prorogued, to count from the time the owner is notified, and in no case will a new permission with reference to the same ground be issued.

ART. 16. The judge can not concede permission for investigations in houses, gardens, or orchards.

ART. 17. No investigations can be made or other mining works opened at a less distance than 40 metres from a building or a railway, or on steep ground higher or lower than any road or canal, without special permission from the corresponding departmental judge, who, guided by the opinion of the inspector-general of mines, will concede or refuse the license, prescribing in the document the measures to be adopted to ensure safety, based upon the professional report.

Similar formalities must be complied with when works are to be commenced at a less distance than seventy metres from canals, aqueducts, watering places for cattle, or any springs.

Permission must be likewise obtained from the military authorities before executing mining works within a distance of 1,400 metres from fortified places.

The infringement of this article will be punished by the imposition of a fine of from \$50 to \$500, or in default by imprisonment of from fifteen days to three months.

TITLE IV.—*Of the rights of the miner to his property.*

ART. 18. After the registration of a mine, the superficial grounds become subject to the service of the mine, and may be occupied in all the extension necessary for its convenient working, as the development of the mine may require; for the establishment of sorting floors smelting furnaces and machinery for the extraction and reduction of its ores; for the construction of houses for the workmen, and means of transport to public roads, not only for the produce of the mine, but also for the materials and elements necessary for its working. But the owner of the ground cannot be compelled to consent to the establishment of other industrial or commercial enterprises.

ART. 19. The surface grounds of the mine, as well as those adjoining, are subject to the right of pasturing for the animals necessary to its working, while

those grounds are not cultivated or enclosed, and also for the use of the natural water running through them for the drinking purposes of workmen and animals. Works may also be executed on such grounds for the purpose of obtaining water for these purposes, and to obtain motive-power for the reducing machinery, and machinery in general.

ART. 20. Notwithstanding the prescription in the previous article, the rights relating to ground not over the mine will only be granted in cases where the necessary elements cannot be obtained within the limits of the property.

ART. 21. The roads opened for one mine may be used for the service of all the others existing in the same district; in which case the cost of their repairs shall be distributed amongst the miners, in proportion to the use they severally make of them.

ART. 22. Any person, whether or not owner of a mine, may solicit, before the departmental judge, a place on a stated drain, for the purpose of preparation, &c., of ores. This official will grant the request, even though another person should have a similar concession—provided that no more land is comprised or water used than necessary, according to the importance of the works, and after having obtained a report from the inspector-general of mines.

The owner of the drain, in every case, shall be indemnified the damages that may be caused.

TITLE V.—*Of indemnification to land owners of land.*

ART. 23. The right of occupation of grounds for the service of a mine is constituted by indemnifying not only the value of the ground occupied, but also all damages which may be caused to the owners of the surface grounds, and to any other.

ART. 24. The indemnification shall be assessed by the interested parties, or in default, by umpires by them named. They shall also appoint a third to decide in case of difference of opinion; and if still they should be unable to agree, refer to the corresponding judge.

ART. 25. Should the interested parties agree upon the amount of indemnity, the departmental judge must be apprised of the fact. In cases where the property of infants or incapable persons is concerned, the amount of indemnity must always be fixed by umpires.

ART. 26. In the event of two conflicting assessments, the judge, after considering both, shall fix the amount of the indemnity, this being the final decision.

ART. 27. The indemnity agreed upon by the umpires, or decreed by the judge, must in no case be in excess of the sum demanded by the interested party.

TITLE VI.—*Of mining properties and of discoveries of mines.*

ART. 28 A mining property is a solid of square, rectangular, pentangular, or hexangular base, as chosen by the interested party, and of indefinite depth within the vertical planes of its limiting sides, the extension being subject to the variations prescribed in this code. The latitude of the rectangle must be equal or greater than the third of its longitude. The sides of the pentagon and hexagon must be regular.

ART. 29. The discoverer of mines at a place where no other mine has been registered within a radius of five kilometres has a right to a mining property of 60 hectares of surface.

ART. 30. The discoverer of a mine within a radius of five kilometres of a registered mine has a right to a mining property of 36 hectares of surface.

ART. 31. Regarding alluvial deposits, coal and fossil mines, the extension of the mining property will be triple of that established in the foregoing articles.

ART. 32. The first to discover a mine is preferred in its registration, though others may have investigated the site before.

In case of doubt as to who was the first discoverer, the first one to register the mine will be considered as the discoverer, excepting those cases where it is proved that fraud has been practised to anticipate the registration, or to delay the registration, by the person who really discovered it first.

ART. 33. A person who discovers a mine while executing mining works by order, or for account of another, shall not be considered as its discoverer. Only the person for whom or in whose name the works are being executed shall be considered as the discoverer.

TITLE VII.—*Of the registration of mines.*

ART. 34. The discoverer of a mine must make a written declaration of his discovery before the district judge of the department, or directly before the attorney-general. He must therein express his name and those of his partners, if he has any, and his and their residences and profession; the most marked and characteristic signs of the place where the mine is situated; the name he purposes to give to the mine, and the extension he desires to give to the property. He must also produce a sample of the ore.

ART. 35. The district judge of the department, assisted by the registrar, will note, under the declaration, the day and hour on which it was presented, and forward it to the attorney-general, after having made an entry of it in the register kept for the purpose.

When the declaration is made before the attorney-general, a record must also be left, in accordance with the conditions laid down in this article.

ART. 36. The petition and the decrees attaching to it must be presented to the corresponding fiscal by the attorney-general, who shall append the final decree.

ART. 37. The entire declaration and decrees will be entered on the register, and a copy of the proceedings given to the interested party, should he require it, and in conformity with Art. 35.

ART. 38. The publication of the registration shall be made by inserting it in the daily papers of the capital, and in those of the department where the mine is situated, three times—once every twenty days.

ART. 39. Should there be no daily papers in the department, the publication of the registration must be made through the periodicals, or, in default, by means of handbills to be attached during sixty days in frequent places.

ART. 40. A note anent the publication of the registration shall be made at the foot of the original papers, which shall be archived.

ART. 41. Those who may claim to possess a preferable right to a discovery must present their claims within ninety days, to count from the day of the first publication of the registration.

ART. 42. If it be proved that a mine has been registered without a mineral deposit having been discovered, the concession granted will be null and void, and the same site will be open to others for investigation.

TITLE VIII.—*Of concessions to explore a known vein.*

ART. 43. After the registration of a discovery, anyone may solicit a property of 12 hectares surface, to explore the vein during a hundred and fifty days, in the direction he indicates, starting from the point marked out by the discoverer, and no other person may make investigations or acquire discoverer's rights in the grounds of the concession. The petition must be made before the district judge, who will grant the concession in accordance with the prescriptions contained in Art. 14.

ART. 44. If two or more persons should solicit properties of this kind in the same direction, the first to present himself shall have the preference, and the others in the respective order of the dates on which their petitions are presented.

ART. 45. If the *concessionnaire* discovers a mineral deposit, he must register, and will be subject to the other conditions prescribed in Art. 66, 67, and following, respecting discoverers.

ART. 46. If within a hundred and fifty days, to count from the date the permit to explore is granted, the interested party has not registered or obtained a further term, he will lose all his rights, and a similar permit may be conceded to the first one to solicit it.

ART. 47. If after reasonable investigations with regard to the granted extension of time no mineral deposit is found, be it either because of an elevation, a hard surface has to be penetrated, or because of fortuitous accidents, such as inundations, landslips, etc., for which the concessionaire is not responsible, he should solicit a further extension of time; which will be granted after the inspector-general of mines has reported. In no case shall the extension exceed the original limit of time.

TITLE IX.—Of the abandonment of mines and of their loss through desertion.

ART. 48. The miner who should wish to abandon his mine must declare his intention in writing to the attorney-general, who shall cause this declaration to be entered in the corresponding register, and published in the same form and for the same period as that relating to the discovery.

If there are any hypothecary creditors on the mine, the miner must advise them of his intention prior to the abandonment, and transfer them the rights, should they so exact it.

No conditions may be stipulated in the declaration of abandonment.

ART. 49. Should the mine be abandoned in any other form than that prescribed in the foregoing article, the last concessionaire is liable for all taxes and obligations to which the said mine is subject.

ART. 50. The rights over a mine are forfeited by desertion.

ART. 51. By the desertion of mines is understood:

1. When in the course of six consecutive months no operations are carried on by at least four miners, in the interior or exterior of the mine, and in connection with its working.

2. When the work of four miners is suspended alternately (each suspension not reaching six months), and the aggregate reaches a period of twelve months in the course of two years, counting from the commencement of the first suspension.

ART. 52. Though the work of the four miners referred to in the preceding article be executed out of the limits of the property, it is to be considered as having been effected with the object of preserving the mine whenever it can be proved that it is conducive to its development; as for example, excavation or wells, conduits, &c.

ART. 53. Desertion is incurred when, by destruction or through dilapidation caused by time, the necessary offices and dwellings built for the service of the mine are rendered uninhabitable; or when they have not been built within a year of the registration, excepting those cases where the owner possesses an adjoining concession, the dwellings of which may be available for the other mine.

ART. 54. Desertion is not incurred when the suspension is due to inevitable causes, as absolute lack of hands, war or disease affecting the territory where the mine is situated.

ART. 55. The rights to a watering place, referred to in article 22, are forfeited, if works are not commenced within a year, or through suspension of work for the same period.

Should permission to suspend works be solicited for justified reasons, it will be conceded only once after the corresponding report of the inspector-general of mines. This may, on no account, exceed one year.

ART. 56. The working of a mine may be suspended for four years, without incurring desertion, in those cases where the owner having worked the property for two years without interruption, pays half-yearly, in advance, a contribution not under *seventy-five cents*, or over *one dollar and twenty-five cents* monthly per hectare; the amount to be fixed for each department by the inspector-general of mines, once every three years.

The payment of this contribution, for the purpose of retaining the rights, places the owner in the same position as if the mine were being worked regularly. A written declaration respecting the suspension must be made before the departmental judge, who, in turn, shall inform the inspector-general of mines.

ART. 57. If a single half-year elapses without the contribution being paid the mine is considered as abandoned.

TITLE X.—*Of the denunciation of mines.*

ART. 58. Denunciation is the means of acquiring an abandoned mine.

ART. 59. He who denounces an abandoned mine has the right to all its superficial extension. Notwithstanding, a mine that has belonged to a company can not be acquired unless a company be formed for the purpose, in conformity with article 144.

ART. 60. Denunciation is effected in the same manner as registration, before the departmental judge or the attorney-general. The interested parties must state who the previous owner or owners were, if known, and those of the adjacent mines, if occupied. They must also show, in accordance with the prescriptions of the foregoing title, that the mine has been abandoned or deserted.

If the last owner is known he must be summoned in legal form.

ART. 61. Once the denunciation is registered and published in the same form, and with the same limits of time as that determined for the registration of a new mine, and there being no contradiction, and the fiscal deeming one of the two cases referred to in the previous title or in Art. 70 and 72 justified, the mine shall be adjudicated to the petitioner. This to be recorded by the corresponding notary in a special register.

ART. 62. If within ninety days of the publication of the denunciation, a protest should be lodged, no claim as regards possession will be entertained, except if based upon property. If the second claimant obtains a favourable verdict, he must reimburse the denunciator any expenses he may have made on the mine, unless fraud be proved. After the lapse of the term of ninety days no claim of the former owner can be admitted.

ART. 63. He who denounces an abandoned mine is compelled, as the former owner may choose, to return to, or pay him, after a fair valuation, for the machinery, tools, utensils, provisions, and articles and works, the said owner has left in the mine, and that can be removed without injury. Those articles and works not in this case, belong to the mine, and the new owner incurs no responsibility in this respect.

ART. 64. Abandonment may not be denounced after the six months it has been incurred in, when during the said period, works of "legal protection" have been maintained or re-established in the mine.

ART. 65. If within the term of ninety days an abandoned mine is not denounced, the ex-owner may present a claim for it.

TITLE XI.—*Of the duties of those who register and denounce mines.*

ART. 66. He who registers or denounces a mine is obliged within 120 days, to count from that following its registration, to make a shaft or gallery a metre-and-a-half in width, and ten in depth, within or without the vein, as he may choose. In the latter case, he must cut a horizontal gallery from the foot or the shaft till the vein is reached, with the object of examining the mineral about to be worked, the quality, direction, and inclination of the vein, and other circumstances proving the existence of the deposit.

ART. 67. Likewise, as regards coal mines and quarries, the concessionaire must commence important works within the limit of time marked in the previous articles.

ART. 68. For the purposes of articles 66 and 67, owners may avail themselves of works existing in mines.

ART. 69. If, owing to insurmountable causes, such as complete lack of hands, want of water, land-slips, or other such, which can not be considered as a fault of the owner, it be impossible to comply with the prescription contained in articles 66 and 67 within the fixed time, a further term, not to exceed ninety days, may be granted to the registrator, after the investigation of the cause, and report of the inspector-general of mines.

ART. 70. Those who register or denounce a mine, lose all rights conferred by law if they do not comply with the prescriptions in articles 66 and 67, and the mine may then be registered or denounced by others.

TITLE XII.—*Of the measurement, demarcation, and possession of mines.*

ART. 71. After the necessary formalities in connection with a registered or denounced mine have been observed, the measurement and demarcation of the property shall be proceeded with. To this effect the owners of the contiguous properties must be summoned, with ten days' notice, to appear personally, when known, if they reside in the district or in the department where the mine is situated, or the manager of the mine whose owner resides anywhere else. If the owners or manager are not to be found, they shall be summoned by an edict inserted during twenty days in the paper or periodical of the department, and the edict to be fixed in the usual places should there be no paper or periodicals.

ART. 72. The measurement and demarcation must solicited by the registrator before the attorney-general, and is to be terminated within 120 days, to count from the expiration of the terms fixed by Art. 66 and 67, and by 69, should it be incurred in, on pain of losing all those rights accorded by law. If these operations be not effected within the stipulated period, anyone may register or denounce a mine.

ART. 73. In the measurement, the first person to claim is to have the preference, excepting those cases where contiguous mines are in question; in which event the registrator is to have the preference.

ART. 74. The attorney-general is to communicate with the departmental judge, directing him to commission the respective justice of the peace to preside over the operations effected by the inspector-general of mines, or the engineer whom the said inspector may have designed for the purpose.

ART. 75. The commissioned justice shall then carry Art. 71 into effect, and after the expiration of the terms respectively fixed in said article, proceed with the engineer, and assisted by the notary, or in default by two witnesses, to inspect the direction of the vein, its width, its hardness, the quality of the mineral, and the state of work, be it either a registered or denounced mine.

ART. 76. The property will then be measured in conformity with Art. 82 and following.

The measurement to be effected by straight horizontal lines, marks being fixed at the limits.

ART. 77. If between two or more neighbouring mines there should not be sufficient ground for the settlement of a granted concession, this will be limited to the extension of the free surface. In this case the commissioned engineer must diverge from the prescriptions in Art. 28, so that no space may be left between the mines.

ART. 78. A mine that is registered to work the continuation of a known vein must be so measured that no free space is left between one and the other.

ART. 79. Engineers must always act in accordance with the instructions given by the inspector-general of mines.

ART. 80. Each of the adjacent concessionnaires has the right to appoint, before the commissioned justice and within the limit of time, an expert to assist in the measurement and demarcation, to watch the operations of the engineer, and finally to make any claims referring to the proceedings and appreciations of the measurer.

ART. 81. As soon as the mine is measured, the concessionnaire will enter into possession, and will be obliged to keep in order and abide by the boundary stakes, and is unauthorized to alter his position, even should he allege change of direction or inclination of the vein.

ART. 82. A minute of the operations will be made and signed by the commissioned justice, engineers, the interested parties, and other persons having assisted in the act. It must be presented to the judge, who, after the legal requisites, will order a copy to be given to the interested party as deed of property. The originals will be yearly collected and archived by the respective notary.

ART. 83. The commissioned engineer will forward the duplicates of the proceedings and corresponding documents to the inspector-general of mines.

ART. 84. The expenses incurred in connection with the operations referred to in the foregoing articles, travelling, transportation, porters, victuals, etc., as well as the honorarium of the engineer, if not employed by the inspector-general of mines, must be defrayed by the interested parties.

ART. 85. If in consequence of the summons referred to in Art. 71 anyone should wish to oppose the measurement, he must do so within the stipulated time, after which he can not be heard. Opposition to interfere with the measurement.

ART. 86. The attorney-general, in the presence of the interested parties, the fiscal and the inspector-general of mines, shall give his decision in connection with the opposition referred to in the previous article, bearing in mind the opinions of the experts.

ART. 87. If it should be desired to have the position of the concession altered, the interested parties may so solicit it should others not suffer thereby. The expenses incurred on this account must be paid by the interested party.

ART. 88. The measurement of a marked mine must be rectified if the owner of an adjoining mine alleges it has a greater extension than that assigned in the deed; in which case the expenses must be borne by the person soliciting the rectification, and in conformity with the previous article.

ART. 89. Exactly the same formalities must be observed as regards the new concession and rectification as that relating to the primitive measurement and demarcation.

ART. 90. Should any accident or fortuitous cause destroy any of the boundary

marks, the owner must give notice of the fact to the attorney-general, through the district judge, in order that the former may order such marks to be replaced, and to give notice of this to the owners of surrounding properties. This operation to be entered in the corresponding register.

TITLE XIII.—*Of the rights of the miner to his property, and of the trespass of mines.*

ART. 91. The miner is the exclusive owner, within the limits of his property and to any depth, not only of the registered vein or deposit, but also of other veins or mineral substances existing in the said property, and also of springs in the subterranean works.

ART. 92. No miner may trespass on any property. He may only enter it after due agreement with the owner.

ART. 93. If a miner following a vein, under the impression he is working within his own property, should enter another, and discovering this before the owner of the property trespassed upon, he is obliged to notify the latter of this fact. The mineral and the expenses must then be equally shared by them, until the real owner places the point object of the exploitation in connection with his own shaft.

ART. 94. The trespasser shall not only lose his right to half of all the mineral that may be extracted, but also have to pay the owner of the mine the value of that he may have extracted when it can be proved that he (the trespasser) has failed to communicate his invasion within ten days, or acted in bad faith.

ART. 95. Trespass may not be alleged on a mine the extension of the concession of which is not properly marked with boundary stakes.

ART. 96. The neighbouring miners have the right to visit personally, or through an engineer or expert named by them, or the judge in cases of resistance, all the mines in the vicinity, when trespass is suspected, inundation or other damage feared, or, finally, when useful information may be derived—in their belief—for the working of their respective properties.

When the visit is solicited by reason of suspected trespass or through fear of inundation, an engineer, to be appointed by the petitioner with the authorization of the departmental judge, may measure the workings nearest the mine of the said petitioner.

ART. 97. An unfounded refusal, and any difficulty or obstacle put in the way of the inspection or examination, shall be taken as a presumptive breach of faith.

ART. 98. If, from the measurement effected in accordance with art. 96, trespass should be proved, the judge will order the provisional suspension of work in the part trespassed upon, and will fix seals on the dividing boundaries, while the interested parties ventilate their respective rights in the law courts.

ART. 99. If the limits of the property should be passed in underground works, this is not to be suspended when vacant ground or an abandoned or deserted mine is entered into. On the contrary, a new concession of *twelve hectares* surface will be granted, or if this extension be not free, a grant of as much surface as is available will be made. The concessionaire is, nevertheless, obliged to register or denounce the new concession or grant, and to measure and mark it in accordance with the prescriptions in art. 34 and following.

TITLE XIV.—*Of the conditions to which the working of mines is subject.*

ART. 100. The working of mines must be effected in accordance with technical prescriptions and rules for safety, and police vigilance, to be laid down by the executive power.

ART. 101. For the purposes of the preceding article, mines are subject to the immediate vigilance of the inspector-general of mines, who will inspect or order their inspection through delegates in the manner and at the times he may deem necessary, or the executive power may order.

ART. 102. Owners or managers of mines must place all the elements necessary to the inspection of a mine at the disposal of the inspector-general of mines or the engineer by him appointed for the purpose.

They must also produce for examination the books, plans, list of workmen, etc., in order that full particulars may be taken.

Those acting in contravention to the disposition of this article will incur the penalty of a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500.

ART. 103. Besides complying with the prescriptions of the foregoing article, owners or managers of mines must forward annually to the inspector-general of mines, and on the date by him fixed, a plan and statement showing the work done during the year.

Those in contravention to this article will be fined \$100, and double this amount for the second infringement.

ART. 104. Owners or managers must also cause the mines to be kept well ventilated, in order to prevent any possibility of the workmen being suffocated, by the accumulation or stagnation of gases or foul air. No accumulation of water by filtration must be allowed either.

ART. 105. Owners or managers, on risk of incurring a fine of from \$100 to \$600, besides the criminal prosecution in case of accident, are forbidden to allow any work in places where lights are extinguished or burn with difficulty.

They are also forbidden, under penalty of a fine from \$50 to \$300, to allow any operation in the dark.

ART. 106. Miners must also prop the roofs and walls of the workings, as may be consistent with safety, under penalty of incurring a fine of from \$100 to \$500

for the first offence, or of forfeiting the mine the second, in cases where the measures for safety have been ordered by the inspector-general of mines, and not carried out within the fixed period.

ART. 107. The owners or managers of those mines, the workings of which have collapsed, are obliged to repair the damage, and secure safety for exploitation. If the repairs ordered by the inspector-general of mines are not completed within the term and under the conditions by him stipulated, a fine of from \$100 to \$500 will be incurred, and double this amount for the second offence.

ART. 108. If a miner should occasion any damage to any other mine, owing to the inefficacy of drainage, he must indemnify said damage according to the assessment of experts.

ART. 109. Adits for draining purposes may not be made without the consent of the inspector-general of mines, who, on giving his authorization, must point out the necessary precautions to avoid accidents.

The infringement of this article will be punished with a fine of from \$50 to \$300, besides the liability to criminal prosecution in case of accident.

ART. 110. A hand rail, firmly fixed, must be provided in those galleries the inclination of which exceeds 35 degrees. If the inclination exceeds 40 degrees, besides the hand rail, steps must be cut out in the rock, or artificial ladders provided.

Contravention to this article will be punished with a fine of \$50 to \$100.

ART. 111. Ladders must be so built as to insure safety to the miners.

Contravention to this article will be punished in the same manner as infringement of the preceding article.

ART. 112. If the entrance and exit to a mine is made by means of cages placed in the shafts, cables of the first quality must be employed. All apparatus to insure safety, as the inspector-general of mines may point out, are also to be used.

ART. 113. In gunpowder or dynamite blasting operations safety fuses must be used. The ramrods must be of wrought iron, copper, or any other substance softer than those metals.

ART. 114. No women or boys under twelve years of age may be employed in the interior of mines, under penalty of a fine of from \$25 to \$50.

ART. 115. If the working of a mine has to be extended under dwellings or buildings, the miner may be compelled to give a guarantee before the departmental judge to compensate all damages the said works may occasion. Such guarantee shall not be demanded at a greater depth than forty metres, or if, after the report of the inspector-general of mines or the appointed engineer, and after the interested parties are summoned, it be proved that all the necessary precautions to prevent any damage have been taken.

ART. 116. Any damage occasioned to a mine by the working of another shall

be indemnified, in accordance with a just assessment of the experts, by the owner of the said mine and in accordance with the prescriptions in Arts. 24 to 27.

ART. 117. If the inspector-general of mines or the engineer by him appointed, on inspecting a mine, find the means for ensuring safety deficient, he shall order any steps he may deem necessary to be taken. Should there be imminent danger the inspector-general or engineer shall order the temporary suspension of work, in spite of any claim. Any claim in this connection must be made before the departmental judge.

ART. 118. If a death should occur or any person be dangerously wounded through an accident in a mine, or the lives of the workmen be endangered, the owners, managers, or directors, under penalty of a fine of \$500, must inform the respective inspector of police, who, in conjunction with the inspector-general of mines or the expert of the district, will order the necessary steps to avoid further danger. To this effect all the tools, workmen, etc., must be placed at his disposal. The inspector shall then inform the respective departmental judge of the occurrence.

ART. 119. The fines established in this code must be imposed by the departmental judge.

ART. 120. If a collection box, duly authorised, for the succour of invalid miners or widows and children of miners who have died while in the discharge of their duties, exists, the amount of the fines established in this code will be therein consigned. If this institution is not established the amount of the fines will be equally distributed among the charitable institutions.

TITLE XV.—*Of the working of adits and the services proper to mines.*

ART. 121. The miner may work his mine by means of adits commenced outside his property on ground not occupied by other mines without previous notice.

ART. 122. If to execute these works he should have to commence them in a property not his own, or to traverse this in its total extension, or only in part, and not being able to arrive at an agreement with its owners, he should apply for permission to execute such works to the respective judge.

The judge will grant his permission if, on the report of the inspector-general of mines or an engineer, should be established—

1. That the work is possible and useful;
2. That the work can not be effected from any other point without incurring a large, excessive expense.
3. That the working of the mines traversed by the adit is not interfered with to any considerable extent.

ART. 123. Each of the parties may also appoint an expert to proceed in the

matter, together with the one appointed by the judge or the inspector-general of mines, who will notify these beforehand of the day when the examination of the ground is to take place.

ART. 124. The judge on granting the license will decide the direction to be taken by the adit, and the maximum of its extension in the other owner's property, in conformity with the report of the engineer or experts; and the constructor of the adit shall not vary the direction or extension in the course of the work without obtaining a new license, which must not be granted without a report by the engineer.

A new license will not be necessary when the variation is accidental to avoid the difficulties which present themselves during the work.

ART. 125. Before commencing the adit or gallery a guarantee must be given by the person about to commence it to answer for the indemnity for damages done to the mine he proposes to traverse.

ART. 126. The owner of the mine traversed must respect the adit or gallery traversing it, and not touch its retaining works, and abstain from taking ores from points where the walls would be left with less than 3 metres in thickness, unless he should properly and solidly fortify them. But the owner of the adit shall pay the damages caused to the miner by the fulfillment of this obligation.

ART. 127. Should the constructor of the adit discover a metallic deposit in another's property he is not allowed to work this and must limit himself to follow on with his adit and deliver the ores extracted to the owner of the mine, deducting the cost of extracting them. He may appropriate, after registration, deposits in unoccupied lands.

The measurement of the new property, as in other cases, must be effected on the surface.

ART. 128. The constructor of an adit who wishes to make said adit in abandoned or deserted mines constitutes his right over them by making the adit after the denunciation and having proved abandonment or desertion.

ART. 129. In order that a mine may be considered protected with only the mere action of constructing the adit it is necessary—

1. That the report of the inspector-general of mines or the engineer demonstrate that the adit leads to the working of a mine.

2. That the necessary number of operatives be maintained and the rules and conditions to preserve the property be observed.

ART. 130. The owners of mines draining their properties through the adit, or working their mines through its facilities, must pay to the constructor of the adit, on the assessment made by experts, the value of the benefit received, or the cost of obtaining those benefits by other means.

Artificial drainage through the shaft of another mine can not be effected except by mutual agreement.

ART. 131. The mines are subject to give ventilating facilities to those requiring them, and to permit the subterranean passages of the others in the direction of the general drain. They will also allow free passage over their surface, which is necessary for the work, and on the surface as well as in the interior all those services or uses which, without interfering with the working of such mines, are to be ceded for the benefit of the others. It is understood that all such services are to be granted subject to the payment of the damage caused by them, and which are to be valued by experts.

TITLE XVI.—Of the department of the inspector-general of mines.

ART. 132. This department to be under the surveillance of a national engineer, assisted by other engineers, and the number of clerks the executive may determine.

ART. 133. This department is to—

1. See the prescriptions of this code regarding measures of safety, order, etc., are carried out, and also to promote the mining industry.

2. Assist in the demarcation of properties, intervene in the imposition of fines, and all other acts and relations of the miners that may affect the property of the state over mines or its direct interest in the workings.

3. Collect all the plans and data necessary for the compilation of a geological chart of the Republic.

4. Intervene in all special cases prescribed in this code.

ART. 134. Whenever a case of private indemnification should arise and the official engineers can not assist, the judges or other public functionaries may appoint experts from among titled engineers, or, in their absence, from among the most intelligent persons.

TITLE XVII.—Of the reciprocal obligations of owners of mines, their employés, and workmen.

ART. 135. Contracts for the hire of services of workmen for a given time over one year must be made in writing.

ART. 136. If a time should not be fixed, the service may cease at the will of either party.

Notwithstanding, in the cases of foremen, artisans, or other workmen of the same class as these, both parties must give notice of at least fifteen days of his intention to conclude the contract.

In default of this he must pay the other side as indemnification a fine equal to half a month's salary.

ART. 137. If the workman who was contracted for a given time should leave his work in an inconvenient manner and without just cause, he shall pay to his employer a sum equal to one month's salary.

ART. 138. The employer who, in like cases, should dismiss the workman will be obliged to pay the latter an equal sum, besides the expenses of his coming and returning, should he have been contracted in such a way as to be obliged to move his place of residence.

ART. 139. The inaptitude, bad conduct, or insubordination of the workman or his incapacity to attend to his work through any cause, for more than two months, shall be just causes on the part of the employer to put an end to the contract.

The employer, notwithstanding, must have the proper attentions paid to the workman who has been wounded or become ill in the execution of his duty or through any accident occurring in the mine, and pay half his salary during his illness, if not exceeding six months.

ART. 140. A just cause on the part of the workmen shall be bad treatment by the employer, or his failure to pay the workmen's wages at the agreed time, or otherwise a fortnight after the month is due.

ART. 141. Credit shall be given in the books of the mine, when they are properly kept by its bookkeeper, and not by the owner himself:

1. In the order of amounts of salaries.
2. In the order of payments on account made to workmen for the current month.

ART. 142. Contracts made for the execution of stated works, and those referring to services of managers, bookkeepers, and other employés of this category, although these may have been contracted for a given period, are not subject to the foregoing dispositions.

ART. 143. In case of bankruptcy the salaries and wages due the workmen and other employés of the mine, must be paid preferentially with the product of the mine, tools, and utensils. With respect to the other goods and chattels of a bankrupt miner, the wages and salaries of the workmen and employés will enjoy the privileges granted by common right to clerks and servants.

TITLE XVIII.—*Of mining companies.*

ART. 144. Companies have a right (when consisting of, at least, three persons, proved by the production of the contracts) to a concession of 108 hectares of surface, if out of the 5-kilometer radius of a registered mine, and to 84 hectares if the mine is within the said radius.

ART. 145. If a company should denounce an abandoned or deserted mine,

that has not belonged to another company, it has a right to an increase of 48 hectares.

ART. 146. If the mine be of alluvial formation, or of coal or peat, the concession will embrace three times the extension prescribed in the two preceding articles.

ART. 147. Mines acquired by inheritance or bequeathment, shall be limited to the extension of the concession, though the owners be several.

ART. 148. If a company with a capital in proportion to the magnitude of the works about to be undertaken should duly appear before the attorney-general to solicit a greater grant than that established in the foregoing articles, and also an extension of the terms prescribed in Arts. 66 and 67, no steps may be taken until after the inspector-general of mines has reported upon the relation of the capital with the cost of the projected works, and on the period which, in his judgment, should be granted for the commencement of the preliminary work. In no case must this term exceed double of that established in the said articles. The inspector-general of mines must also decide upon the area to be granted, and which must not exceed the maximum of extension prescribed in the foregoing articles. After an interview with the fiscal the judge may then give his decision.

ART. 149. Usufructuary rights over a mine or part of a mine do not constitute property of same, as regards a company, unless inscribed in the corresponding registers.

ART. 150. The management or administration of the company corresponds to all shareholders holding at least five per cent of interest or property in the mine.

Notwithstanding, the management may be given to one or more of the interested parties or to outsiders, if so agreed by said interested parties.

ART. 151. Managers of mines enjoy the same rights conferred by law to managers of companies in general.

ART. 152. Managers must keep the books of the company in order, showing clearly the investments in and product of the mine. All shareholders have the right to inspect the said books as often as they may desire.

ART. 153. The expenses and products shall be distributed among the shareholders in proportion to the parts or shares they hold in the mine.

ART. 154. The quota of each shareholder towards defraying stipulated expenses must be paid beforehand at the agreed time.

Should this not have been stipulated, payment must be made ninety days in advance.

ART. 155. Whenever a shareholder does not comply with the request of the board, or of the shareholders who have concurred with their calls, to contribute

his quota within a fortnight from the day notice is given him, he shall be considered as having desisted from his rights, and his interest in the mine shall be distributed proportionately among those who have contributed.

ART. 156. The regulation contained in the preceding article applies also to shareholders who do not contribute punctually their share to expenses for the conservation of the mine, even though no agreement to this effect may have been made.

ART. 157. The shareholder not concurring with his call may be summoned by the attorney-general, and if absent must be represented.

Should he neither be found nor have any representative, no further step is necessary than the publication of the summons thrice in sixty days in two of the papers of the capital the judge may designate, and in that of the department where the mine is situated. Should there be no paper in the department, hand-bills must be attached in the usual places during the same period.

ART. 158. Those shareholders who through the default in payment of another have their interest in the mine augmented, must inscribe said additional in the register of mines.

ART. 159. If a given time to work the mine is stipulated, those shareholders who have contributed may choose between dividing among themselves the interest of the defaulting member, as prescribed in the preceding articles, or compelling the said member by law to pay.

ART. 160. The shareholder who, without giving notice to the other shareholders, effects the necessary repairs for the maintenance of the mine, may only claim, proportionately, repayment from them.

ART. 161. In the deliberations of the shareholders, those members shall have the right to vote—save and except specified cases—who hold or represent at least 5 per cent of interest or property in the mine.

Those members who possess lesser parts, may unite them to form as many votes as whole parts (5 per cent) they may compose.

ART. 162. In the deliberations of the shareholders in legal assembly, all business shall be resolved by the majority of votes. Notwithstanding that each quota of 5 per cent of the total value of the mine represents a vote, in no case shall votes belonging to one owner alone constitute a majority; but when they are one-half, or more than one-half of the shares, the result of the voting shall be considered as being equal on both sides, in which event the attorney-general shall decide—taking into consideration the points most in conformity with the law and the interests of the mine.

ART. 163. The notices or orders of summons to convene a meeting shall be given by the attorney-general whenever he should deem this to be convenient, or when any of the shareholders, whose aggregate interest in the mine represents

at least 20 per cent, should solicit it. The object of the meeting must be stated, and those shareholders who are absent must be appraised thirty days in advance. The meeting shall take place regardless of the number present.

ART. 164. Each and every shareholder may freely dispose of his or their rights in the mine.

ART. 165. A company is not dissolved by the decease of one of its members.

TITLE XIX.—*Of the rights of the fiscal.*

ART. 166. Mining concessionnaires must pay a "mining duty" equal to one-half per cent on the gross product of the minerals worked in the country, and one per cent on the gross product of those exported in their natural state.

A further duty (customs) of one-half per cent on the gross product will be charged on minerals and metals exported from the Republic.

ART. 167. The executive shall dictate measures for the enforcement of duties established by this code, and in case of nonpayment of the mining duties, shall double them, or apply them three-fold for second offences.

Nonpayment of the custom duties will be punished in accordance with the dispositions of the custom-house regulations.

TITLE XX.—*Of the jurisdiction of mines.*

ART. 168. The executive shall exercise the economical and administrative jurisdiction over the branch of mining, in accordance with the prescriptions in this code.

ART. 169. Contentious jurisdiction shall be resolved by the ordinary tribunals, in accordance with the code of civil procedure, and excepting the special dispositions contained in this code.

ART. 170. Mines are not susceptible of sequestration or distraint, except where special mortgages or a stipulation to the contrary are in the case.

ART. 171. If control over a mine be demanded, the summoned party shall remain in possession until the final sentence is given; but the claimant may appoint, at his expense, an overseer to watch the working of the property, and to keep an account of the expenses and products of the mine.

ART. 172. In cases of distraint only the existing ores extracted from the mine may be attached in lieu of other property of the debtor.

If the defendant should allege that he requires part of the ores to continue the working of the mine with their product, the corresponding judge, after the report of the inspector-general of mines, or an engineer by him designated, shall decide the portion of the ores to be destined to that object; and which, in no case, must exceed 50 per cent of the alienated total.

ART. 173. If the products of such ores and those of the other goods distrained

should not suffice to pay the debt, the creditor shall have the right to take the mine under his own management, as its judicial owner, until the whole of his credit has been paid with the products of the mine.

ART. 174. The creditor to whom the mine is delivered as a judicial pledge, must manage it with the care and the same obligations as those imposed by law on the managing partners in the mine.

Should the mine not produce a sufficient sum to attend to its legal and prudent expenses and working, authorisation may be obtained from the judge to supply it with the necessary provisions, and to enjoy the right of retention granted to furnishers of such provisions, not only in respect of the sums invested in supplying the mine with the necessary provisions, with the usual current interest thereon, but also in respect of the original credit.

ART. 175. While the mine remains in possession of the creditor, the miner shall have the right to visit, and to examine the working of it, and the books of its account and vouchers, either himself personally or through an agent, and also to make the observations and objections which the mode of working may suggest to him. He may also request the appointment of an overseer, with the powers conferred by article 171.

ART. 176. If the creditor should not maintain the mine in working order, or should he be found to be working the mine in a fraudulent manner, or that his management of the mine is negligent and extravagant, after having stated this to him and protested against such an abuse, he shall forfeit the right to manage the mine, and shall only be allowed to request the appointment of an overseer to receive the net proceeds of the mine, the possession of the latter devolving to the miner again.

ART. 177. In case of bankruptcy of the miner, the creditors may be requested by the judge to take over the management of the mine for their account, if they should consent to do so; and those creditors who should consent to take over the working of the mine shall possess the same privileges and obligations established in respect of the executing plaintiffs or creditors. In all cases where creditors take over the management of a mine, the employés must be paid the amount of the salaries with the preference conferred upon them by Article 143.

ART. 178. If in those cases of exceptions, prescribed in Art. 170, the creditor or creditors should refuse to take over the working of the mine, it shall be sold by public auction, in accordance with the prescription of the code or civil procedure, and the purchaser becomes subject to the regulations imposed on the registrator for the maintenance of the mine.

But if the creditor or creditors take over the management of the mine, desertion may be incurred at any time, in which case the mine may be denounced in legal form.

TITLE XXI.—*Transitory Articles.*

ART. 179. Notwithstanding Art. 10, concessionaires of large areas, especially granted by the legislature, prior to the enforcement of this code, and whose concessions have not become void, may divide or part with their properties after the report of the inspector-general of mines.

Those concessions which have become void owing to the nonfulfillment of the conditions under which they were granted can not be registered by the party or parties.

ART. 180. Those concessionaires referred to in the preceding article, as well as those who may acquire parts of mines, also referred to in the foregoing article, must duly register their respective concessions as laid down by this code, and within the term of three months.

ART. 181. Those having acquired mines before the promulgation of this code, may extend their concessions within the limit prescribed (according to cases) by Articles 29 to 31 and 144 to 146, without detriment to third parties, and in conformity with article 28.

ART. 182. The present code shall come into effect three months after its promulgation, and on that date the pre-existing ordinances on mining shall be abolished.

Venezuela.

(The United States of Venezuela.)

The mineral resources of Venezuela, which to all appearances are great and varied, have not as yet been developed to all the possible extent. The official publication, which under the title of "*Anuario estadístico de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, 1891*," saw the light in Caracas in the latter part of that year, contains an interesting chapter on the "mines" of that country, and shows how vast a field in this line is open there for capital and enterprise.

The *Anuario* says that Venezuela abounds in precious metals and in mineral substances of great value and usefulness; that she has many gold mines of acknowledged wealth and importance in several of her States and territories, but especially in that district of the State of Bolivar, which formerly constituted the Yuruary Territory; that she has silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara and Los Andes; that copper mines exist in the States of Los Andes, Bolivar and Miranda; that there are iron mines in many sections of the Republic, but chiefly in the Delta Territory; and that, in fine, sulphur, coal, asphalt, petroleum, lead, kaolin, tin, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, diamonds, amethyst, garnet, and other valuable substances are found in many places.

The mine region which at present shows more signs of activity is the above named Yuruary district; but, nevertheless, out of the 43 mines which the *Anuario* mentions, 28 are not worked at all, and 6 are worked only at random by the inhabitants of the locality,

as property of common use. The 9 mines, which form the balance and are named respectively El Callao, El Callao Bis, Nacupay, Chile, El Peru, Potosi, La Union, La Independiente and Cicapra, are worked systematically and seem to be flourishing.

The Yuruary mines began to be worked, formally at least, in 1866, and, according to the *Anuario*, they have yielded since then 71,092 kilogrammes and 66 grammes of gold, which is equivalent to about 160,000 pounds.

Out of this yield 10,155 kilogrammes and 899 grammes—about 24,200 pounds—of gold belong to the years 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890.

The *Anuario* says that this territory is “an emporium of wealth from which incalculable benefit is to be derived for all the States of the Venezuelan Union.”

In addition to these mines others, also of gold, and of considerable wealth, must be mentioned, as for instance, the Chacao and the Baruta mines, in the State of Miranda, the Buria mine at Barquisimeto, which was worked by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, and the Mount Vernon, the Temerla, and the Canoavo mines at Carabobo.

The most celebrated silver mines are the Topo, which was worked by the Spaniards in the eighteenth century and situated in what is called the Federal District, the Duaca at Barquisimeto, the Carúpano at Cumaná, and the Milba at Mérida.

The copper mines of Aroa, in the State of Lara, are for the moment the most successful of their kind in the whole territory of the Republic. They are worked, and have been so for the last seventeen years, by an English company, organized under the title of “The Quebrada Railway Land and Copper Company Limited.” The weight of the copper obtained from these mines in two years, from 1886 to 1888, amounted to 72,609,456 kilogrammes, or about 160,000,000 pounds.

A French company is now working the rich coal mines of

Neverí, in the Naricual Valley, not far from Barcelona, the capital of the State of Bermudez.

Mr. Eugene H. Plumacher, United States consul at Maracaibo, in an interesting report addressed to the State Department of the United States, and dated April 12, 1891, said among other things, with reference to his consular district, the following:

Respecting the mineral resources of this consular district, a statement of which is required by the circular of the Department, I beg to submit the following remarks, which, although by no means showing with any degree of completeness the mining wealth awaiting development, on account of the very few and superficial explorations hitherto made, are of sufficient exactness as far as they go.

As far as is now known the various carboniferous products constitute the great part of the mineral resources of this district.

About 60 miles nearly due west from Maracaibo there commences a bed of bituminous coal of many square miles in extent and in the same neighborhood are found various asphalt lakes of all grades of density, some of which have a superficial area of 6,000 square meters. No steps have as yet been taken to utilize in any manner either the coal or the asphalt. The former is of excellent quality, and very similar to cannel coal, although perhaps of less density and containing less bitumen, being also very free from sulphur. It burns freely in the open air, almost without smoke or sparks, producing a bright, clear flame with a sufficiently intense heat. It does not agglutinate, or disintegrate, to any great extent in the process of combustion, and leaves a very small residue of ashes.

It is believed that this coal is far superior to any other yet discovered in Venezuela, and no mine in the country offers equal advantages, not only on account of the excellent quality and extraordinary abundance of the coal, but also from the facility of working. All the veins are formed at such a slight depth below the surface that nothing more than trenches would be necessary. At only one point, and that for only a short distance, would galleries be needed, and these could be easily run both straight and transversely, and in no part of the territory would it be necessary to erect machinery to raise the coal to the surface.

It is to be regretted that this large extent of carboniferous territory has been permitted to remain idle; but should that region become more thickly populated steps perhaps will be taken to work these mines which in many other parts of the world would be of exceeding great value.

Amber has also been discovered in small quantities at a locality called La Paja, on the river Apon, on the west coast of the lake; but no investigation has been made to determine the possible abundance of this substance.

Petroleum is abundant in this consular district, and some of the deposits are not only natural flowing wells, but spout up with a constant force. Between the rivers Zulia and Santa Ana the territory is rich both in petroleum and asphalt, and near the Rio de Oro there is a curious phenomenon consisting of a horizontal cave which constantly ejects in the form of large globules a species of thick bitumen. These globules, in coming in contact with the outer air at the mouth of the cave, explode with a loud report, and the bitumen, forming a slow current, falls finally into a large deposit of the same substance near the river bank.

At a distance of about 5 miles from the confluence of the rivers Yara and Jardinete there is a mound of sand of from 25 to 30 feet in height, and with an area of about 15,000 square feet. On its surface are a multitude of cylindrical holes of various dimensions which eject with violence streams of petroleum, causing a noise equal to that produced by the blowing off of a river steamer. For a long distance from the site of this phenomenon the ground is covered or impregnated with petroleum. It is stated upon entirely reliable authority that from one only of these streams of petroleum was filled in one minute a receptacle of the capacity of 4 gallons, which for one hour would be 240 gallons, or 5,760 gallons in twenty-four hours; and even supposing this calculation to be somewhat exaggerated the fact remains that such a considerable number of petroleum jets in constant operation must produce daily an enormous quantity. This petroleum is of excellent quality, and samples have been pronounced by experts suitable for exportation.

It is believed that beds of anthracite coal also exist on the east coast of the lake, but as far as I know no specimens of this mineral have been brought to the notice of anyone interested in the subject.

Whether the metals exist in paying quantities in this district is yet to be determined, as not a dollar has so far been spent in prospecting; but many believe, and myself among the number, that a careful exploration of the territory lying between the west coast of Lake Maracaibo and the Colombian frontier would result in the discovery of gold-bearing quartz in the mountain range which separates the two Republics and of alluvial gold in the rivers which have their headwaters in that region. Near the sources of the river Limón, a territory which very few persons other than the Goajira Indians have penetrated, specimens of quartz containing gold have been found, and there came into my possession samples there discovered which would have easily assayed 6 or 8 ounces to the ton. Gold has also been found in some of the rivers, but as no organized investigation has ever been made it is impossible to do more than offer an opinion based upon very imperfect evidence.

Lead and iron no doubt exist, but whether in quantities sufficient to make their working profitable is unknown.

In the year 1883 considerable excitement was caused by the alleged discovery of diamonds near the town of Betijogne. The diamond discoverer, a foreigner who for years had been making investigations of various mineral substances, proceeded to Caracas with samples, and secured from the President, Gen. Guzmán Blanca, a concession for the exclusive working of the mines, the general, moreover, being so convinced as to the value of the find that he advanced funds and made himself a partner in the enterprise. The specimens alleged to have been discovered near Betijogne were severely tested by the Caracas scientists and were pronounced to be genuine, and when the discoverer returned work was commenced and reports were periodically circulated of new discoveries, even the number of carats being given with apparent great exactness. For some reason, however, in spite of the publicity given to the alleged operations and the very favorable reports which were constantly being made as to the results, capital was very shy, and no company could be formed for want of subscribers.

Little by little the reports became less frequent, and finally ceased entirely, and the "diamond mine" is now abandoned to anyone who may choose to go on with the explorations. Although the specimens presented to the President were no doubt diamonds, yet there are people ill-natured enough to assert that they came originally from South Africa, and were found in some mysterious manner at Betijogne during the search for petroleum deposits. At any rate the scheme of forming a company failed, and the incident is now practically forgotten.

Copper, antimony, and silver have been discovered in various parts of this district, and in the cordilleras of the State of Los Andes there seems to be every reason to believe that organized explorations under competent prospectors would result in the discovery of many valuable mines, as there is no doubt that in this respect this section of Venezuela is second only to Guayana.

The mining code (*código de minas*) of Venezuela, which was promulgated on the 30th of June, 1891, and wholly repealed the former law of mines of 1887, contains 107 sections, which, carefully translated into English, read as follows:

TITLE I.—*Mines.*

SECTION 1. The name of *mine* is given to every accumulation of inorganic metalliferous substances, or of combustible matter, deposited on the surface or in the interior of the earth, or of precious stones admitting of regular mining work.

Pearls, corals, sponges, whether found in placers or on the seashore, are not

considered under the head of mines. Especial rules shall be enacted in each locality, by either the federal or the State executive, as the case may be, for the utilization of these productions.

SEC. 2. Precious metals as well as precious stones not admitting of regular mining work, when found on the surface of lands which do not belong to private parties, are the property of the first occupant.

SEC. 3. Building stones, sand, mineral substances of siliceous or calcareous character, slates, clay, lime, puzzolane, turf, marl, and all other material of this kind, which does not come scientifically under the head of mines, are the property of the owner of the land in which they are found.

SEC. 4. Auriferous sands, sands carrying tin, and all other mineral productions of rivers and placers, as well as the gold called *de greda*, found in vacant lands, or in lands belonging to the nation and not adjudicated by the executive to any individual party or corporation by means of a concession, shall be property of free public use.

But if the working of the mineral productions referred to in this section is made under a Government concession and in establishments of permanent character, then the said working shall be subject to such especial rules as the national executive may have made and embodied in the text of the concession or patent. Patents of this kind must set forth particularly the exact limits of each *pertenencia* or portion of mining property granted, whether the said *pertenencia* is in the bed of a river or in a placer, and also which are, under the present law, the duties of the parties to whom the concession is made, as well as the rights of the Government. They shall also contain an adjudication of such areas of firm ground as must be added to each concession for erecting machinery and other purposes.

SEC. 5. The ownership of the mines belongs to the State in which they are found; their control corresponds to the federation, and the right of working or utilizing them is vested, subject to the provisions of this law, in the parties who have obtained, or may obtain in the future, from the national executive a concession to that effect.

TITLE II.—*Ownership of the mines.*

SEC. 6. No mine can be worked, even by the owner of the soil, without a concession previously granted by the federal executive.

SEC. 7. The working of the mines shall be made in permanent establishments, situated within the limits of the concessions granted by the national executive. No concession shall embrace less ground than 1 hectare, nor more than 200, nor shall it be made for more than 99 years nor less than 50. When the

concession refers to coal mines, the number of hectares to be embraced in it may be three times as large as in any other cases.

SEC. 8. Distinction shall be made in all cases between the soil and subsoil. The soil begins at the surface and extends downwards vertically for 15 meters. The subsoil begins where those 15 meters end and continues to a indefinite depth.

SEC. 9. The grant of a mine makes it a piece of real property different from the other real property represented by the soil or surface. It can therefore be acquired, conveyed, mortgaged, or incumbered, wholly and as an entirety, in the same manner and according to the same rules as all other real estate, under the civil code. But it can not be acquired, conveyed, mortgaged, or incumbered partially, or by lots, without previous permission from the federal executive.

Engines, appliances, and whatever else the grantee may have set up at the mine for its proper working shall be also considered as real estate as long as they are in actual use.

SEC. 10. No concession shall be divided nor shall any concession, or a part thereof, be annexed to another concession without permission of the national executive.

SEC. 11. The rights of the grantee expire at the very moment and at the very place in which the limits of his concession are reached. If, however, the said grantee, while engaged in underground work in his own vein or deposit, should happen to touch some ground not granted to him, or a mine which has been abandoned, then he shall be entitled to the grant of an additional *per-tenencia*, which shall be annexed to his concession.

But if in the course of the said mining operations it should happen that the grantee, whether a private individual or a corporation, should touch property belonging to other parties, under a government concession, all works shall be stopped at the very moment in which the fact is noticed, or the owner of the invaded property calls attention to it. In case of good faith, whatever ores have been extracted in this way from the neighboring mine shall be divided by halves between the two owners. But if the trespass was committed maliciously all right to this half of the value of the ores shall be lost by the trespasser, who shall be bound besides to pay the owner of the invaded property double the value of all that was taken. The burden of the proof of bad faith shall fall upon the complainant.

SEC. 12. Concessions of mines or of mining properties shall be made for 99 years; but when the private individual or company in whose favor the grant was made has been unable to exhaust within that period the vein or veins in his or its possession, an extension of time shall be granted, which may embrace even a second period of 99 years. But the extension shall not be granted

without competent proof, by means of a scientific survey of the mining works, that the mine has not been exhausted, and that the continuation of the work is necessary.

SEC. 13. Whenever such small free or unadjudicated spaces as are called *alfaretas* should happen to be found between two or more *pertenencias*, or mining properties, they shall be granted to the owner of the neighboring mine who first applies for them, or upon the waiving of this right to any other applicant.

SEC. 14. The patent or title of the grant or concession of a mine or mining property shall be issued by the President of the Republic, shall be countersigned by the secretary of fomento, and shall read as follows:

"The President of the Republic: Whereas it appears that (here the name of the individual or company in whose favor the concession is made) applied to the Government for the adjudication of a mining property of such a kind, of the extent of ———, in the district of ———, State of ——— (or Territory of ———), the boundaries of which, according to the plan on file, are the following: ———. And whereas it appears that all the requisites provided for and established by the mining code which is now in force have been duly complied with: ——— does hereby grant, after having heard the opinion of the federal council, to the said ——— and his (or its) successors, heirs, or assigns, the concession of the mining property, of the extent of ———, situated in the district of ———, of the State (or Territory) of ———, to which the present case, No. —, refers."

A patent of this kind, after it is registered in the register's office of the locality in which the mine is found, shall give full right to the grantee and his heirs, assigns, or successors, for the period of ninety-nine years, to the use and enjoyment of the mining property to which it refers: Provided, however, that the grantee fulfills all the requisites established by the present law.

SEC. 15. The patent or title of a mining property shall not convey in any way whatever the ownership of the soil.

But it renders obligatory upon the party in whose favor it has been issued to acquire, before commencing to work the mines, the ownership of said soil. If the latter belongs to the nation or to the State, the grantee shall have it, with preference to all other applicants, under the general provisions of law. But if it belongs to private parties the acquisition shall be made through negotiation with the owners, in conformity with the provisions and rules of the present code.

It shall be optional for the owner either to sell the soil to the miner or to associate with him in the mining enterprise, his interest to be represented in that case by the value of his property. In both cases this value shall be appraised in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 16. No concession of a mining property shall lap, wholly or in part, over another concession if both refer to the same class of mineral productions.

This prohibition, however, does not apply to old concessions embracing more than 200 hectares, except in so much as the 200 hectares which form now the maximum unit of concession are concerned. All other hectares shall be considered a proper subject for concessions under the present law.

SEC. 17. The tailings, refuse heaps, and rewashings of abandoned mines are integral parts of the mines to which they belong; but as long as the said mines remain abandoned the tailings, refuse heaps, and rewashings to which this section refers shall be of common use.

The refuse heaps and rewashings of old smelting establishments abandoned by their owners shall also be of common use as long as they remain in uninclosed or unfenced grounds.

SEC. 18. The patents or titles of the concessions shall be recorded at the office of the register of the locality where the mine or mining property is situated, and also at the department of fomento, where a special registry for that purpose shall be kept.

TITLE III.—*Explorations.*

SEC. 19. Works of excavations in search of mines may be freely made in vacant lands belonging to the nation.

SEC. 20. The permission of the owner shall be necessary for making such searches in his own land. If the mine is found the fourth part thereof shall be adjudicated to him. If the owner refuses his permission, or is absent and has not, within that territorial jurisdiction, any duly constituted representative, application for the permission shall be made either to the president of the State, or to the governor of the territory, as the case may be, who, in no case shall refuse it.

The applicant shall set forth in his petition, besides his own name and domicile, and the name and domicile of the owner of the land to be explored, the exact location of the same land and the nature of the mine which he expects to find there. He must also promise to comply in every respect with the provisions of the present section, in case a mine is actually found, and to pay indemnification for all damages arising out of the search, for which purpose he shall give bonds before commencing work.

If no agreement can be reached as to the amount of the bond between the applicant and the owner of the land, the matter shall be settled by the court of first instance, after hearing the report of experts.

SEC. 21. No person who has once obtained permission to make the search in a piece of private land shall ask for it again in reference to the same piece of

land, unless the said person renews the former engagement and give a new bond to secure the payment of damages.

SEC. 22. No search or exploration can be made, within the limits of a concession, unless it is with the permission of the party in whose favor it was granted, if the search has for its object the discovery of mines of the same class.

This prohibition, however, shall be limited, in the case of old concessions of more than 200 hectares, to the 200 hectares surrounding the mine to which the concession refers. The other hectares shall continue to be subject to the general provisions of law respecting private lands.

SEC. 23. No excavation, or mining labor, shall be made at less distance than 50 meters from any building, railroad, fenced ground, wagon road, canal, bridge, spring or drinking place for the cattle, or any other place of public or private use, or than 1,400 meters, at least, from a fortification, without the permission of the respective authority, or of the owner, and in all cases in full accordance with the law in force for the condemnation of private property.

TITLE IV.—*Barrancoes*.

SEC. 24. A *barranco* is a solid 10 meters long by 10 wide, and of indefinite depth.

SEC. 25. In the exploration of mines by the system of *barranco* and *socavones* (narrow subterraneous passages driven from the skirt of a hill and communicating with the pit) made to benefit the alluvia or *greda* gold, no work shall be undertaken in the direction of a vein already discovered, whether industrially worked or not, or within a distance of 100 meters on either side, or in other words, the owner of the vein shall have always the right to retain under his ownership and control a zone 200 meters wide, through the center of which his vein shall cross.

SEC. 26. The mining work to which the foregoing article alludes, has especial reference to the washing of the clay in tubs, or otherwise by some other more advanced or improved process; and as in the course of these operations loose stones, and fragments of metallic ore, or other precious material, which can be utilized by means of the stamp mill, or by hand, are frequently found, it is hereby declared that the owner of the *barranco* is entitled to all that is found in this way; but the defined veins can not be acquired, except in the manner and under the proceedings provided for in the present code.

SEC. 27. In all kinds of mining searches and explorations, whether in vacant grounds belonging to the nation, or to some town, or in private property, or in mining properties already constituted, the parties undertaking the search shall be bound to properly fill up, before abandoning them, the excavations they

made; and the proper authority of the locality may compel them to do so, and by fine and even imprisonment, if necessary.

● TITLE V.—*Persons in whose favor mine concessions can be made.*

SEC. 28. Every person capable of owning real estate in Venezuela can acquire by all the legal means the ownership of a mine, except in the cases set forth in the following section.

Joint stock companies and all other kinds of companies and partnerships, whether national or foreign, with residence either in Venezuela or abroad, can also make this acquisition.

SEC. 29. The following persons are forbidden to acquire mining property or have any interest in mines, or any share in their profits:

The mining engineers in the employ of the Government, in mining matters, if the mine is found in the district, or mining circumscription in which they exercise their functions.

The president of the State, or the governor of the territory, and the intendente, or head of the financial department, if the mine is found in a locality under their jurisdiction.

The judges having jurisdiction in mining matters.

These prohibitions, however, do not affect the acquisitions made previous to the date in which the said functionaries received their respective appointments, nor those made by inheritance, during their terms of office. Nor shall they apply either to acquisitions made by women before their marriage, or made after it in consideration of some sum of money.

SEC. 30. No person shall acquire, as discoverer or denouncer, except in such cases as shall be expressly marked down in this law, more than one concession or mining property within any of the mining districts recognized by the present code, if the said person is not already engaged in actual work in the former concession. But in all other capacities every competent person shall acquire as many mines as desired, without restriction of any kind.

SEC. 31. Companies organized for the purpose of working mines are civil companies subject to civil jurisdiction.

SEC. 32. Joint stock companies or other companies, whether national or foreign, with residence in Venezuela, organized for the purpose of working mines, shall be organized according to the provisions of the code of commerce, without losing therefor their civil character.

Joint stock companies whose domicile is established outside Venezuela, organized for the purpose of working mines, shall be bound to fulfill, before commencing work, all the requisites provided in section 224 of the code of commerce,

and to constitute a lawful agent or attorney, who shall represent them and directly respond for all the obligations contracted in the country. The power of attorney given to this agent shall be recorded in a registry kept for this purpose at the tribunal of commerce of the locality, and it shall be published, furthermore, in the official paper, or in any other paper if there is no official one, of the territory under the jurisdiction of that tribunal. If the said companies should fail to comply with this provision, the agencies or establishments started by them in the Republic shall be considered, for all legal purposes, as independent individualities.

SEC. 33. The property, of whatever class, owned and possessed in the Republic by foreign companies, shall directly respond for all the transactions and operation made in Venezuela by their respective agents in the exercise of their functions.

SEC. 34. Persons who shall have furnished money, either for the works of exploration, or for the actual working of the mine, or to buy machinery, or erect buildings, shall have a mortgage on the concession. But this mortgage shall not be efficient if it is not recorded in the register's office of the locality, with expression of the amounts supplied, and of the object or purpose for which they were supplied.

TITLE VI.—*Discoveries of mines.*

SEC. 35. All persons or companies who should have discovered a vein or mineral deposit of whatever kind shall be entitled to obtain a concession, which, according to section 7 of this law, can not exceed 200 hectares.

Mines called *de aluvión* and *oro corrido*, which in order to be worked by hydraulic method require a larger area, are excluded from the operation of this provision.

The circumstance that the finding of the mining material has been made in deposits formerly worked under concessions which afterwards were canceled by the secretary of fomento, does not deprive the finding of the character of a discovery.

When two or more persons claim at the same time to be discoverers of a vein or deposit, of whatever class, the concession shall be made in favor of the one who shall prove to have been first in finding the mineral, even if the others show to have been first in making the search. In case of doubt the first one in making the denouncement shall be adjudged to be the discoverer.

SEC. 36. Whosoever shall find a vein or metallic deposit must report the fact to the president of the state or the governor of the territory, as the case may be, within whose limits the finding took place. This report shall set forth the names of the discoverer and of his partner or partners if he has any, the name which he wishes to give to the mine, the number of hectares which he wishes to

be given to him in the concession, and a specific and accurate designation of the place where he found the mineral, indicating the mouth, excavation, pit, etc.

The president of the state or the governor of the territory, as the case may be, before whom the denouncement was filed, shall make a record of the day and hour in which it was filed, and shall also cause the said denouncement to be entered in full on a registry which shall be kept for such purposes by his secretary. Each entry shall be signed by the said secretary and also by the denouncer, who shall be furnished with a receipt acknowledging the filing of the denouncement and all other circumstances herein provided for.

The said president or governor shall in no case refuse to give the interested parties the receipts just mentioned, unless they have not complied with all the requisites provided for in this section; nor shall he either fail to take such a course of action in regard to denouncement as is established by the present law.

SEC. 37. The president or governor before whom the denouncement was filed shall cause it to be published in the official *gaceta*, and, if there be none, in the newspaper which has the largest circulation in the locality, this publication to be made ten times in the space of thirty days, to be counted from the date in which the denouncement was filed. If the concession applied for should be situated in lands belonging to private persons, notice of the denouncement shall be served also upon the owner or possessor of the lands.

SEC. 38. All objections to the granting of the concession shall be made within twenty days subsequent to the expiration of the time set forth in the foregoing section. They shall be heard and considered by either the president of the state, or the governor of the territory, but an appeal can be taken from the decision given by either of them to the Secretary of Fomento, who has the power to affirm it or repeal it. But the mere fact of taking this appeal shall not prevent the decision from being carried into effect.

SEC. 39. Preference shall be given, in cases of opposition, to the following:

1. To the discoverer.
2. To the owner of the surface.
3. To the applicant who shows to have sufficient capital to carry on the work.

SEC. 40. At the expiration of the fifty days, to which sections 37 and 38 refer, the president of the state, or governor of the territory, as the case may be, shall, if no opposition has been made, or if it has been disposed of adversely, grant to the applicant the authorization necessary to make surveys, draw plans, etc.

SEC. 41. The discoverer shall be bound to make, within the period of six months subsequent to the date of the abovesaid authorization, such works as are necessary to show plainly the nature of the mine, its wealth, its thickness, its inclination, and its direction.

SEC. 42. After the works referred to in the foregoing section have been finished, the discoverer shall determine upon the limits which are to be marked in the concession, and the extent thereof, either on only one side of the pit, or excavation, or all around it.

SEC. 43. Within the six months referred to in article 41, the discoverer shall file before the president of the state, or the governor of the territory, as the case may be, a map of the concession and a plan of the mine or deposit of mineral therein referred to, and the said map and plan shall clearly set forth the location, boundaries, extent and nature of the ground as well as the situation, direction, nature and approximate yield of the vein, or deposit. The engineer, or surveyor, as the case may be, shall certify in writing upon this map the existence of the mineral deposit referred to, and mark precisely the place where it is found.

All maps of concessions shall be made in the scale of $\frac{1}{8750}$; and in all plans of mines, the veins, strata, deposits, etc., shall be represented by using the horizontal scale of $\frac{1}{2000}$ and the vertical one of $\frac{1}{2000}$.

Upon the receipt of the map and plan, the president, or governor, shall order the inspector of mines, or if there is none, two mining engineers, or experts, whom he shall appoint for that purpose, to visit the locality, ascertain the correctness of the map and plan and submit a report embracing the following points, namely:

1. A description of the work done for the purpose of showing the existence of the deposit, and whether this deposit is in the shape of a vein, or a conglomeration of quartz, or in any other form, and which are its characteristic circumstances.

2. The nature or class of the mineral said to have been discovered.

3. The result of the assay which the commissioners must make with the samples they must take in the alleged mines.

SEC. 44. The engineer inspector of mines shall revise the map of the ground, according to the following proceedings, namely:

1. He shall summon the adjoining proprietors, as shown by the map, to be present at the operation of revision on the day and hour which shall be stated. In no case shall less than fifteen days be allowed to elapse between the date in which the summons is issued and the day of the operation. The writs of summons shall express besides the day and hour set apart for the revision, the number of hectares embraced in the application, and the name of the applicant. Publication of the same shall be made, also for fifteen days, by the newspapers and by bills posted at the door of the inspector of mines.

2. The returns of these writs, signed by the persons upon whom they were served, shall be filed with the other papers in the case.

If the adjoining owners are absent the writs shall be served upon their repre-

sentatives; if they have any, and if none can be found, a record shall be made of this fact, and the proceedings shall go on, the right of the absent parties being reserved.

Those parties who have been summoned, but fail to make their appearance at the appointed day, or refuse to sign their names to the returns, this refusal being proved by competent witnesses, shall have to abide by the results of the revision, to which for all the purposes of law they shall be considered as having attended personally.

3. On the appointed day and hour, and whether the parties summoned are or are not present, the engineer inspector shall proceed, upon examination of the map, and the actual survey of the ground, to see whether the *picas* have the required width, whether the angles are properly marked, whether any *alfareta* has been left, which in all cases must be avoided if possible, whether any trespass has been committed on premises lawfully occupied by their legitimate owners or by tenants, having a better right, and finally whether there is, or is not, any other objection whatsoever preventing him from giving his approval to the operation.

SEC. 45. Upon the filing of the report by the engineer inspector of mines, or mining experts, as the case may be, the president of the state, or the governor of the territory, shall, if the report is favorable to the applicant, refer the matter to the Secretary of Fomento; but if it is adverse the matter shall be examined again by experts, at the expense of the applicant, said experts to be appointed, one by the president or governor, another by the applicant, and another by the judge of first instance in civil matters.

The president, or governor, shall give his decision upon the report of these experts. But the applicant may in all cases file new testimony before the Secretary of Fomento, who, in his turn, may, if so found just, order a new examination by experts, also at the expense of the applicant. The experts in this case shall be appointed, one by the Secretary of Fomento, another by the applicant, and another by the judge of first instance of the federal district.

The result of this examination by experts shall be deemed to be final.

SEC. 46. As soon as the record of the case reaches the Department of Fomento, the secretary shall cause an advertisement to be published ten times within thirty days in the *Gaceta Oficial*, informing the public of the application made, the name and domicile of the applicant, and the location of the mine whose concession is asked for.

SEC. 47. If no opposition is made, or if it be overruled, the final title, or patent, in the form established by section 14 of this code, shall be issued in favor of the applicant.

SEC. 48. If the applicant should fail to file, within six months spoken of in section 43, the plans and maps of the concession, the application shall be

considered as void or withdrawn, and the mine shall be again subject to denouncement. A proper publication to this effect shall be made through the official newspaper; but the applicant himself may then appear as denouncer, and all circumstances being equal he shall be preferred to all others.

SEC. 49. All the papers of a mining case, from the petition to the last decree granting the concession, shall be made in triplicate. One copy shall remain in the Department of Fomento, another shall be kept in the register's office, in which the concession must be recorded, and the third copy, together with the original patent, shall be given to the applicant.

SEC. 50. Only such plans as are drawn by professional engineers or surveyors shall be admitted as authentic and capable of having any official bearing in matters of mines and mining surveys.

SEC. 51. The engineers and surveyors shall respond for all damages arising out of any incorrect statement made by them or any other failure in the proper fulfillment of their professional duties. If it should happen that any of them certify falsely as to the existence of a mineral deposit, the President or governor shall deliver them to the courts of justice for the proper punishment.

TITLE VII.

SEC. 52. The parties in whose favor the concession is made shall be bound to mark on the ground, within six months subsequent to the date of the patent, the limits of their concessions.

These limits shall be marked by means of *picas*, two meters wide at least; but in the corners or angles there shall be also a monument, either of stone or hardwood, with the initials of the owner and the number which marks the concession.

SEC. 53. As soon as the said *picas* have been made, notice thereof shall be given to the engineer inspector of mines, in order that he may see and report to the President of the state or governor of the territory whether the provisions of the law have been duly complied with.

SEC. 54. The *picas* referred to in the foregoing sections shall be cleaned once a year, and the monuments of the corners or angles shall be replaced, whenever fallen or destroyed.

SEC. 55. The failure on the part of the grantees to comply with any of the provisions of the foregoing sections shall be punished with a fine of five hundred bolivars, which shall be paid in the revenue collector's office of the respective place as soon as the engineer inspector of mines informs the said office that the law was violated. Notice of the fact shall be given also to the Federal executive.

SEC. 56. Parties in whose favor a concession is made shall be bound to actually work the mine within five years subsequent to the date of the patent. The failure to do so shall be punished by a fine of 2,000 bolivars, the collection of which shall be accompanied with a notice that the concession shall be canceled if no actual work is done in the mine within a second period of five years subsequent to the expiration of the former one. No mine shall be considered to be under actual work unless the machinery and other appliances are such as to secure the execution of regular and systematic work.

SEC. 57. As soon as the mine begins to be worked the grantee shall give information thereof to the President of the state, the governor of the territory, the Secretary of Fomento, and the engineer inspector of mines. The latter shall report to the President or governor and to the Secretary of Fomento about the machinery and all the elements of work which exist in the mine, their sufficiency, the prospect of stability of the work, and everything else conducive to form an exact idea of the work done.

SEC. 58. When, under the provisions of section 56, the concession of a mine ought to be canceled, the secretary of Fomento shall make a declaration to that effect. A record of this declaration shall be made, by means of a marginal note, on the same book in which the patent of concession was recorded. Notice of the same shall be also given to the register's office. It shall be published, moreover, in the *Gaceta Oficial*.

SEC. 59. The Secretary of Fomento shall have the power to grant to any private party or company proving to possess sufficient capital to do the proper work, such new concessions as under the provisions of the preceding article can be made.

SEC. 60. The grantee shall be bound to work the mine in a permanent way, unless prevented from doing so by fortuitous accident. Permanent work shall be proved by the testimony of two mining engineers, one appointed by the local authority and the other by the grantee himself. In case of disagreement between both engineers, an umpire will be chosen by them. The engineer inspector of mines shall attend the examination. If the work has been stopped through superior force or any other cause independent of the good condition of the mine, the grantee shall prove this fact by testimony secured before the regular courts of justice of the Republic.

Parties in whose favor a concession is made and who suspend work at the mine for two consecutive years shall incur the fine of 10,000 bolivars.

In enforcing the payment of this fine the inspector of mines shall serve notice that the concession shall be canceled if within two additional years the work is not resumed.

Notice of all shall be given to the Secretary of Fomento.

SEC. 61. If the two years are passed and the work is not resumed, the federal executive, through the Secretary of Fomento, shall cancel the concession and order the mines and the machinery and appliances thereof to be sold at auction, after due appraisement of all is made.

SEC. 62. This appraisement shall be made judicially, before the court of first instance in civil matters in the district wherein the mine is situated, and the sale shall be advertised by the newspapers and by bills posted at the proper places. Said sale shall take place thirty days after publication.

The auctioneer shall explain the situation of the mine, its nature, the machinery and implements and appliances existing in it, and the valuation made by the appraisers.

SEC. 63. No bid shall be admitted for an amount below the half of the estimated value.

SEC. 64. Upon the completion of the sale, the court shall give information of the fact to the Secretary of Fomento, in order that he may issue the proper patent in favor of the purchaser. The proceeds of the sale, without any other deduction than the expenses incurred, shall be delivered by the court to the former owner.

SEC. 65. The purchaser is bound to work the mine within two years subsequent to the date of the purchase; otherwise his title shall be also canceled.

SEC. 66. If no bidder presents himself on the day set apart for the sale, said sale shall be postponed thirty days longer. And if no bidder appears this second time, a third postponement also of thirty days shall be made.

SEC. 67. In this third sale at auction all bids, of whatever amount, shall be admitted, and the mine with all its machinery and appurtenances shall be adjudicated to the highest bidder.

If no bidder makes his appearance the fact shall be reported to the secretary of Fomento, who by means of a decree which he shall cause to be published in the *Gaceta Oficial*, shall declare the mine to have been abandoned.

The grantee of an abandoned concession shall have no right to use the building or machinery of the mine to which said concession refers.

SEC. 68. Parties to whom a concession is made must pay the dues or taxes provided for in the Title VIII of this code; and the failure to do so in the manner and at the time therein established shall render them liable in double the amount.

TITLE VIII.—*Dues, imports, and privileges.*

SEC. 69. Parties in whose favor a concession is made shall have to pay in the proper collector's office 2 per cent of the gross yield of the mine.

SEC. 70. The engineer inspectors of mines shall see that the provisions of the foregoing article is duly carried into effect.

SEC. 71. Machinery, tools, and implements imported in the Republic to be used in the work of mines, shall be exempted from duty.

SEC. 72. Working of what is called *greda gold*, or alluvia gold, by the system of *barrancos* shall be exempted from taxes of all kinds. The federal executive shall make such rules as may be proper in reference to this particular system of mining work.

TITLE IX.—*Terms and conditions under which the mines must be worked.*

SEC. 73. Mines must be worked subject to the following provisions :

SEC. 74. The national executive shall create a number of mining circumscriptions or sections, each of which shall be divided in mineral districts. Care shall be taken in making this distribution that each section corresponds to a State of the Federation ; and in the federal territories each section shall embrace the territory itself.

SEC. 75. There shall be in the capital of the Republic an engineer technical inspector of mines, who shall keep an office, at the expense of the national Government, provided with everything necessary. That office shall have topographical and geological maps of the section, and also maps of underground works, collections of ores found in the locality, and all instruments and reagents necessary for assay operations. These inspectors of mines shall visit every year their respective sections, and it shall be their duty to make a geological and mineralogical chart of each district, with all the indications suggested by study and experience.

It shall be also the duty of these inspectors to visit every year the mines of the Republic, either under exploration or in actual work, and take notice of all the methods followed, both in the subterraneous works of the mines, or in the assays, and to make a report about the general condition of the mines of their respective circumscriptions or sections, the improvements which may be made, and the defects which need to be corrected.

These engineer technical inspectors of mines, are forbidden, as long as they are in office, to engage themselves in mining operations or acquire any interest in mines of any kind.

SEC. 76. Miners or persons in charge of a mine shall furnish the engineers or experts appointed to visit said mine all the elements necessary to do it in the proper way. They must exhibit their maps, plans, books, lists of laborers, etc., when required to do so, and also furnish all other information which may be needed to convey a full knowledge of the work done.

SEC. 77. The owners and the superintendents of mines are bound to keep in good condition of ventilation the pits, galleries, and other works, so as to pro-

tect the laborers against asphyxia or any other harm arising out of the accumulation of deleterious gases or miasmas, or of infiltrations or accumulations of water.

SEC. 78. Superintendents and owners of mines are forbidden, under a fine of from 400 to 2,400 bolivars, besides the responsibility, civil or criminal, which they may incur in case of an accident, to cause or allow work to be done in any place where lamps and candles can not burn easily for want of air. They are forbidden also, under a fine of from 200 to 1,200 bolivars, to cause or allow work to be done in darkness.

SEC. 79. Miners are bound to prop the ceilings and walls of the galleries and passages by means of scaffolds, or constructions of stone, or other adequate material, as required to keep them in a safe condition, and the failure to do shall be punished by a fine of from 2,000 to 10,000 bolivars. A second offense of this kind shall entail the loss of the mine, if the required work is not done within the period which the engineer inspector of mines may designate.

SEC. 80. The owner of a mine the deepest works of which have fallen down, is bound to put them again in good working condition. The failure to do so shall subject him to a fine of from 400 to 2,000 bolivars; and in case of a second offense, he shall lose the mine if the works of repair are not completed within the period designated by three experts appointed, one by him, another by the President or governor, and another who shall act as umpire in case of disagreement by the experts themselves.

If in consequence of his failure to keep his own works in a condition of good drainage some harm is done to another mine below, the owner shall be bound to pay such indemnification for damages as may be proper.

SEC. 81. In the galleries or passages whose inclination exceeds thirty-five degrees, there shall be always a banister substantially fixed to the wall, so as to facilitate the entrance and exit of the laborers. If the average inclination reaches 40 degrees, there shall be, besides the banister, some kind of steps worked in the rock itself or otherwise. The failure to comply with the provisions of this article shall be punished with a fine of from 200 to 2,000 bolivars.

SEC. 82. The ladders used in the mines shall be such as to insure the safety of the laborers.

SEC. 83. If the laborers have to be lowered into the mines by means of carts, cages, or tubs, the superintendents shall be bound to employ first-class cables and all other machinery adequate to avoid accidents.

SEC. 84. When upon actual inspection or visit of a mine, the engineer inspector of the district should find that either the life of the laborers or the safety of the constructions themselves is endangered from any cause whatever, he shall order such measures to be taken as may be proper to remove that cause of danger.

Should any claim be made against those measures, the highest civil authority of the locality shall take cognizance of the matter and render its decision, upon the report of one or more engineers, who shall be appointed for that purpose, at the expense of the claimant. But if, from the inspection of the engineer who first saw the mine, it appears that the danger is imminent, an order for the immediate suspension of the work shall be issued, all claims to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 85. If in consequence of an accident in a mine death or grave injury of one or more persons has been caused, or the safety of the laborers has been endangered, the owners and superintendents shall, under the penalty of a fine of 2,000 to 10,000 bolivars, report to the respective engineer inspector, who in union with another engineer or expert of the locality shall at once commence an investigation of what happened, and of its causes, and dictate thereupon such measures as may be proper to remove the causes of danger and prevent its consequences from being felt. To this end he shall have authority to use the tools, laborers, and animals of the mine, as well as everything in it which might be necessary to accomplish his purpose.

SEC. 86. For the proper organization of the mining service there shall be in each mining circumscription a government engineer inspector of mines, and if no engineer can be appointed there shall be in his place a competent mining expert, who before taking possession of his place shall prove before the secretary of Fomento that he is duly qualified for the position, on account of his practical knowledge. It shall be the duty of this engineer inspector, or of the expert in his case, to watch the fulfillment of the present law in all that may affect the safety, order, and arrangement of the mines, and the promotion and progress of the mining industry.

SEC. 87. The engineers, or surveyors, inspector of mines shall also intervene in the demarkations of concessions or mining properties, and in all acts and transactions in mining matters which may affect the rights of the nation, either as to the ownership of the mines, or to its direct interest in the mining works.

SEC. 88. When no engineer inspector of mines exists in a locality, or when the matter in examination refers only to private indemnities, or to transactions in which the nation has no direct interest, simple experts shall be appointed by the judges, or government officials having said matters in their charge; but these experts shall be chosen amongst professional mining engineers, and if there is none, among fully accredited, honest, and competent miners.

SEC. 89. No one shall be appointed engineer inspector of mines who is not a mining engineer of the Republic.

The power to make the appointment is vested in the executive, through the Secretary of Fomento; and all the engineers inspectors of mines shall be at his immediate orders.

The technical inspector of mines shall have a salary of 800 bolivars per month, while in the capital of the Republic, and of 1,200 bolivars, also per month, when on a visit to some mining circumscription.

SEC. 90. The engineers inspectors of mines shall have the salary of 800 bolivars per month.

SEC. 91. The owners of mines, whether companies or private individuals, are bound to cause proper maps and scientific plans of their mines and subterraneous works to be made by professional civil or mining engineers; and said maps and plans shall be in three sections, namely, vertical, horizontal, and inclined, with the proper indication of the differences of level, so as to know when the vein goes up or comes down, and of the degrees and minutes of inclination of the galleries, chimneys, etc. The rectification of the measures for these plans must be made trigonometrically, and all the points of observations shall be referred to by means of rectangular coördinates to the correct meridian and parallel of the locality, so as to allow points of reference for subsequent measures to be fixed annually in all the labors.

SEC. 92. Every superintendent of a mine shall be bound to furnish the technical inspector, or engineer inspector of mines, copies of the plans of his mine, made in three sections, as provided before; and the said inspector shall mark in them all the additions or progress made during the year, and send them afterwards to the Secretary of Fomento, that he may cause them to be kept in the archives of the technical inspector's office of the Republic.

SEC. 93. The inspector of mines shall visit annually the works of the mine, mark in the plan all the progress made and everything worthy to be noticed, and transmit every three months to the Secretary of Fomento, and to the president of the state, or governor of the territory, information of all the alterations made in the plan, and a report on the work done, the condition of the mine and of the buildings as far as safety is concerned, and on everything which in their opinion needs correction or improvement, or must be avoided.

SEC. 94. The grantees of a mine shall, under the penalty of a fine of 10,000 bolivars, furnish the inspectors all the facilities necessary to make these visits successful; cause their overseers and head workers to accompany them, and give them all the information they may ask for; show them their plans, and allow them to take a copy of the same if so they desire.

The payment of the fine referred to in this section shall be enforced, as soon as the violation is reported by the inspector, by the collector of the locality.

SEC. 95. Should a strike take place among the laborers of a mine, the engineer inspector shall investigate what are the causes which produced it; and if his efforts to settle the difficulty amicably prove to be fruitless, he shall confine his action to watch for the preservation of order and the interests of the two parties,

for which purpose, if necessary, he shall apply for assistance to the civil authority.

SEC. 96. The national executive shall, according to its own judgment, order schools of mines to be established in towns or cities of importance near the principal mining districts.

Instruction shall be given in these schools on geology, mineralogy, chemistry, metallurgy, and assaying.

SEC. 97. The national executive is authorized to create as many of these schools of mines as it may deem to be necessary, to provide for their support, and to make for them such rules and by-laws as may be proper.

SEC. 98. All mining companies, whether national or foreign, are bound to keep their books in the Spanish language, and in the manner and form provided by the code of commerce.

The failure to comply with this provision shall be punished with a fine of from 4,000 to 12,000 bolivares. Double amount shall be imposed in case of a second offense, besides all other proper means being resorted to to secure the proper compliance with these provisions.

SEC. 99. The executive shall make and promulgate a set of rules of mining police, which shall set forth particularly the rights and duties of the miners, the powers which in this matter of police are vested in the inspector of mines, the things to be done for the preservation of public health, and all that refers to the right of way and easements of drainage and common use.

TITLE X.—*Transitory provisions.*

SEC. 100. The owners of old concessions, granted either gratuitously or upon some valuable consideration, by any public authority whatsoever, and subsequently revalidated or not, which have not been worked as yet, shall be bound to present to the secretary of fomento, within one year, to be counted from the promulgation of the present law, under penalty of forfeiture of the concession, the plans which are required by section 43.

SEC. 101. The secretary of fomento shall, upon inspection of these plans, and the proper examination of the authenticity of the title which shall be filed before him, issue a new title, in the manner and form established by this law, in favor of the owner. But if the period of one year provided for in the foregoing article is allowed to pass without filing the papers therein referred to, the concessions shall be declared forfeited.

SEC. 102. The owners of old concessions in which the works once commenced were subsequently suspended shall be bound to resume work within the period of three years, under the penalty of forfeiture; and the said concessions shall be

subject in everything to the present code, after the title or patent thereof is renewed, in the same manner as provided for in the preceding section.

SEC. 103. The owners of old concessions whose mines are under actual work, shall file their titles, whether revalidated or not, with the secretary of fomento, within one year, to be counted from the promulgation of the present code, and the secretary of fomento shall issue in their favor a new title or patent, in the form established by this law.

SEC. 104. The federal executive shall, whenever upon special information to that effect it may be deemed just, order a resurvey of the mines, so as to ascertain whether the owners are or are not possessing what belongs to them according to the titles, and reduce the mining properties to their just limits.

SEC. 105. The mining companies existing at present are bound to organize the work of their mines in exact conformity with the provisions of the present code, under the penalties established in the same, within one year, to be counted from the date of its promulgation.

SEC. 106. All applications for mines which, at the date of the promulgation of the present code, have not been acted upon finally, shall be considered as not made or filed, and shall be sent to the archives. In case that two or more new applications for the same mine are filed, the secretary of fomento shall give the preference to the one, among those formerly filed and unacted, kept in the archives, which was first filed.

SEC. 107. The mining law of May 30, 1887, and the regulations for the fulfillment of the same of August 3 of the same year, are hereby repealed.

Appendix A.

GLOSSARY OF OBSCURE MINING WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS USED IN THE MINING LAWS OF SPANISH AMERICA.

A.

Abastos. Supplies.

Abras (clefts or fissures). Fissures or abrupt openings in hills, or mountains, owing to some subterraneous force which has torn them asunder.

Achicadores. Workmen employed in pumping the water.

Achicar. To pump the water out of the mines.

Achichinques. Workmen employed to collect the water from the lower springs in the mines, and to empty it into cisterns, or other deposits.

Ademado. Lined.

Ademador. Liners.

Ademar. To line the pits and galleries with timber or stone, and thus secure the safety of the laborers.

Ademes. Coverings or linings of timber or stone, by means of which the galleries, pits, and works generally, are secured and strengthened.

Afinacion. The operation of refining or separating from the plates or ingots of silver the dross which is always combined with them after smelting.

Aguajes. Springs or places which supply the water used in the mines.

Alcribis or *Tovera.* A kind of funnel, into which the nozzle of the bellows of smelting furnaces is fitted, to conduct the blast.

Alfareta. See *Demasia.*

Alinderado. The miner who fixes the limits of his mining property, or asks them to be fixed, close to the limits of some other mining property already under work.

Alinderar. The act of becoming an *alinderado.*

Amparar. To protect a miner against denouncement.

Aparejo. A machine for raising the timber linings of the pits when they give way or become loose; also, for raising certain large beams called *llaves*, on which the whims rest.

Aperador. The person who has the *aperos* under his care and distributes them when called for.

Aperos. Implements, tools, and all articles and supplies required to keep the mines in working order.

A partido. To work, having a share in the profits.

Á pique. To work *d pique* is to work by sinking perpendicularly downward, in the perpendicular veins.

Apuradores. Gleaners. Men or women who seek for particles of metal in the refuse of the amalgamation works.

Atacaor (rammer). A smooth, cylindrical tool, more slender than a borer (*barrena*), for ramming in the cartridge with which the rock is blasted. No part of it should consist of steel, lest it should strike fire too soon.

Atajador. The boy who brings the mules or horses for the grinding mills and draining, when relieved.

Atajo. A herd of horses or mules.

Atecas. Workmen who bail the water from the lower levels of the mine.

Aterrar. To cave in, or be filled with earth or rubbish.

Attierres. Rubbish.

Aventaderos. Places where gold is found on the surface, mixed with sand, or fine dust.

Aviador. The one who supplies or advances money for the working of mines or mining establishments.

Aviar. To loan money to work mines, or to carry on mining operations.

Azogueta (from *azogue*, quicksilver). Used to express the reduction of gold and silver by quicksilver, and the establishments where it is effected.

B.

Banco. Banks. Strong rock, which throws up and contracts the vein or alters its direction.

Barra. Crowbar. An iron tool tipped with steel. Also one of the twelve or twenty-four shares into which the value of a mine is divided. In some countries one mine has 12 *barras*, in others it has 24.

Barranco. A solid or geometrical body 10 meters in length, 10 meters in breadth, and of an indefinite depth.

Barrena. Borer. A cylindrical iron tool of the diameter of about an inch, the lower end shaped like a chisel, or with four edges placed crosswise; the head and point tipped with steel, and two-thirds or three-fourths of a vara in length; it is used for boring the rock preparatory to blasting.

Barrenar. To put in communication one mine with another by means of a gallery or conduit bored in the rock.

Barreno. The hole bored in the rock for the insertion of the cartridge. *Barreno* is also used to express a communication between two mines. Also a blasting. *Dar un barreno.* To blast a rock.

Barretero. A miner working with a crowbar (*barreta*), wedge (*cuña*), or pick (*pico*).

Bienes. Property.

Boca (mouth). Is the first opening made on the vein.

Boca mejora (improved mouth). Pit or mouth made to communicate with the fixed stake or principal pit in order to facilitate the underground working of the mines.

Boca mina. The mouth or entrance of a mine.

Bochorno. High sultry temperature, which causes the lights within the mines to be extinguished for the want of air and on account of the exhalations from the bodies of the workmen during their labor.

Bohedal. See *Criadero*.

Bolson. See *Rebosaderos*.

Bonanza. Abundance of rich ore.

Borrasca. Storm.

Botas. Buckets made of oxhides, for drawing off the water.

Buscones (searchers). Persons who search for ore in abandoned mines, either with the view to carry it off, or to give information of the discovery to some other persons for the sake of a reward.

C.

Caballo (horse). A mass of firm and hard rock met with while working a mine or sinking a pit.

Caducidad. Forfeiture of the concession.

Caja. See *Respaldo*.

Calentadura (from *calentar*, to heat). The first ingot reduced in a smelting furnace.

Calicata. Examination of a mine or vein by means of excavations or otherwise.

Camino. Road or way. Also, the bag or sack of ore.

Canteras. Fragments of veins, out of which some metal can still be obtained.

Cañones. Narrow underground passages or galleries.

Capellina (hood). A vessel consisting of two pieces, employed in separating the quicksilver from the silver.

Cata (taste or trial). A mine of small depth.

Cateador. The one who makes a cateo.

Cateo. The operation of excavating a pit or gallery to test the nature of the mine.

Cebat (to feed). A mode of reducing rich ore in a refining furnace. Also, to fill a furnace with fresh ingots.

Cendrada. The bottom of the smelting or refining furnace, which is made of fine earth, or ashes.

Cendradilla or *galeme*. A small test or refining furnace for rich ores.

Cerro mineral. Hill or mountain containing mines.

Charqueo interior. To clear off the water from the cisterns or pools by channels, so as to guide it into the pit.

Chiflón. To work *á chiflón* is to extend the works, at the same time, both in length and depth.

Cielo. Working *de cielo* is when the workman, either on foot or on his knees, works at the vault or roof of the work.

Cohetazo. A mode of blasting the rock, by means of gunpowder wrapped in paper tied together with palm leaf, or any other flexible vegetable, and secured with sifted white earth. A small reed is left projecting out, for the purpose of applying the match to ignite it.

Colores. Colors with which the surface of the earth is tinged, showing a vermilion or yellow appearance in the sun, which is an indication of ore.

Comerse los pilares. To corrode, or break down, or weaken, the supports or pillars of the mine.

Consumido. See *Lis*.

Contra cañón. A cañon drilled in opposite direction to another.

Contramina. A work of communication between two or more mines, by means of which they may be cleared, and the rubbish and ore got out. Also, the adits made to communicate with the pits.

Cornadillos de cofradías. Alms given for brotherhoods, or associations.

Cortar pilar (literally to cut a pillar). To finish a pillar by making a cross-cut, and forming a landing place. Also called *tapextle*. See *Tapextle*.

Cortar sogas (literally, to cut away the ropes). To abandon a mine.

Crestones (crests). Ridges consisting of crude ore, the effect of fire; spar or rocks on the surface, which have burst out from the pressure of the vein, in the form of a cock's comb, so as to be visible at a league's distance. They are, as it were, the crust of the vein.

Criadero. A kind of *cul de sac*, or vault, in which the ore lies loose. It is also called a *bohedal*.

Crucero (cross-cut). *Dar crucero* is to work horizontally along or across the vein, to give air to the works, or to avoid some insuperably hard mass of rock; or to drive in search of the vein, in which case the work is also called a level (cañon). A *crucero* crosses the principal work, which is carried on by winzes in the inclined veins, or by ends in the horizontal veins.

Cuadra. A square.

Cuadrilla. A gang of laborers.

Cuarta. The fourth part of a Spanish yard, 9 inches.

Cuña (wedge). An iron tool, usually of two pounds weight for soft ground, and one pound or under for hard ground. The edge is of steel, and it is struck with the pick.

D.

Dedo. A Spanish measure, equivalent to the width of a finger.

Denunciar. To make a denuncio.

Denuncio (denouncement). Properly, *denunciacion*; the giving information that a mine has been insufficiently worked more than four months, in order that it may be adjudicated to the denouncer.

Demasias. Unappropriated spaces left between two or more mines.

Derrumbe or *derrumbamiento* (a falling down). The falling in of a mine, from the roofs and works giving way through weakness. Also called *hundido* (a sinking in).

Desagues (unwatering, draining). The drawing off water from the lower works of the mine by the pits, or by means of adits.

Descargue (discharge). The last and largest ingot reduced in a smelting furnace. To *descargar* the furnace is to demolish it.

Desechadero. Ground where the refuse ore is dumped.

Desmontes (tailings). The barren rock removed from the sides and roof of the vein, which, when the rubbish, rock, and barren ground are removed, is left clear.

Despensa. Store-room to keep the rich ores. Also, the shed (*galera*) serving for the common ores.

Despilaramiento. Destruction of the pillars or supports of the mines.

Despueble. The condition of a mine when there are not at least four laborers to work it.

Dirección. See *Rumbo*.

E.

Echadero (resting place). Platform on the hill, for loading the mules, for spreading out, cleaning, and weighing the ore.

Echado (inclination). Lateral inclination of the vein.

Emborrascarse la mina (from *borrasca*). Is applied when, instead of ore, spar is found, or when the vein loses itself.

Ensayes (assays). Trial of a small quantity of ore by fire or quicksilver, in order to ascertain its standard, and whether it will answer to work it. It is also said when the assayer determines the standard of gold or silver, marking each piece.

Escaleras (ladders). Round pieces of 8, 10, or more yards in length, with notches, which serve for stairs in ascending the pits. The landing places between enable the workmen to ascend and descend without interfering with each other.

Escorial (slag heap). *Vide Graseo*.

Espejuelo (glassy substance). A kind of spar less consistent than the common spar, with an oily luster, like talc or gypsum.

Estaca. Pole, or monument to mark the limits of a mine.

Estaca fija (fixed stake). The principal pit by which the mine is registered, and which is not to be altered when the miner measures out or alters his boundaries. The boundary stakes set out between the mine and that of a neighbor are also called fixed stakes.

Exidos. Commons, grazing fields around the towns, or near them.

F.

Faenas (task). Work done, not in ores, but in barren ground, to bring the mine into a working state, such as driving an air hole, adit, level, or work of drainage. To work a *faena* is to pay less wages to the barman, sharing the ore equally with him. (See *Tequio*.)

Faenas muertas. Dead works.

Fierros (iron). Dross removed from the ingots after letting off the lead into the float, or from the ore first smelted.

Florescencias. Croppings.

Frontón (wall). Is a work which the laborers carry on standing, proceeding onwards or straight forward.

Fuelles (bellows). Applied both to those used for the forges (above ground or beneath) where the bars and picks are sharpened, and to those used in the smelting furnaces for smelting and refining the ore and metal.

G.

Galeme. See *Cendradilla*.

Galera. Outer court of a mine.

Gallos (cocks). Rich ore, with threads and grains of gold and silver.

Golpeador (striker). The person who strikes the rock for the insertion of a blasting cartridge.

Grasas. Scum or slag left by the metal when it runs out of the smelting furnace into the float. From this scum the *plomillos* are detached.

Grasero or *Escorial*. Slag heap.

Guarda minas. Mine watchers.

Guarda-roya. A mark or boundary of stone and mortar, or stone and mud, erected at the spot where a communication has occurred between two mines, the boundary being first ascertained.

Guardas. Rock at the sides of the vein and roof of the work.

Guia. Guide or sign pointing at the rich part of a vein, or a new vein. Also applied to the ingredients added to the heaps of ore when mixed for reduction, to ascertain their state.

Guija (spar or gravel). Is a hard flint of a dusky color, or a more crystalline substance of not very firm texture, which breaks to pieces with a slight blow. It varies in color, and affords the best indication of ore when black.

Guija. Iron spike on which the mortar of the stamping mill rests.

H.

Hacienda de beneficio. Reducing establishment.

Hueco. See *Demastás*.

Hunido (sinking in). See *Derrumbe*.

I.

Inclinación. Inclination. See *Recuesto echado*.

Incorporadero (mixing place). A place, court, yard, or shed where the quicksilver and other ingredients are mixed with the ore in the process of reduction by amalgamation.

Intermedio. Cross beams.

Interventor. Receiver or superintendent to be appointed to prevent a mine from being abandoned.

J.

Jaboncillo. Whitish, unctuous ore, which is an indication and forerunner of rich deposits.

Jalsonbles. Portions of ore not properly ground, and which have to be reground. Also the slime or dust from the washing vats in the amalgamation works.

L.

Labor. All mining work.

Labor de ordenanza. Work to be done in case of discoveries before the concession is made in order to show the nature of the vein.

Lamas (slime). The earthy matter taken from the vats in the amalgamation works.

Lamero. A place in the amalgamation establishments to dump in the slime.

Lampazo (mop). An instrument formed of green boughs fixed to the end of a long pole, which is used to moderate the heat of the smelting furnaces when excessive.

Lavadero (washing place). A large wooden vat, in the middle of which there is a contrivance for stirring in the form of a chocolate mill. The heap of ore is washed in this vat, and the earthy matter thus separated is carried off through a channel with the water, the silver remaining at the bottom.

Llaves (keys). Supports of oak, with notches and circular joints, which extend to the four corners of the pit and support the lining or timber covering. Also, the two timbers which support the shed for draining.

Lazadores. Persons employed in securing laborers for the mines; so called from their supposed dexterity in throwing a lasso to catch them.

Leñador (woodman). Workman employed in carrying or supplying wood for the smelting furnaces.

Limadura (filings). A film with which the metal becomes coated in the small assays made for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the metal, and what additions of quicksilver or other ingredients it may require.

Lis. The silver is said to form lis when the quicksilver is dissolved into almost imperceptible particles.

Lumbreras (sky-lights). Communication between two galleries, for the sake of ventilation, and of making the lights burn.

M.

Magistral. Sulphate of iron.

Malacate (whim). A machine moved by mules or horses. It consists of a wheel, a cage or drum, and an axle (*eje*). It is used for winding the ropes, so as to raise from the pit the bags of ore or skins of water or let them come down.

Mandón. Overseer.

Mantas (blankets). Sacks made of the thread of the aloe, and filled with ore or rubbish.

Mantos (cloaks). Veins of ore spreading horizontally through the mountain, but of no depth.

Maguila. Instrument for reducing ores.

Maguilero. Persons employed under contract to reduce the ores.

Marca (mark). The coat-of-arms, or seal, stamped on a piece of assayed silver, as a token of its having paid the duties to the State.

Mayordomo. The steward of the mine.

Mecha. A twist of cotton and grease, made by the workman called *cohetero* or *golpeador*, usually from his drawers or shirt, and used for firing the cartridge.

Medidas de mina (dimensions or boundaries of a mine). As to silver mines, they form a parallelogram of 160 varas in length and 80 in width, in cases of discovery, and 120 and 60 in ordinary mines. As to gold mines, the discovery is 100 varas in length and 50 in width; and an ordinary mine, 80 in length and 40 in width. The internal dimensions should correspond with the external.

Metal de ayuda (assistant ore). What the words denote; that is to say, ore used to assist the smelting of some other ore and to temper it.

Metal de cebo. Very rich ore, which is smelted in refining tests.

Metal pepena. Rich picked gold or silver ore. The common ore is called "ordinario."

Mina descubridora. The first mine discovered on the vein, or on a new vein in the same hill. All others are called ordinary mines.

Mineral. Mineral district.

Mita. The impressment of the Indians into the labor of the mines for a number of years, whether willingly or unwillingly.

Mogrollo. The same as metal de cebo, being very rich. It is not smelted in a furnace, being safer in the hollow of a test.

Molonque. A piece of ore of uniform richness, containing more silver than extraneous matter, or, at any rate, equal parts.

N.

Natas or *Escorias* (scum or slag). Dross thrown off in the smelting furnace.

O.

Operario rayado. Paid or salaried laborers.

P.

Palmo. A Spanish measure, equivalent to 9 inches.

Panino. A person is said to know the *panino* when he possesses experience or skill in judging from the appearance of the ground, the color or shade of the ore, and other signs, whether metal will or will not be found there.

Parcionero (partner). Part owners of mines.

Partiao (share). The division of the ore amongst partners according to their respective shares. Also the division made by the barman of the ore they raise, over and above the *tequio*, or quantity, they have to contribute at stated hours. Also a payment made by the miners to the owner of an adit, or general work of draining for getting out the rubbish and ore and for the draining.

Pepe (short for Joseph). Boy who assists or waits on each barman at his work.

Pepena. See *Metal pepena*.

Perito. Expert.

Pertenencia. Unit of mining property.

Pica. Ditch made to mark the limits of a mining property.

Pico (pick). A kind of iron hammer, tipped with steel at both ends, of 8, 10, or 12 pounds in weight, and longer or shorter, according to the fancy of each barman.

Piedras de mano (stone carried by hand). Ore of good quality, which the miners usually set apart for various pious purposes, which is called giving a *piedra de mano*.

Pilar (pillar). Part of the substance of the hill, left between the excavations made cross-wise upon the vein; in other words, a support for the roof or back of the work, being the intermediate ground left between the winzes, cross-cuts, and levels. It ought to be lined with timber, and should not be worked into or weakened.

Pileta (cistern). In which the waters within the mine are collected to prevent them from pouring down and flooding the lower works. In a smelting furnace, the breast-pan or vessel into which the smelted metal flows down from the bottom stone.

Piña (pineapple), or *pella* (mass). The amalgam of silver and quicksilver before the latter is driven off.

Pinta (spot or mark). An indication of the quality of the ore, by which its degree of richness is estimated, according to the color, grain, weight, or lightness. Amongst the good indications are the *gallos*, or threads of gold and silver, *polvorilla*, *jaboncillos*, *ayemado*, *apericado*, *cardenillo*, *arenillas*, etc., which indicate copper and lead. But it is always necessary to prove the ore by actual assay, as these indications are sometimes fallacious.

Pique. A cut.

Placer. Bed of ore.

Plan (floor). To work *de plan* is to work either perpendicularly downwards, or *d chiflón*; that is to say, extending both forward and downwards.

Planes. The floor or deepest part of the mine.

Planchera. A place or float made of white earth, connected with the smelting furnace, and in which the ingots are formed.

Plomillos. Particles charged with lead, which the scum or scoria of the metal carries off with it. See *Natas*.

Pueblo (peopling). The actual working of a mine by laborers such as required by the ordinance, whether in ore or dead work.

Puertas (gates). Very firm rock concealing the vein. When this is got through by blasting, the vein is generally discovered again, in a richer state than previously.

Q.

Quemazón (effect of heat). Light metallic dross, vesicular and scorched, which is one of the indications of a vein.

Quita-pepena. He who attends to the entrance of the mine and the getting out the ore to guard against theft.

R.

Raya. The strokes or tallies which represent the wages due to the laborers.

Rayador. The accountant, or officer who makes the *rayas*.

Rebosadero. Places in which the veins in the gold mines increase their size or volume and take the appearance of big deposits. They are called *bolsones* in the silver mines.

Rebotalleros. Persons who search for ore amongst the heaps of refuse or rubbish, which generally contain a little ore.

Recogedores. See *Lazadores*.

Recuesto. Inclination of a mine.

Registro (registry). A description of the mine and its situation, accompanied by an exhibition of the ore before the justice. When work has been done to the depth of three *estados* and possession is judicially given, and the boundaries are defined, this registry serves as evidence of title. Upon every change of ownership, and upon the making of a new pit or *contramina*, a new registry should be made.

Relaves. Rewashings.

Repartimiento. The distribution of the Indians, whether willing or unwilling, among the owners of mines, to work for them for a certain period.

Repasar (to stir). To stir the heaps of ore, in which magistral and quicksilver are mixed from time to time in the process of reduction.

Reposadero (from *reposar*, to rest). A black, soft, and vesicular (*hoyosa*) stone, placed at the bottom of the smelting furnace.

Rescatadores (purchasers). Persons who purchase ore from the mine owners, or who buy the *partido* or share of ore allotted to the workmen.

Resoca. Mining vessels.

Respaldo. Sides or walls of the mines.

Reventazón. Cropping.

Revolurón or *Revoltura* (from *revolver*, to mix or stir up). A mixture of ground ore with plomillos and slag, etc., preparatory to smelting.

Ripiar. To reduce the ore to small fragments.

Riscos. A substance partly crystalline (though not transparent) and partly granular, like a cauliflower; the color being yellow or white.

Rumbo. Direction.

S.

Saca (sack ; also, a substance raised or extracted). A sack of ore ; and it is also said that a mine gives a good *saca* when, the vein being soft or of great width, yields plenty of ore.

Socavón. One or more narrow subterraneous passages driven from the skirt of a hill, and communicating with the pit, its use being to drain the mine, and for getting out ore, earth, and rubbish. It ought, therefore, to be driven from a point situated lower than the bottom of the workings of the mine.

Socavón de exploración. A *socavón* made in search of new veins.

Socavón de habilitación. A *socavón* made to restore a mine to its former working condition.

Socavón de restauración. A *socavón* made to restore the several mines of a hill or mineral ground to their former working condition.

T.

Taladro. Bore or perforation by means of a drill.

Tanates. Baskets made of hide, or of the thread of the aloe (called *mecate*), in which the ore and rubbish are carried out by certain workmen called *tanateros*.

Tanda (turn). A cessation of working on certain days.

Tapextle. A small wooden platform for working upwards, in the back of the work. Likewise, the timber lining with which the roof is propped up, to prevent it from falling down. It resembles the centering of an arch, or a palisading. Most commonly a landing place, made where there is no pillar of support, both to make the ladders more secure and to give the laborers an opportunity of taking breath.

Temescuitate. The earthy part of the ground ore.

Tenate. See *Tanate*.

Tentadura (from *tentar*, to try). An assay of the mixture of quicksilver and ore, made in a cup, for the purpose of ascertaining what addition is required to bring it to the proper point. By washing a small portion of the ore, the earthy parts are removed, and the sediment which contains the quicksilver and silver can be easily examined.

Tepetate. All the ground in a mine which is destitute of ore.

Tequio (duty). A certain portion of ore, which the barman, according to the hardness or softness of the ground, has to deliver to his employer in working hours. The remainder of what the barman raises is divided between him and his employer, and is called *partido*.

Tercia. The third part of a Spanish yard, 12 inches.

Terreno virgen. A piece of ground never worked.

Terrero (rubbish heap). The place where the earth, pebbles, and rubbish are thrown out.

Testera. Beams,

Texear bien el horno. Is said when the furnace throws off fine and brittle dross or scorizæ.

Tiro (pit). A perpendicular shaft of 3 varas, more or less, in diameter, either square, octagonal, or hexagonal. The bags of ore and the buckets of water are moved in and out through it by means of whims. A perpendicular pit is one which descends vertically. An inclined pit has an underlay, and the bags and skins are, therefore, dragged along the side.

Trompa (trumpet) in a smelting furnace. The collection or gathering of the ore into the form of a trumpet at the mouth of the furnace.

V.

Vapor (vapor). It is worse than *bochorno*, for, besides putting out the lights, it is poisonous. It proceeds from chemical decomposition of the ground, combined with the want of ventilation.

Vara. The Spanish yard.

Veladores. Superintendents.

Vena (vein). This name is applied to the branches or small veins, of 3, 2, or 1 finger in breadth, or not wider than the back of a knife.

Vena-clavada. A vertical vein.

Veneros. Vein.

Veta (lode or vein). A vein of metallic ore intersecting the ground. It is called a *manto* (bed) when it spreads horizontally through the hill; *clavada* (perpendicular) when it proceeds perpendicularly downwards; *echada* (underlying or inclined) when it extends sideways in length and depth; *oblicua* (oblique) when it crosses the hill; *serpenteada* (tortuous) when it winds; *socia* (combined) when it unites with another; *rama* (branch) when it branches off from the primary lode.

Vuelta (turn). The silver in the refining furnaces is said to *dar vuelta* (turn over) when, after all the dross is driven off, the ingot remains of a red color.

X.

Xacal. A hut, either covered with straw or roofed with shingles, used to keep the tools and likewise the ore, until removed to the amalgamation or smelting works. The places where the ore is kept are also called *galeras* or *despensas*. A *xacal*—that is to say, a hut or covering—is also erected over the pits to keep off the rain and to shelter the workmen.

Appendix B.

THE MINING LAWS OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES, PROMULGATED AT THE CITY OF MEXICO ON JUNE 4, 1892.

TITLE I.—*On Mines and the Mining Property.*

ARTICLE 1. Mining property shall be governed in the United Mexican States by the following provisions, for the execution of which the President, in use or the powers vested in him by the Constitution, shall make such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary.

ART. 2. The present law relates both to mineral substances which can not be worked, or taken advantage of, without a previous concession, and to those others of the same nature which can not be extracted without doing some work, capable of endangering either the lives of the laborers, or the safety and stability of the mines themselves, or of the soil.

ART. 3. The mineral substances which can not be worked, or taken advantage of, without a special concession in each individual case having been previously made—no matter how they are found, or what is the nature, form, and situation of their respective *criaderos*, or deposits—are the following:

A. Gold; platinum; silver; quicksilver; iron, except the varieties called *de pantano* and *de acarreo* and the ochres used as paints; lead; copper; tin, except the variety known as *de acarreo*; zinc; antimony; nickel; cobalt; manganese; bismuth, and arsenic, either native or in ores.

B. Precious stones, rock salt, sulphur.

ART. 4. The owner of the soil shall have the power to work freely, without first obtaining any special concession, the following-named substances:

Mineral fuel, mineral oils and waters; rocks and stones to be used either in their original form or after being in some way manufactured, for building purposes or for purposes of architectural ornamentation; the components of the soil, as earth, sand, and clay of all kinds; mineral substances which under the

provisions of article 3 of the present law have been exempted from concession ; and generally all other substances not mentioned in the same article.

The excavations, whether superficial or subterraneous, which may be required for the proper working or taking advantage of the substances to which the present article refers, shall be subject, however, to such rules and regulations as shall be enacted for the purposes of police and for the safety of the mines themselves.

ART. 5. The title of all mining property already legally acquired, or which may be acquired under the provisions of the present law, shall be perpetual and irrevocable, provided that the Federal tax, presently to be established by law, on the property of this kind is duly paid.

ART. 6. The direct title or evidence of ownership of a mine, which may hereafter be acquired, shall be the patent issued by the department of fomento, in pursuance of the provisions of this law.

ART. 7. The ownership of a mine, except in the case of placers and superficial deposits, affects only the subsoil and not the soil or surface. The latter continues under the control of its owner, except in such portions thereof as in the cases and under the conditions of article 11 of the present law, are liable to be occupied by the miner.

ART. 8. The working of a mine and the enjoyment of the products thereof shall cease at its boundary lines. No miner shall be allowed to go beyond these limits, except in such cases as shall be mentioned by the rules, and provided that the ground is free and an application has been previously made for the extension of the concession.

The consent of the owner shall be absolutely required whenever private property is to be entered, except in cases of legal easements.

ART. 9. The water, which by virtue of underground works at the mines shall be carried to the surface, shall belong to the miner ; but he shall have to abide in all cases by the general provisions of law as far as the rights of the owners of the soil through which it may be caused to flow are concerned.

ART. 10. All works required to put placers and mines in proper operation shall be deemed of public utility, and as such they shall entitle the miner to secure possession, by condemnation proceedings, of all the private ground which may be needed.

ART. 11. It shall be lawful for the parties in whose favor a mine has been granted to enter into arrangements with the owner or owners of the soil, or surface, for the occupation and use of such part of the same as may be needed either for the proper working of the placers or superficial deposits, or for the construction of buildings or other dependencies of the mines. But if no agreement can be reached, either as to the extent of the ground to be used or to the price to be paid for it, proceedings of condemnation shall then be instituted before the court

of first instance of the locality. The course of these proceedings shall be, until otherwise provided by the rules now in course of study and preparation for the proper enforcement of article 27 of the Constitution, the following:

I. Each party shall appoint an appraiser, and both appraisers shall submit to the court, within eight days, to be counted from the day in which they accepted the appointment, the result of their work. If their valuations disagree, the court shall refer the matter to an umpire, who shall give his opinion, also within eight days subsequent to his appointment. Upon the opinion of the appraisers, or the umpire, and the evidence submitted by each party before the opinion is given, the court shall fix both the area, or extent, to be occupied, and the amount of the indemnification. This decision shall be rendered within eight days, and no remedy shall be given against it, except through impeachment.

II. If the owner of the land does not appoint an appraiser within eight days subsequent to the notice given him to that effect by the court, the court itself shall make the appointment, and the appraiser thus named shall represent the interests of the owner.

III. If the owner of the land to be condemned is not known, or if the title to the same is not clear, the indemnification shall be fixed upon the appraisements made by an expert appointed by the miner and another expert appointed by the court, and the amount thus awarded shall be deposited to the order of whomsoever may result to be the lawful owner.

IV. The appraisers or experts shall take as a basis for their appraisal the value of the ground, the injury directly done to the property, and the easements which exist upon it.

ART. 12. Mining properties, as well as all other properties bordering upon them, shall respectively either enjoy or suffer the easements of way, aqueduct, drainage, and ventilation, and the said easements shall be subject, as far as the declaration of their existence and the indemnification to be paid for them, is concerned, to the laws of the State, or of the Federal district, or Territories in which the property is situated, if not inconsistent with the following rules:

I. The legal easement of drainage consists not only in the duty on the part of the owner of a piece of land, as provided by article 21 of the present law, to indemnify the owner of another piece of land for the damages he may sustain out of the action of the former in keeping the underground works undrained, or insufficiently drained, thus causing the water to go from one place to another, but also in the duty of all owners of mining properties to allow *socavones*, or counter-mines, or galleries to be made for the exclusive purpose of securing the drainage of one or more mines.

II. Galleries for draining purposes, unless made under those agreements authorized by article 23 of the present law, shall be made or undertaken only by the

owner or owners of properties for the preservation of which the said galleries are of absolute necessity.

III. In the case provided for by the preceding clause it shall be the duty of the owners of all the properties benefited by the *socavon*, or gallery, to pay the proper indemnification, the amount thereof to be fixed in proportion to the benefit received and to the nature and state or condition of the mine.

IV. The perforation of the *socavones*, or galleries, shall not be undertaken until after a permit to that effect has been given by the secretary of fomento, and the secretary of fomento shall not issue it except upon a report of the mining agent of the district, and upon the proper examination and approval of the plans of the work, showing especially the course and inclination of the gallery.

V. The metal available which may be found in making the *socavon* or gallery shall be, if found in a mining property already legally granted, the exclusive property of the grantee; but if found in free ground it shall be divided among the owners of the mines which have been benefited by the work, this division to be made in such a relative proportion as established in clause III of this article.

VI. If, upon excavating a draining gallery or *socavon* through free ground one or more veins are found, and application is made in due form to obtain the concession thereof, then and in that case the provisions of article 14 and the following up to 17 of the present law shall be complied with, and the makers of the excavation or gallery shall be deemed for the purposes and effects of the last part of article 13 to be explorers.

VII. As soon as the permit referred to in clause IV of this article is issued by the secretary of fomento, no other person than those who according to its text are benefited by the work shall be considered as makers of the excavation, unless otherwise provided by special agreement.

VIII. The owners of the mining properties through which the gallery or *socavon* is to be excavated shall be entitled, as long as the work is in process of construction, to watch by means of inspectors, or *interventores*, appointed by them, that the excavations are properly made, and to report to the mining agent of the district, or to the court, as the case may be, any violation of the law if committed.

IX. In all the places in which a gallery or *socavon* which has been excavated for draining purposes meets another gallery intended for regular mining work, the communication between the two shall be obstructed and prevented by means of railings.

X. No gallery or *socavon* intended for draining purposes shall ever be used for other purposes, except upon unanimous consent of the interested parties, witnessed by public deed, which, under penalty of nullity, shall contain a statement of all the agreements made relating to the transit or passage from one mining property to another, as referred to in clause IX of this article.

XI. All new mines worked in places where a general gallery or socavon has been excavated for draining purposes to the benefit of all, shall be subject in this respect to the provisions of clauses III, VII, VIII, IX, and X of the present article.

XII. The legal easement of ventilation consists in the duty incumbent upon all owners of mining property to allow their neighbors to have such communication with the open air as is necessary, and can not be obtained otherwise, except at great cost.

XIII. The communication between adjoining properties for all other purposes different from ventilation shall be prevented by means of railings, except when otherwise provided by special agreement, witnessed by public deed.

XIV. If actual ventilation is secured by some other work different from the one referred to in clause XII of this article, the service thereby rendered shall not give the miner who made it any right to claim indemnification from the owners of the other properties ventilated, nor shall said owners be entitled in their turn to claim that an easement against the mining property from which the ventilation proceeds has been created.

XV. If while making an excavation in order to secure the accomplishment of clause XII of this article some available metal is found, the disposition thereof shall be made as directed in clauses V, VI, and VII of the same.

XVI. Clause IV of this article shall also be complied with as far as applicable to the case.

XVII. The whole expense, both of constructing the ventilating gallery and of keeping it in good repair, shall be to the exclusive charge of the applicant who claims to have easement.

XVIII. For the creation, in the future, of an easement, whether in favor of a mining property, or against it, the acquiescence of the owner of the property which has to suffer it shall be absolutely required, said acquiescence to be witnessed by public deed, and if not by a formal declaration in writing signed by the owner and ratified by him before the judicial authority of the locality or the secretary of fomento, or by an executive decree declaring said easement to be in existence and assented to by the interested parties, or by judicial sentence.

XIX. If the owner of the mining property in whose favor the easement is to be created cannot reach an agreement with the other parties, and secure thereby the acquiescence referred to in the foregoing clause, he shall have the right to apply to the secretary of fomento and ask him for the decree to which reference has also been made. The secretary of fomento shall decide within the time and upon the fulfillment of all the requisites and formalities provided for by the rules which may be in force on the subject what he may deem proper; but his decision shall not be rendered without first hearing the opponent. If either the applicant,

or the opponent, refuses to assent to the decree then issued, the rights of both parties to apply for a remedy to the respective local courts within the period allowed by the rules shall be always reserved. The judicial decision shall be communicated by the court which rendered it to the secretary of fomento.

XX. No executive decree rendered in favor of the applicant and against the opponent shall be executed immediately unless the applicant gives bond, to the satisfaction of the secretary of fomento, to indemnify for damages should the opponent secure, through judicial action, the setting aside of the decree.

XXI. The provisions of the three immediately preceding clauses shall be applicable to all the emergencies in which judicial action may be invoked to antagonize executive orders.

TITLE II.—On explorations and mining properties and concessions.

ART. 13. Every inhabitant of the Republic is free to make, in lands belonging to the nation, all such explorations as may be conducive to the discovery of mines. But if instead of soundings he makes excavations, the latter shall not exceed 10 meters in extent, whether in length or in depth. No permission shall be required to make explorations, but previous notice thereof shall be given the respective authority, in the manner provided by the rules.

No explorations can be made in land belonging to private individuals without first obtaining permission from the owner, or his lawful representative. Should this permission be refused, application can be made for it to the proper executive authority of the locality, but it shall not be given except upon compliance with the formalities of the rules, and the filing of such a bond as may be deemed sufficient to indemnify for the damages which the exploration may cause. Said bond shall be fixed to the satisfaction of the said authority, after having heard the owner of the land or his lawful representative.

No explorations shall be permitted within private buildings or dependencies thereof without the permission of their owners. Nor shall any be allowed under any circumstances within the incorporated limits of a town or city, or in the interior or the neighborhood of public buildings and fortifications. The rules shall fix, in all these cases, the distances at which the works of exploration may be allowed.

Within the three months immediately following the date of the notice, or of the owner's permission, or of the executive decree granting it, none but the explorer shall be entitled to the concession of mining properties at the place explored.

ART. 14. The unit of concession or mining property shall be in the future in the shape of a prismatic body, of indefinite depth or height, having for its

external base, on the surface of the ground, an horizontal square figure of 100 meters on each side, bounded laterally by the four corresponding vertical planes.

In all matters of contract affecting the ownership of a mine, the unit of property, such as above established, shall be deemed indivisible.

ART. 15. Except in the case provided for in the latter part of article 13, concessions shall always be made in favor of the first applicant, and shall embrace, if ground in sufficient quantity is found free, as many units or mining properties as the said applicant may have asked for. In all cases the applicant must specify with perfect clearness, and in conformity with the provisions of the rules on the subject, the actual location to be given to the mining properties of his concession.

If it should happen that between the new concessions and others already made some space of lesser extent than one unit has been left vacant, that space shall be also granted to the first applicant.

TITLE III.—*On the manner of acquiring the mining property.*

ART. 16. The department of Fomento shall appoint in the states, territories, and federal district a number of special agents, who shall be subject to its control and authority, before whom the applications for mining concessions must be filed. These agents shall be authorized to charge such fees as may be fixed in a schedule prepared for that purpose by the department.

ART. 17. Upon the receipt of the application the agents shall enter on their respective registry the day and hour in which it was filed. Immediately afterwards they shall cause the application to be published and the mining properties referred to in it to be surveyed by an engineer or expert appointed by them; and if no contention arises a copy of the whole record, together with the plan or map of the mining property, shall be forwarded by them to the Secretary of Fomento, who shall approve the proceedings and issue the proper patent. The rules shall fix the periods of time in which all these things must be done and the course of proceedings to be followed as long as the case is conducted before the agents.

ART. 18. As soon as the record is approved and the patent, or title, is issued, the grantee shall enter in full actual possession of the mining property granted to him, without further formalities.

ART. 19. The agents of the Department of Fomento shall have no authority to suspend any case presented to them, except when opposition is made to the concession, and they shall be bound, at the expiration of the time marked by the rules, to forward to the Secretary of Fomento a complete copy of the record, in whatever stage or condition it may be found. Upon examination of this copy

the Secretary of Fomento shall either dismiss the application for want of action on the part of the applicant, if such is the case, or hold the agent to be responsible, if the delay has been depending upon him. Such applicants as have proved under the above provision to be negligent shall not be allowed to ask a second time for the same concession.

ART. 20. When the owner of the soil opposes either the concession of the mining property or the making of the survey, the opposition resting on the ground that no deposit of metal is found in the place, the agent of the Department of Fomento shall see whether any indication of the existence of such deposit can be discovered on the surface of the ground, or in any gallery, or pit of exploration which may have been excavated therein, and if discovered, he shall at once dismiss the opposition.

ART. 21. If no indication at all can be discovered, a course of proceedings analogous to the one provided for in article 11 of this law shall be pursued by the parties, and the respective court shall decide whether the concession is to be refused or granted. And no appeal shall be allowed against that decision, and the result thereof shall be communicated to the Secretary of Fomento.

TITLE IV.—*General provisions.*

ART. 22. The working of the mines, whether of the class which under the provisions of the present law require government concessions, or of the class which belong to the owner of the soil, shall always be made in accordance with the rules of police and other rules enacted for the preservation and safety of the mining properties. In all other respects the owners of said properties shall enjoy complete liberty of industrial action and shall be allowed to work their mines in the manner which may be more suitable to them, or to hasten, delay, or suspend the labors, employ the number of laborers which they may deem best, or concentrate their efforts in one place with preference to other. They shall also be free to adopt such methods for the extraction of the ores and the drainage and ventilation of the mines as they may deem most suitable to their own interests and purposes. But the owners shall be in all cases responsible for such accidents occurring in their mines as may result from imperfect work, and shall be bound to indemnify such damages as may be caused to other properties for lack of proper draining or for other reasons.

ART. 23. When socavons, or draining galleries, are to be undertaken in some locality in order to give impulse to the mining industry, the construction of the same shall be a matter of contract among the interested parties.

ART. 24. All mining companies shall be organized under the provisions of the code of commerce, which shall be their law in every respect.

ART. 25. The contract thus far known by the name of *avio* (loan of money to work a mine) shall in the future have the character either of a partnership, in which case the provisions of the preceding article shall be complied with, or of a mortgage. Mortgages in mining matters can be given and constituted freely, with no other formalities than those set forth in the civil code of the federal district, but the indivisibility of the unit of mining property, fixed by article 14 of the present law, shall be always taken into account. As to the recording of these mortgages, the provisions of the code of commerce shall also be complied with, and for that purpose a special book or registry shall be open for the mining transactions. The mortgagee shall always have the right to pay the tax to which article 5 of the present law refers, and by so doing he will acquire preference against the owner of the mine, and even against his own mortgage for the reimbursement of the said tax.

ART. 26. The amount represented by the mortgage can be divided in bonds, payable either to bearer or to the order. This can be done either by the same original deed of mortgage or by a subsequent document. In all cases proper provisions shall be made in order to give the bondholders a common representative; and these provisions, as well as a statement of the whole amount of the debt due, the terms of payment, and the guarantees or securities, shall be printed in the bonds.

No action shall ever be taken by a bondholder against the debtor, or the mortgaged property, except through the common representative of all of them. The acts of said representative, in so far as the rights of the creditors are concerned, shall be binding on all.

ART. 27. All questions of law which may occur in mining matters shall be determined in the federal district and territories, and in each state, by the courts which are of competent jurisdiction, according to the Code of commerce; and in the determination of said cases said courts shall be guided by the provisions of chapter 9, title 1, chapter 4, of said Code, taking the ground that the first expense referred to in clause 2, article 1030 of the same is the payment of the tax.

ART. 28. The new tax to be levied on mining property, except in such cases as under the concession the said property is exempted from taxation, shall be federal in its character and therefore it shall be regulated by federal law. The provisions of the law of June 6, 1887 shall be enforced in regard to all other dues and charges to which mining property is now subject.

ART. 29. The failure to pay the federal tax above referred to subsequent to the promulgation of the present law, shall be, subject however to the provisions and rules of proceedings of the new law which creates said tax, the only cause of forfeiture of the mining concessions, and shall therefore render the mines

and mining property subject to be granted anew by the Government, under the provisions of this law, to the first applicant.

ART. 30. The cognizance of everything connected with the mining business shall belong to the Department of Fomento, Colonization, and Industry, whose head shall have authority to take all the steps deemed to be advisable to promote the mining industry and secure the enforcement of this law. The same Department shall appoint as many mining engineers inspectors of mines as may be necessary, who shall visit the mines and mining establishments, make studies and surveys, and do whatever professional service may be required from them.

ART. 31. The Executive Department of the Government shall fix, subject to article 21 of the Federal Constitution, the penalties to be incurred by the violation of the present law or of the rules made for its execution.

The cognizance of all official offenses committed in this respect by agents of the Department of Fomento shall belong to the district courts of the respective localities.

The cognizance of all common offenses committed in the mines shall belong to the ordinary courts of the respective localities; but the federal executive authorities shall retain in all cases the right to impose such fines and other penalties as may be established by law.

ART. 32. Everything relative to the smelting and reducing works and to other similar establishments shall be governed by the provisions made on the subject by the general legislation, and as far as taxation is concerned, by the law of June 6, 1887.

ART. 33. Such portions of the galleries or *socavons*, made purely for ventilation purposes or for the drainage of the mines or for facilitating the extraction of such ores as may have been excavated beyond the limits of the mine, shall be exempted from the federal tax.

TITLE V.—*Transitory provisions.*

ARTICLE 1. The cases of denouncement of mines and other cases, which may not be terminated at the time in which the present law shall go into effect, shall be continued and decided according to its provisions.

ART. 2. All vacant spaces left between mines bordering upon each other, or between mines near to each other, not denounced at the time in which the present law goes into operation, shall be granted to the first applicant.

ART. 3. All contracts made and entered into by the Department of Fomento, colonization, and industry, which may be in existence at the time when the present law goes into operation, and whose stipulations are being actually carried on, shall remain in force until the end of the concession, if so desired by the

grantees, but it will be optional for the latter, within one year subsequent to the date in which the present law goes into operation, to subject themselves to the new legislation, by making a declaration to that effect before the Secretary of Fomento, and from that moment they shall be exempted from all the obligations of the said contracts, and all the sums of money they may have deposited shall be returned to them. No other law than the present one or the rules and regulations relating thereto, shall be applicable to them or their property, and their rights of ownership shall be acquired and preserved forever upon the payment of the federal tax above-mentioned.

ART. 4. Mining property which under the provisions of the present law can not be classified or considered as such, but is found to be in existence under former legislation, and is actually worked, shall retain its mining character, as well as its own dimensions, even if different from the ones now established. But for the purposes of taxation, they shall be subject to the unit provided for by article 16 of this law.

The owners of these mines shall have the right, however, to ask for the resurvey of their property, and for a new patent or title.

ART. 5. Contracts of *avio*, and all others relative to mining business which may be in existence at the time the present law goes into effect, shall be governed by their own stipulations and by the provisions of the mining law in force at the time in which they were made and entered into. But it shall be indispensable for the said contracts, in order to secure validity for any future act depending upon them, to be registered, as provided by articles 24 and 25 of this law, within one year, to be counted from the date when said law goes into effect. Therefore, whenever the mining property is transferred or conveyed in any manner to a third party, the latter shall respond for all incumbrances subsequent to the contracts above referred to, out of which an action *in rem* arises.

ART. 6. Such works as are now being done under the former laws in mining properties belonging to others shall be suspended as soon as the present law goes into effect, unless upon consent of the lawful owner.

Final provision.

Sole article. The present law shall go into effect in the whole territory of the Republic on the 1st day of July, 1892, and on and after that date the Mining Code of November 22, 1884, and all subsequent circulars and provisions on the subject shall be repealed.

Article 10 of the law of June 6, 1887, is also repealed.

Law of June 6, 1892, establishing the federal mining tax referred to in the mining law.

ARTICLE 1. In pursuance of the provisions of the new Mining Law, a federal tax shall be levied on all mining property, to be collected as follows: A portion thereof to be paid only once, in official stamps to be affixed to all patents or titles of ownership of the mining property, and another portion to be paid annually in a certain amount of money for each piece of mining property. For the purposes of this law each one of the said pieces of property shall be understood to be the unit of concession established by Article 14 of the new Mining Law, and all mines existing in the Republic, whether of ancient or modern concession, whatever their size or extent may be, shall be measured and assessed according to this standard. Such fractions of mining property as under the same may appear, if consisting of half a unit or more, shall pay the full rate of taxation, but if they are lesser in extent than half an unit they shall pay nothing.

ART. 2. All persons who are at present, under whatever title, the owners or possessors of a mine or mines shall be bound to file their title papers at any time between this date and the 31st of October of the present year—a period of time which shall not be extended—before such officer of the Treasury Department as may be appointed for that purpose, in order that the said officer may affix to the said papers the stamps named in the foregoing article and enter on his books the number of units constituting each mine, so as to determine the amount to be annually collected.

All patents or titles to be issued in the future under the new Mining Law by the Department of Fomento shall have the proper stamps attached to them, and the grantee shall pay for them. The number of the stamps shall be in proportion to the number of units which form the concession.

ART. 3. Each one of these stamps shall be worth \$10, and the proportion according to which they are to be attached to the title papers of each mine shall be as follows: One stamp for each 10,000 square meters, and as provided by article 1 for the fractions of this unit.

The cancellation of the stamps shall be made by the officer of the Treasury who may be in charge of this matter, if they are affixed to patents or title papers issued on or before the 30th of June of the present year, but the stamps affixed to patents or title papers issued in pursuance of the new Mining Law shall be cancelled by the Department of Fomento.

ART. 4. On and after the 1st of July of the present year every owner or possessor of a mine will be required to pay \$10 a year for each one of the mines which constitute his concession. The tax shall be the same for all mines, independently of the metal or substance of which they consist if acquired previous

to the date when the new Mining Law goes into effect, by means of a denouncement or by special concession, or if subsequently to the said date by means of a concession or title under the new Law.

Such mines as have been granted by means of contracts between the Executive Power, under authority of the Legislative Power or with its approval, and were under the express terms of the said contracts exempted from taxation shall be relieved from the obligation of paying the federal tax herein established, both in the form of stamps attached to the title papers and of annual payments; but this exemption shall last no longer than the time of the contract and said time shall not be extended.

ART. 5. The federal tax herein provided for shall be paid in three equal parts, and in advance, every fiscal year. The payment shall be made without any previous notice or information to the taxpayers, at such offices as may be hereafter designated.

ART. 6. The failure on the part of the owners or possessors of mines to file within the time specified in article 2 of this law the patents or title papers of their property shall be punished with a fine equal in amount to the value of the stamps to be attached to the said patent or papers. This fine shall be collected even if the filing of the titles takes place within two months subsequent to the expiration of the time; but if it takes place at any other subsequent period, then the penalty shall be twice as much for each new period of two months. All concealments in regard to the number of mining properties shall be punished by a fine equal to double the value of the stamps which should have been affixed to the title papers of the property not declared, or concealed, and also to double the annual tax due by the same during the whole time of the concealment. This penalty shall be understood to be independent of all other responsibilities, whether civil or criminal, incurred by the delinquent owner or possessor.

If the annual tax herein provided for is not paid by thirds as directed, or is not paid during the first month of each period, a penalty shall be added thereto equivalent to 50 per cent on the whole amount if it is paid during the second month; but if it is paid during the third month, then the penalty shall be equal to the whole amount of the tax. If the tax and penalties thereon remain unpaid after the expiration of the third month, then and there the ownership of the mine shall be irretrievably forfeited, and the fact of the forfeiture shall be published officially by the Department of the Treasury, through the *Diario Oficial*, so as to enable any applicant to ask for the concession of the mine.

ART. 7. Whenever the owner of a mine dispose of it and convey his title to any other person, proper notice thereof shall be given by him to the proper officers so as to enable them to enter the transfer on the registry. The

deed of sale shall have as many stamps attached to it, as provided by the law on the subject—or *Ley del Timbre*.

ART. 8. If the person or company in whose possession the mining property happens to be found should wish to discontinue the working of the same, due notice thereof must be given in writing to the proper revenue office, so as to allow the liquidation of the tax due up to that date to be made, and to enable also the registry officers to make such entries in their books as may be proper.



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